

The Secret Lives of Cats



A window into the secret world of cats

With foreword by
world-leading
cat behaviour expert
Roger Tabor



Brought to you by Bayer
manufacturer of Profender Spot-on





Foreword by Roger Tabor

I am delighted to be involved with The Secret Lives of Cats report, especially as the fascinating findings are being made available to those with the most interest – cat owners!

Both cats and cat owners have taken part in the study and the results have revealed what goes on when a feline steps through the cat flap to the outside world.

The study used a mix of forward-thinking research techniques including micro trackers, miniature 'cat-cams' and quantitative research of over 3,000 cat owners. I have been professionally studying cats and their behaviour for nearly 40 years which has enabled me to draw from this experience and oversee The Secret Lives of Cats report.

For the research, our cats wore state-of-the-art micro GPS receivers which allowed them to freely wonder around their normal habitat, whilst enabling us to track their movements. Until recently, GPS receivers were too heavy and cumbersome to use on small animals, but technological advances have miniaturised the receivers meaning that at last we can follow cats on their daily and nightly journeys, whilst remaining completely unseen by our treasured pets. Some of the cats also wore special light-weight 'cat-cams' which gave us a never-seen-before cat's eye view of the world.

If you have always wanted to know where your cat goes all day, how far he or she travels, where it sleeps and eats, or who they spend time with, then read on and prepare to be amazed.

63%
of cat owners
say companionship
is the thing they love
most about their cat

35%
of cat owners
say they have a
special connection
with their cats





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40%

of cat owners say their feline friends go out for up to an hour at a time, whilst one in 20 admit their pet will go missing for days on end

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Executive Summary

This study provides a unique and exciting insight into cat behaviour using pioneering research techniques that include GPS micro trackers, digital photographic equipment and qualitative research among 3,000 cat owners.

The data was analysed by world-leading cat behaviour expert Roger Tabor who was able to apply his unique understanding of cat behaviour and psychology.

The results show a difference in range and distance travelled for cats living in a rural location compared to city dwellers, a variation in the territories cats prefer to roam, the wide variety of activities a cat conducts during an average day, and provides a unique insight into how cats interact with one another. The results also allowed us to identify potential risks to which cats can be exposed, such as becoming infected with parasitic worms from contaminated soil or catching prey already tapeworm-infected.

The study finds that with this comprehensive insight and analysis of cat behaviour, cat owners will be able to continue to protect their pet's independence and safeguard its health and wellbeing.



Research Methodology

Nine cats were recruited for The Secret Lives of Cats report from a variety of locations across the UK including both urban and rural habitats.

Each cat owner was given a starter pack which included the collar GPS tracking device, instructions and a questionnaire to fill in about their cat.

The cats were introduced to the GPS tracker gradually a week before the study took place to ensure they were not stressed or upset by the device. Each of the nine cats wore the GPS tracking device for four days. In addition, three of the cats also wore a light-weight cat camera for the same amount of time. All movements for each cat were recorded for the entire length of the study and later analysed by cat behaviour expert Roger Tabor.

Qualitative research among 3,000 cat owners provided further insight into what owners believe their cats get up to in an average day.



3,000
cat owners surveyed

768
hours of GPS data

150
hours of footage

10
micro GPS trackers

9
Cats

3
Cat-Cams

1
world-leading cat
behaviour expert



A 'cat cam' device as worn by Widget



A 'cat nav' device as worn by Maxwell

42%
of cat owners think
their cat understands
them more than their
family and friends!

