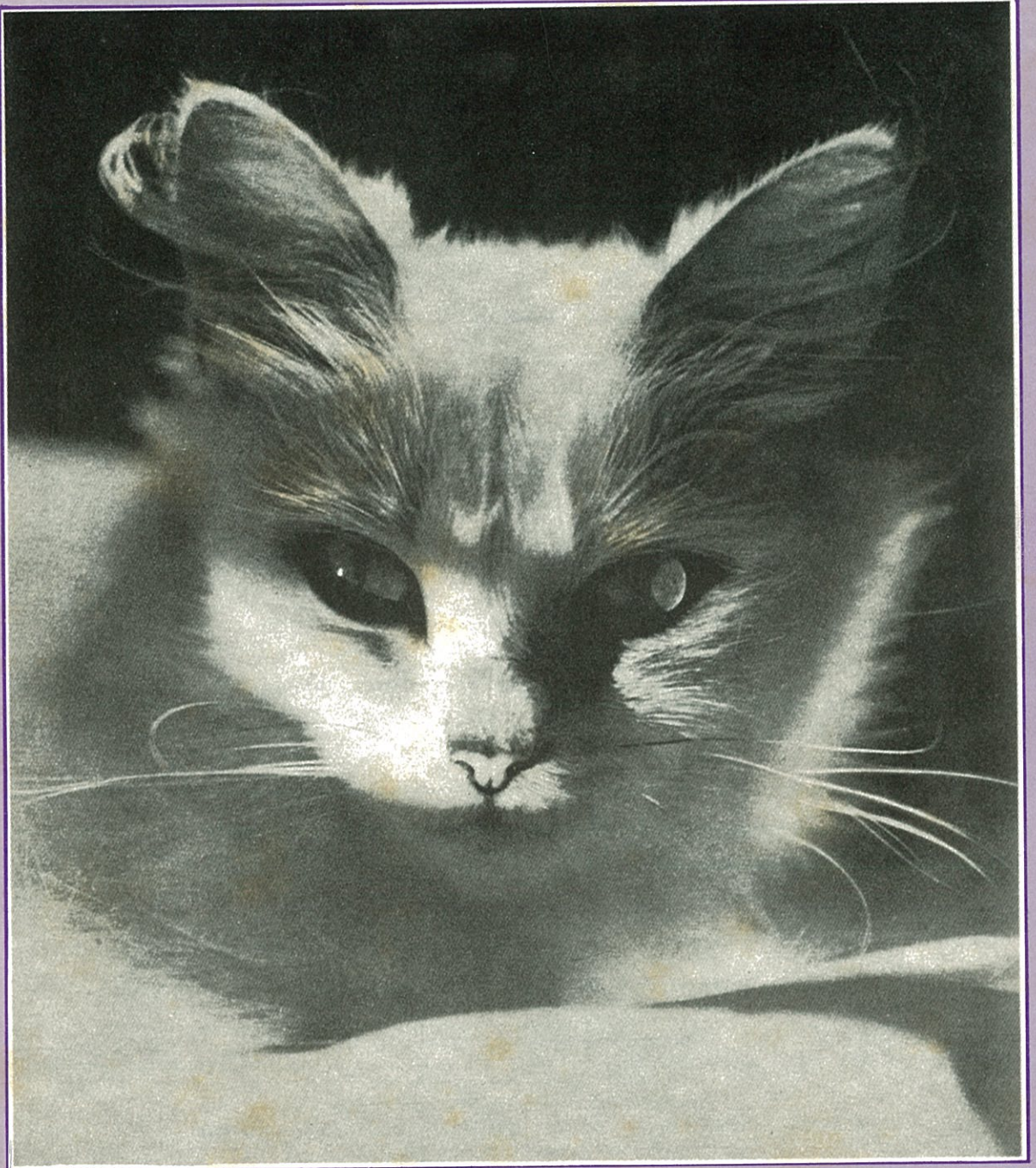


September, 1990

Cat Affairs

Journal of The Cat Protection Society of N.S.W. (Registered Charity CC 17122) Registered by Australia Post. Publication No. NBH 1974.



***"In all external grace you have some part,
But you like none, none you, for constant heart."***

- From a sonnet by William Shakespeare.

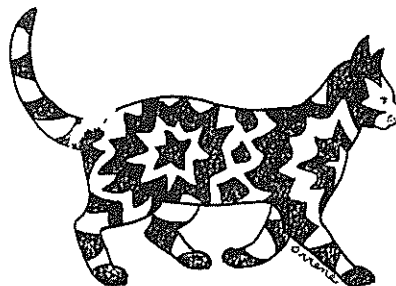
President's Page

Welcome once again to everyone, with a special welcome to new members who may be reading our journal for the first time.