Introducing our cats



Name: **Freddie**
Age: **2**
Sex: **Male**
Lives: **Farm in Suffolk**
Personality type:
Rural Explorer



Name: **Maxwell**
Age: **2**
Sex: **Male**
Lives: **Suburbs of Brighton**
Personality type:
City Slicker



Name: **Flossie**
Age: **10 months**
Sex: **Female**
Lives: **Lewes, small town
in Sussex**
Personality type:
City Slicker



Name: **Millie**
Age: **4**
Sex: **Female**
Lives: **Central London**
Personality type:
Aristocat



Name: **Poppy**
Age: **8**
Sex: **Female**
Lives: **Crowborough, Sussex**
Personality type:
Aristocat

Name: **Little John**
Age: **4**
Sex: **Male**
Lives: **Farm in Derby**
Personality type:
Rural Explorer



Name: **Jasper**
Age: **6**
Sex: **Male**
Lives: **Folkestone**
Personality type:
True Companion

Name: **Morten**
Age: **3**
Sex: **Male**
Lives: **Farm in Sussex**
Personality type:
True Companion



Name: **Zillah**
Age: **4**
Sex: **Female**
Lives: **Suburbs of Brighton**
Personality type:
True Companion



Results Summary

Cat personalities

- While many cats display common traits, the research has enabled us to identify the main personality types among our feline friends:
 - ▷ **Rural Explorers** – these cats love to explore and are often found roaming in the countryside
 - ▷ **City Slickers** are regular fence hoppers who see the city as one big playground
 - ▷ **Aristocats** are the ‘royals’ of the household, expecting their owners to run around after them
 - ▷ **True Companions** – the only things these cats hunt are comfort and their owner’s company!
- Of the 3,000 cat owners we questioned, 41% of cats are True Companions, 16% are City Slickers, 19% are Aristocats and 15% are Rural Explorers. Owners that know their cat’s personality type are better armed to safeguard their cat’s health.

A cat’s life

- Location has a great impact on how cats spend their time. ‘City Slickers’ may be more concerned with defending their patch, while rural cats are free to roam and hunt. The **‘Rural Explorers’ studied brought in on average four small animals a week** compared to our ‘City Slickers’ who rarely or never successfully hunted. The most common catches for rural cats were voles, mice and rabbits.
- The study found that the **most common cat past times are sleeping and defending territory**. ‘True Companion’ Jasper wore the ‘cat-cam’ and his video footage shows he has one spot under a bush where he keeps a watchful eye on his territory. ‘City Slicker’ Maxwell, on the other hand, likes to keep watch from the safety of his owner’s home.
- **The average cat sleeps for 12 hours in an average day**, some cats even sleep for as much as 19 hours! Cats are creatures of habit and all ten felines had their favourite snooze spots, whether it be in the wardrobe, under their owner’s bed or in the dog’s bed.

Ranges and hot spots

- Rural male cats have much larger ranges and travel further than females and urban males. For instance, female ‘True Companion’ Zillah travels just the length of her garden in an average day, whereas **‘Rural Explorer’ Little John has a range length of over 500 metres**.
- The most popular location for our feline friends to visit is the neighbour’s garden. **Nearly every cat in the study visited next door’s garden on a regular basis**. Other favourite spots were nearby hedgerows, rooftops and garden sheds, all places that cats can keep a watchful eye on their territory.
- Despite 32% of cat owners saying they worry about their cat getting run over at night, **90% of the cats did not cross any busy roads during the study**.





Results Summary



Social structure

- In suburban areas, the density of cats is very large. For example, 'True Companion' Zillah who lives in the suburbs of Brighton can come into contact with at least eight cats in any one day, compared to 'Rural Explorer' Freddie who only crossed paths with one other cat. City cats may therefore stay indoors more than rural cats to avoid fights.
- **Cats under territorial stress due to high densities of other cats may increase their range even further.** This was shown with 'City Slicker' Maxwell who shared his street with around ten other cats. He had a tendency to disappear for a day or two at a time, sometimes even a week. In addition, one in five of the 3,000 cat owners questioned, said their cat regularly scraps with other cats in the neighbourhood which is most likely down to territorial disputes. A further 37% said their cat had gone missing for three days or more.
- **50% of the cats studied had to deal with other moggies from the neighbourhood coming through their cat flap to steal their food.** For instance, 'City Slicker' Maxwell has two cats who steal his food on a daily basis. However, neighbours revealed that Maxwell is no better, regularly visiting three other houses on his street.
- Cats use subtle body language to communicate in the same way that humans do. Studying the cats' camera footage revealed subtle bonding signals between cats. For example, 'True Companion' **Jasper was observed blinking at another cat meaning they did not see each other as a threat.** Other bonding signals recorded include yawning and snoozing together.



Link between owner and feline behaviour

- In the wild, cats tend to be nocturnal, hunting during the night when their prey is awake. However, our report shows that **many domestic cats shift their activity to when their owners are about.** For example, several of our cats would sleep with their owners during the night and then follow them into the garden, to the bottom of the road or around the house during the day.
- Cats are fast adopting 'human-like' behaviour. For example, our quantitative research of 3,000 cat owners found that 60% of cats regularly sleep in their owners' beds, 24% can open doors and cupboards, 24% like to watch TV with their owners and a quarter (27%) eat food intended for their human owners. **One in 10 cats even insist on having their evening meal at their owner's dinner table!**
- Cats will mimic their owner's use of space. So **if you like to sit in your garden, your cat will almost certainly join you.** For instance, Jasper's cat cam footage shows him making full use of his owner's well-kept garden. Whereas Maxwell hardly ever spends time in his garden which is rarely used by his owners.
- Cats even mirror their owner's friendships as the more you speak to your neighbours and visit their houses, the more tolerant the cats in each house will be of each other! Indeed, 24% of cats have other feline friends in their neighbourhood.



Cat Behaviour

Territories

Cat owners normally use the terms 'territory' and 'range' as if they mean the same thing, but when you view it from a cat's perspective they are different. A cat's range is the area it normally roams around in, whilst its territorial boundaries are those that it defends against an intruding cat. The territorial boundary is generally a bit smaller than the range.

The GPS tracking of the cats showed what factors affect the size of a cat's range. For example, 'Rural Explorers' Little John and Freddie are male neutered cats who both live in isolated houses on farmland, one in the Midlands and the other in East Anglia. Although they live in different parts of England, the situations are the same in that they are both toms who usually have a bigger range than female queens. These cats have very few fellow felines living nearby and therefore enjoy a huge roaming area across fields. This also means they both actively hunt along hedgerows and regularly bring prey home, which puts them at risk of being infected with roundworms or tapeworms.

With a higher density of surrounding cats, 'City Slicker' Maxwell has a smaller range than a male, rural-based cat because he prefers to avoid altercations with other felines. In contrast 'True Companion' Zillah, a neutered female who lives in the same town in similar circumstances, has a far smaller range – just the length of her garden and the gardens either side of her home.

"A good example of how a cat's instincts are altered by environmental conditions is its territorial behaviour. It used to be thought that cats patrolled the boundaries of their territory, but this belief is superseded by the idea that cats spend more time in areas in which they are confident, due to marking"

Roger Tabor



Little John – a 'rural explorer' that uses hedgerows as walkways



Maxwell – a 'City Slicker' with a smaller range to avoid altercations with other felines



Freddie – a 'rural explorer' with a huge roaming area

52% of cat owners say their cat spends most of its time in the house or garden, whilst **48%** say they tend to be busy roaming around next door!

Cat Behaviour

Distance Cats Travel

As they usually have much larger ranges, male cats travel a lot further as they patrol and defend their area. Similarly, male cats suffering territorial stress due to high densities of nearby cats may as a reaction increase their patrol area further still.

The farmland-living 'Rural Explorers' in this study – Little John and Freddie – are free from the pressures of territorial stress so their large ranges are due to a lack of competition from other cats.

Although his core area is around the farm house, adjacent farm buildings and yards, Little John's range length is 500 metres of hedgerow where he looks for prey to hunt. Freddie also wore a 'cat-cam' and footage shows him walking from his garden then up the edge of a hedgerow along a field edge. He can also be seen carefully sniffing around hay bales in a small barn.