Now, here are two very important dates to note in your diary:

The first is our Annual General Meeting on October 13, and the second is our Christmas Party on December 1. All the details of the Annual General Meeting are on page 28, and we are hoping for a record attendance. After all, it's your chance to have your say, and our chance to report back to you on the events of the previous year. If you really CAN'T make it, send in your proxy vote instead.

As for the Christmas party, it's always great fun. Everyone brings pictures of their cats, we swap stories, and if you'd like to invite a guest (someone who loves cats of course!) they'll also be welcome. Details are below.



Finally, you'll find some lovely Christmassy things to order by mail on page 8. I wish we could show them to you in colour, but take my word, they're irresistible.

Looking forward to seeing you on October 13 AND December 1...

-Lyn Thomas



Our Christmas Party

Date: Saturday, December 1st. Time: 2.30pm

Place: Our office at 103 Enmore Road, Enmore, opposite the Enmore Theatre.

We look forward to the pleasure of your company.

PS. Have a light lunch, because we'll be serving refreshments.

THE CAT PROTECTION SOCIETY OF N.S.W.

Registered office and postal address: **103 Enmore Road, Enmore, N.S.W. 2042.**
Telephones: **51 1011, 519 7201**

PATRONS: The Hon., N.P. Greiner, M.P., Premier of N.S.W., Miss Ita Buttrose, O.B.E., Professor Charles Birch, F.A.A., The Hon. James McClelland.

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Ten Easy Ways to



be Kind to Animals

Suggested by The World League for the Protection of Animals

1. Have your dog or cat desexed to prevent the breeding of surplus animals.

Thousands of dogs and cats are homeless everywhere. Even if they find homes for their puppies and kittens, owners who permit the breeding of more animals, while so many are homeless, add to the surplus and contribute to the suffering of those denied homes.

2. Wear synthetic, man-made fur instead of animal fur.

One fur coat produced through the use of the steel-jaw trap represents many hundreds of hours of animal suffering. Farm-produced furs also involve suffering, through the confinement of undomesticated creatures meant to be free.

3. Do not keep caged birds.

Birds have wings so they can fly. Captive birds can't do this. No one has the right to imprison birds in cages, thus depriving them of their right to freedom and to their mates. In any case, only birds bred to cages should ever be held captive.

4. Stay away from circuses and rodeos.

Avoid "entertainment" based on the suffering of animals. Circus animals are trained to do unnatural tricks by fear, pain, hunger and punishment for failure. They are kept permanently in close confinement and the "training" is never seen by the public. Similarly, cruelty, violence and suffering are basic to rodeos. Bucking horses and bulls are made to contort wildly by the pressure of a strap pulled extremely tight over sensitive parts of the body. Steers are grasped by the horns, their heads painfully twisted, and they are thrown violently to the ground. Injuries are common, fear and pain inevitable.

5. If you visit Spain, Mexico, or any country where bullfighting is permitted, refuse to attend and give the equivalent of the price of admission to a charity.

Tourists who think they do no harm by attending just one bullfight actually keep the barbarism of the bull ring alive. Without tourist support, bullfighting would be on the way out.

6. Shoot with a camera, not a gun.

It takes a lot more skill to photograph creatures of the wild than to kill them.

7. Inform yourself of the conditions relating to animal experiments.

And insist that scientific progress be made by moral methods, without the infliction of suffering. If animals are used in your child's science or biology class, speak up against the practice for the sake of children and animals. Teaching young and impressionable children to inflict suffering on animals, as such demonstrations often do, is harmful to the values and natural feelings of children.

8. Do not abandon domestic animals.

It is an offence against the law to do so. If you are obliged to get rid of them, take them to a veterinarian for painless destruction. If going on holidays, board them at a reputable kennel or arrange with a reliable neighbour or home visiting service to care for them.

9. Tag your dog and cat.

Make sure your pets always wear a disc engraved with your address and phone number. The collar for a cat should have an elastic insert. Before acquiring a dog, make sure your property is enclosed so the dog can't get out. It is very cruel, and also illegal, to keep a dog chained up for long periods.

10. Join an animal welfare organization and take part in its work in your community.

In their work for the welfare of animals, humane organizations work in the interest of the entire community by protecting defenceless living things, fostering humane education, enforcing laws and encouraging a sense of responsibility towards animals and animal ownership.

Where do Birds go When They Die?

Several interesting answers were received to this question. The following response is from Edith Schanz of Bulahdelah:

Even though I am not a scientist, but just a woman living in the bush for 17 years, I know where birds "go" when they die. Nowhere. Birds die wherever their little heart stops. They fall to the ground and lie there. The meat flies will come to lay eggs in their bodies, the ants will march in to help clean the carcass away, and there are also beetles which help in the process.