In contrast, male 'City Slicker' Maxwell patrols less than 130 metres as his longest span – just a quarter of the equivalent of that for Little John.

'True Companion' Zillah, the neutered female who lives in a home with a near identical back garden width as Maxwell (just over 5m) in the same city, has a smaller range of just 21 m which is typical of a lady cat.

Number of gardens visited:



"In the lives of suburban cats, the pattern of ranges becomes more cramped because cats view their owners both as a food source and some sort of cat"

Roger Tabor



Freddie



Little John



Zillah

Furthest range from home





Cat Behaviour

How Cats Spend Their Time

Asleep

Carnivores like cats generally sleep far more than grazers, as their meat diet is nutritionally richer so they do not feed as constantly as grazing animals. Hunting animals generally focus their waking time to when their prey is mostly likely to be about, which for a cat is dusk. However, for cats which do not hunt very often and have developed a strong dependency on their owners, they may shift their greater activity time to when their owners are about.

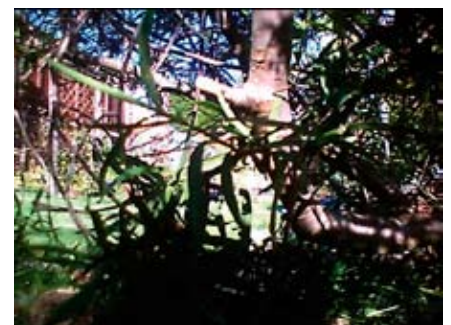
Even when a cat is asleep it is still an active time for him as the sleeping posture helps control temperature. A hot cat stretches out into a long pose to lose heat, whilst a cat in a cooler place tends to curl up to conserve heat.

Defending territory

Cats will have a few snoozing spots in the garden, some warm and some shady and other cats will recognise another cat's scent even when they are not present. This is one of the many ways that a cat marks out its claim on a garden.

Jasper's 'cat-cam' footage showed he spends a lot of time in his garden sitting under one particular bush. It also revealed that Jasper looks back and forth, keeping a watchful eye on the biggest part of his garden range from a perfectly sheltered vantage point. Freddie preferred snoozing on top of hay-bales in a small barn and sitting underneath a trailer in a field.

'Cat-cam' footage



Jasper keeps a watchful eye from his snoozing spot in the garden

"In the cat, the urge to catch goes beyond the immediate need for food, as for a feline hunter of small prey, the urge to hunt is vital for survival.

"One of the functions of playing with prey is to tire it and make it more vulnerable to a neck bite"

Roger Tabor

Cat Behaviour

Interaction Between Cats

The felines in this study wore 'cat-cams' which not only provided a cat's eye view of their territory but also revealed how felines interact with one another.

For example, as Jasper and another cat from his household move towards each other, one of them gives a quiet trill 'brrrr' which is a low key greeting sound. A little later they have moved independently to different parts of the garden where the long haired ginger cat seen by the 'cat-cam' is quietly sitting looking up. Jasper, wearing the 'cat-cam', looks back and forth but when both cats lock eyes the ginger cat gives a reassurance signal to his house mate – a double eye blink. This signal is repeated and symbolises that the cats are not a threat to each other.

Another example of cat behaviour and interaction comes from feeding time at Jasper's house. Wearing the 'cat-cam' you can clearly see Jasper on his way to eat discovering another cat of the household in possession of the food bowl. The cats harmoniously greet but Jasper, whose task is interrupted, turns to go back outside. Jasper makes his way around the outside of the house to find a different way back inside via the cat flap. This time Jasper is not thwarted and settles down beside his fellow house-mate to eat.

'Cat-cam' footage



Jasper's 'friend' double-blinking to indicate he doesn't pose a threat



Feeding time at Jasper's house

Thanks to the Secret Lives of Cats report, subtle yet vital signals picked up by the Cat-Cam, of which cat owners are normally oblivious, reveal how cats live and react around each other



Cat Behaviour

Day vs Night

Cats have eyes that operate six times better at night than a human's so it's understandable that they are not inhibited when darkness falls. This is a time when their senses are better adapted to their world in twilight than in the heat of the day.

In addition to having huge eyes with low, light-gathering crystal mirrors behind their retinas, cats are also armed with highly sensitive ears which can pick up the tiniest of sounds. A cat's final stroke of genius is their whiskers which help them move adeptly in low light conditions. Hence the phrase 'the cat's whiskers'!

During dusk small animals such as mice, voles and rats are more active which provides the optimal time for cats to hunt their prey. It won't surprise cat owners that this is a popular time for their cat to exit the cat flap and roam! If you have a cat that hunts, worming is recommended on a monthly basis due to a higher susceptibility to parasites such as roundworms and tapeworms.

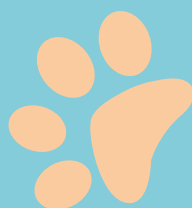


25%
Research found a quarter of cat owners said their cats will sleep 12-15 hours a day on average. It's no wonder we call a doze a 'cat-nap'!



"The maximising of light gathering makes the cat's eye potentially vulnerable to intense light during the day, which is why the pupil closes to a slit instead of a point. This gives the cat much finer control over the gradual closing of the iris"

Roger Tabor



Cat Behaviour

Male vs Female

Male and female cats are vastly different particularly when it comes to range, size of territory and the distances they span – this was confirmed by the study’s GPS tracker information. Typically a female cat has a much smaller range and territory compared to a male and will roam far less than a tom cat. Behaviour traits which are a result of whether a cat has been neutered or not, also differ widely between a female or male cat.

Un-neutered queens will relentlessly call and roll when in season attracting the focussed attention of intact male cats from a wide area. Un-neutered male cats are generally more likely to roam, fight, be of a larger build and actively release pungent spray as an all-invasive form of territorial marking.

So although the primary reason for neutering cats is to prevent too many kittens being born, it has a definite effect on behaviour.



75%

of cat owners have either had their cat neutered or know it has been neutered in the past.

The Risks

Roads

Fortunately only one of our GPS cats crossed a busy road during the study. This is consistent with other recent research which found that living near a busy road does not increase the risk of a cat being in a road traffic accident as the constant movement and noise can act as a barrier for most cats.

Cats that have been found to be at most risk were aged between seven months and two years old. As cats became older they were less likely to be involved in a road traffic accident. Also according to our GPS data, male cats were more at risk as they normally covered a larger area than female cats and as a result were more likely to be crossing busy roads.