There is no paradise in the bush or anywhere in nature. One is eating the other. In summer, when the goannas were about, we had a nest full of young kookaburras. The goanna finally found the nest. The kookaburra adults couldn't prevent the goanna climbing the tree, the babies were crying loudly. I threw rocks, but always missed the goanna. My hose would not reach, and the water pressure wasn't strong enough. I watched and knocked on the tree. Nothing would deter the goanna.

He moved into the large mound that termites had built, where the kookaburras had their babies safely growing up until then. I was as desperate as the kookaburra family. The goanna took his time. The babies were still crying for help after an hour and a half, then finally all was quiet. The goanna had eaten them all, and he slept it off right there, in the termites' nest.

But I do have some happier bird stories!

About 10 years ago, my daughter found a young magpie on the road, too young to fly. We brought him up, carrying him around (hopping!) on our backs and shoulders. He wasn't concerned by our cat, because he was so strong and aggressive — and the cat was sensible enough to keep away from the powerful beak.

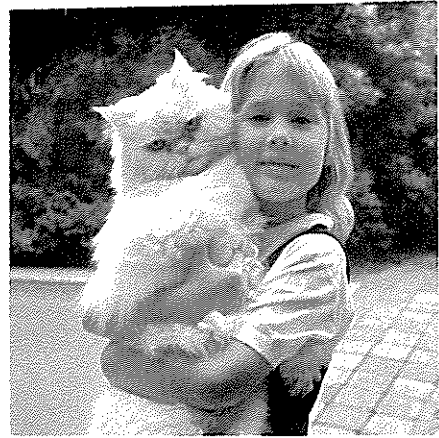
When he learned to fly, he took off with a flock of other magpies... but only to settle at my daughter's property, a 15 minute walk away. He's still there, but we've long since learned that he is a she! Maggie, as we call her, still roams the place, pinches dog pellets and other food, and brings her young ones around to show them off.

Living in the bush watching nature makes me accept many natural ways which might be strange to city dwellers, because they don't see the ways God has provided for all creatures. If human beings wouldn't destroy the wonderful balance in nature, perhaps we wouldn't have to worry about grasshopper plagues and other catastrophes. What humans do wrong comes right back to us like a boomerang....

Edith Schanz

PS: Miss Joan Clarke of Cremorne also says that the bodies are eaten by various types of beetles (Coleoptera) which act as scavengers, existing on dead plant and animal matter.

Beautiful Blondes!



The enormous armful is Sammy, a 20-months-old Persian belonging to CPS member Mrs Judith Povey of Turramurra.

Sammy is being nursed by little friend Danielle Lloyd, aged six, and the charming photo was sent in by Judith's mother, Mrs Mabel Rafe, also a CPS member and member of Central Coast Cat Care.

My Beautiful Allie Cat

Never having owned a cat or dog before I was both anxious and excited the day that my fiancé and I drove to Parklands to choose (or rather to be chosen by!) our cat. We were initially intending to buy a cat from a pet shop, but the C.P.S. advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald caught my eye and pricked my social conscience — so it was out to Parklands we went.

I always liked the look of 'marmalade' cats and had been quite determined to have one, that is until I saw Allie. We stood in front of the cat enclosure at Parklands and looked at all the cats: large and small; black; white; long haired and short haired; and one big beautiful pair of sad eyes stared straight back into mine out of a tiny furry face. As I looked into those beautiful big eyes I forgot all my intentions of buying a 'marmalade', or an extroverted, energetic cat; I knew that this painfully tiny, skinny waif of a tabby was mine.

That was last September and now Alexandria Elizabeth Hughes (Allie for short), is a happy, loving and healthy looking cat. She is still timid with strangers but very loving towards us, and she seems to know just when I need a cuddle or a warm furry companion to talk to. Many people that I have spoken to are sceptical about buying an 'orphan' cat. They seem to think it's "taking a chance" and that they "don't know what they would get". Well, I can tell them what they would get. By giving a home to a C.P.S. cat you will get a beautiful, individual, affectionate animal just like Allie; who has a lot of love and friendship to share.

Genelle Sharrock



Can you help us find homes?

We're rapidly heading towards kitten season, and that means we need more good homes than ever!

So do remember to recommend our Parklands kennel to anyone looking for an affectionate, healthy kitten, teenager or mature cat.

Parklands is situated in a pleasant country atmosphere at 505 Sunnyholt Road, Blacktown. It's opposite Lalor Road in the directory, and just a little way down from Parklea markets. You can pop in 7 days a week, and the phone number is 626 9333.