Other cats

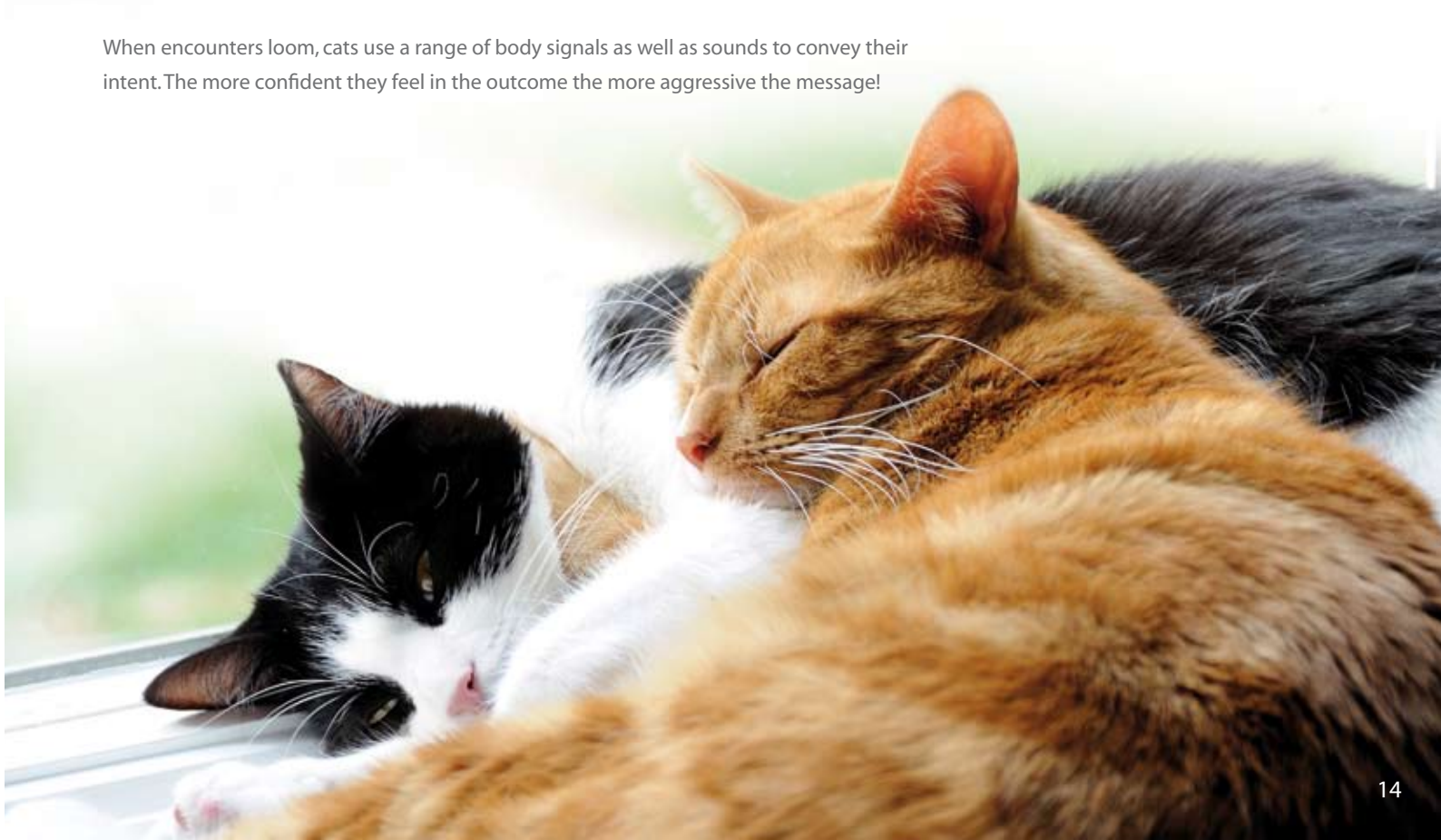
The 'cat-cam' footage and GPS data from this study showed how cats relate to each other and unlike dogs, felines do not live happily in packs. The number of other cats a feline will come into contact with depends on whether it lives in a busy town or out in the countryside.

Jasper's 'cat-cam' footage showed many examples of him in the garden coming across the cats he shares a home with so it was a relaxed affair, unlike the situation that can occur when a strange marauding tom cat intrudes the resident cat's range. To minimise the risk of such encounters, cats such as Maxwell mark their territories in a number of ways – from leaving scent marks by rubbing against a twig, clawing marks on trees and depositing faeces and urine.

When encounters loom, cats use a range of body signals as well as sounds to convey their intent. The more confident they feel in the outcome the more aggressive the message!

“A measure of how good the relationship (between cats) is how close and how frequently your cats curl up and snooze together. Yawning and blinking are also bonding signals”

Roger Tabor



Parasites and other health hazards

Cats are loved for their playful, independent and sometimes mischievous nature. However it is often these qualities that can put them at a higher risk of contracting parasitic worms.

Intestinal worms are parasites that can live inside domestic cats' guts and rely on them for nutrition. They can cause numerous health problems for cats including weight loss, malnutrition, diarrhoea and a rough coat.

There are two types of worms that can affect cats:

Roundworms



Roundworms such as *Toxocara cati* and *Toxascaris leonina*, roam freely in cats' guts and can cause diarrhoea, vomiting and loss of appetite, as well as a pot-bellied appearance and poor growth in kittens. In humans, roundworm larvae of *Toxocara cati* can migrate into different parts of the body and may, in extreme cases, cause blindness. Cats can also be infected by a Hookworm (*Ancylostoma tubaeforme*) which as the name suggests clamps onto the lining of the gut.

Tapeworms



Tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal wall of cats using suckers and can vary in size. Cats can become infected with the flea tapeworm (*Dipylidium caninum*) by swallowing infected fleas while they are grooming or by eating infected small mammals such as mice, voles and birds. Their presence may lead to discomfort and itching, which in turn could result in a cat dragging its bottom along the ground ("scooting").

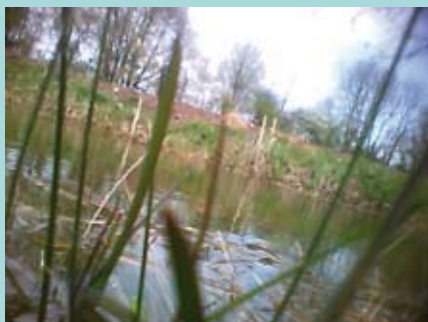
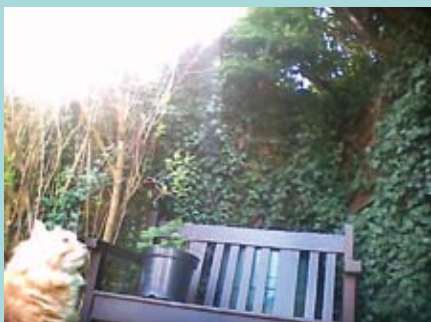
There are 8.6 million cats in the UK, but few sit still enough to swallow a worming tablet. A spot-on worming treatment is simple and certain: it is applied directly onto the skin in a single application and can even be done when the cat's asleep! The active ingredient travels to the gut, where intestinal worms are found. It is important to kill these types of worms before they reach maturity and start producing large numbers of eggs.

For more information, visit www.spotonwormer4cats.com



A Cat's Eye View

The hidden cat cameras on our cats provided a never-seen-before cat's eye view of their world. Furry felines Jasper, Freddie and Maxwell wore the 'cat-cams' which revealed some surprising results.



Jasper

Jasper, a 'True Companion' spends a lot of time staring up at the sky and following Mischief, the cat he shares a home with.

Freddie

'Rural Explorer' Freddie loves to explore his farmland surroundings and often hides under tractors and among the flowers.

Maxwell

This footage shows 'City Slicker' Maxwell likes to keep a watchful eye on his territory from the safety of his own home.

Eight recommendations for a happy and healthy cat

1. Worming

Ideally, cats should be wormed with a spot-on treatment at *least* every three months. Monthly worming is recommended for cats that regularly hunt, as they may catch birds and mice which may be infected with roundworms or tapeworms.

2. Fleas

The best way to check for fleas is by regular grooming, you will also notice your cat scratching or washing more regularly. To prevent your cats from picking up fleas, use a spot-on treatment every month. Also make sure to regularly vacuum your carpets as if your cats have fleas, so does your home.

3. Vaccination

It is vital to vaccinate your cat to protect it from disease. Kittens should receive a course of two injections, three to four weeks apart. After this, most vets recommend your cat is vaccinated once a year.

4. Neutering

Most cats reach sexual maturity at around six months of age which is when they should be neutered. This will prevent your cat from breeding and male cats will be less likely to roam and spray.

5. Balanced diet

Cats are carnivores and their metabolism is that of a specialist meat eater, so it is important that their diet contains the essential nutrients that meat contains (including particular amino acids and fatty acids).



“When you look at how your cat forms its range, it becomes clear that it relates to you as if you are a cat. Cats don’t regard a fence as a limit, but they do look to see where and how we use space. If you never go into your garden, your cat may well have no particular attachment to it. If you love to sit in the garden, you will surely have a feline companion”

Roger Tabor

6. Stress-free home life

Cats are very susceptible to becoming stressed so it's important to watch out for any unusual behaviour; spraying in the house, scrapping with other cats, excessive grooming and eating disorders. Cats can become stressed for a number of reasons including multi-cat households and confinement.

7. Regular grooming

Many short-haired cats will happily groom themselves but owners should still comb their cats once a week as it's a good way to check for fleas. Long haired cats can require grooming every day to prevent their fur from becoming knotted, which can be very distressing.

8. Playing

Even adult cats like to play! It's good for their health, especially for house cats as it's great exercise. There are a whole host of cat toys available including those with catnip which many cats are instantly drawn to.

Visit www.spotonwormer4cats.com to find out more.

If you are concerned about any aspect of your cat's health, speak to your vet for advice.



Conclusion

The unique mix of research methods used in The Secret Life of Cats report has provided a never-seen-before window into the world of a cat, from finding out where cats really go all day and night and how they spend their time, to understanding what methods are used to defend territory.

The study revealed that whilst 25% of owners said their treasured pet sleeps up to 15 hours a day, the cat-cam footage and GPS tracking data showed cats also spend a lot of time protecting their patch and hunting for prey. Whilst 'City Slickers' rarely caught more than the odd leaf or carrier bag, the 'Rural Explorers' we studied were experienced hunters, bringing home on average four small animals a week.

Our research also showed that suburban cats face more potentially stressful situations than rural cats. This is largely down to high density cat populations which can result in territories overlapping. 'City Slickers' can encounter up to ten other cats in any one day, compared to one or two cats for 'Rural Explorers'.

Additional data revealed the vast differences in range between a suburban 'City Slicker' resident and a 'Rural Explorer'. Town cat Zillah's furthest range was just 16.3% of fellow male 'City Slicker' Maxwell's longest span, and a mere 4.2% of 'Rural Explorer' Little John. Despite many of the cats travelling further than we first expected, only one crossed a busy road during the study.

Further understanding into the way cats use body language to communicate with each other was shown in the cat-cam footage as two felines in the study shared 'double-eye blinks' signalling a peaceful greeting between the two. This unique insight will have definitely escaped most cat owners' attention! It was also possible to identify instances where owners influence their cat's behaviour. Most notably, where cats which are instinctively nocturnal but begin to shift their activity to the daytime when their owners are awake.

The Secret Lives of Cats report has highlighted the independent and adventurous nature of our feline friends, qualities which are admired by 40% of cat owners. However, these characteristics can put cats at risk from catching parasites such as worms so it is vital to keep cats wormed using a spot-on treatment.

Cats enjoy the outside world as well as their owner's homes and whilst that is not risk-free, a better understanding of a cat's own secret life and personality enables cat owners to continue to protect their pet's independence and safeguard its health and wellbeing.







Appendix

Literature

- 100 Ways to Understand Your Cat, by Roger Tabor
www.rogertabor.co.uk

Equipment

- PAT4CATS GPS trackers
www.pawtrax.co.uk
- Trip PC software
www.a-trip.com
- Eyenimal Cat Video camera
www.petgadgets.com

Consumer research

- Research of 3,000 cat owners, One Poll May 2011
www.onepoll.com

Contributors

- Roger Tabor, world-leading cat behaviourist
- Peter Callaway, Founder and Managing Director, Pawtrax

“When a new cat moves into a home, there is a period of territorial adjustment, which can cause stress problems, however, this usually settles after a while. The more friendly you are with your neighbours, and the more you visit each other, the more tolerant the cats in each household will grow of each other”

Roger Tabor



The Secret Lives of Cats has been brought to you by Bayer, manufacturers of Profender Spot-on Solution for Cats.

www.spotonwormer4cats.com