Kittens from Parklands are wormed, immunised and toilet trained, and cost \$16.00. Desexed cats are \$50.00. And talking of older cats, do read the moving tribute to Oliver in our "Always Remembered" section.

Oliver was six or 9 years old when Peta Trahar took him home, and lived to a grand age.

It's true that mature cats may not have the playfulness of kittens. On the other hand, their looks and personalities are there to see, and with kittens you can't be sure.

We always have some beautiful older cats at Parklands, cats whose backgrounds call out for a "second chance" at a loving home.

Don't pass them by without serious consideration.

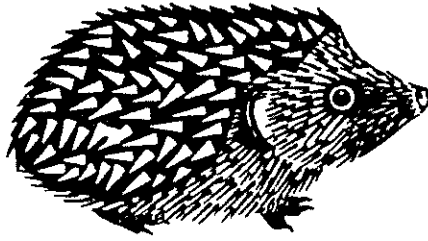


A WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The following members joined in the latter part of May, June and the early part of July. We extend the warmest welcome.

The Librarian Liverpool City Library. Ms A Pauncz, Bondi North. Ms J. Haud, West Wyalong. Mrs C Jericevich, Carlingford. Mrs H. Smales, Carlingford. Mrs T Dear, Turramurra. Mrs N. McKenzie, Woollahra. Mrs B Kains, Georges Hall. Mr Stuart Iredale, Morisset. Ms L Wright, Petersham. Miss F Cokinos, Stanmore. Ms A Burrows, Wahroonga. Ms J Taylor, Alexandria. Ms I White, Toongabbie. Ms J Bermingham, Arncliffe. Ms J Gray, Werrington. Mr G Greenall, Tighes Hill. Ms B Augustus, Tregear. Ms K Lease, Alexandria. Mrs M Berry, Hornsby. Mr and Mrs J. Devine, Bondi Junction. Mr R Lloyd, Potts Point. Miss E Richards, Petersham. Miss M Sykes, Castle Hill. Dr Kim Kendall, Concord West. Ms A Barbagallo, Leichardt. Mr A Wood, Collaroy Plateau. Ms Y Wilson, Coogee. Mrs M Jones, Blair Athol. Mr D

Nimmo, Mosman. Mr P Gambrill, Bonnells Bay. Ms J Aickin, Lavender Bay. Ms S. Kovac, Stanmore. Mr R. Azulay, Bargo. Miss G Harland, Waterloo. Ms D McDonald, Downer, ACT. Mrs P Scott, Brighton le Sands. Mrs B Evans Newtown. Mrs M Mallin, Pymble. Ms J Ingram, Drummoyne. Mrs F Purcell, Thornleigh. Mr E Brown, Thornleigh. Mrs J Callaghan, Bankstown. Mrs J. Krull, Normanhurst. Miss J. Lorking, Thornleigh. Mrs E Shannon, Sydney. Mrs M Livermore, Kempsey. Miss L Hogno, Erskineville. Mrs D. Davis, Greenacre. Ms D. Bryne, West Ryde. Ms J. Saleh, Wollstonecraft. Mrs E Germolus, Epping. Miss J Mercer, Tempe. Mrs M Stevens, Moorebank. Ms L Shanley, Katoomba. Mr P Borrell, Randwick. Miss S Hoy, Campsie. Miss J Dunn, Crows Nest. Mrs R McBride, Margate. Mrs K Finney, Marayong. Miss A Smidlin, Woollahra. Mr X Pythagoras, Monterey. Mr M Cossins, Annandale.



But what about the Hedgehogs?

Sometimes people express a little surprise that our Society is devoted to the welfare of just one domestic animal.

Well, in Britain they've gone one further... they have a Society that cares exclusively for hedgehogs!

It's called the British Hedgehog Preservation Society, and its activities cover a fascinating range.

There's a rescue service, which attends to reports of injured hedgehogs. A Hedgehog Hospital is in the process of being built, and experiments are being carried out on homeopathic treatments for young hedgehogs, when antibiotics might not be suitable.

Hedgehog behaviour is monitored, and interesting adaptations have been observed. For example, (quoting from the Society's newsletter), "There seems to be a change in the way hedgehogs are behaving when faced with an oncoming car. There have been reports from various parts of the country of sightings of hedgehogs running out of the way when they see a car, instead of rolling into a ball."

The newsletter also notes examples of hedgehog artifacts. In Russia, a member of the Society found a series of ever-decreasing hedgehogs, similar to the concept of the "Russian Doll." Another member reported that in Central Europe in prehistoric times, the Great Goddess who controlled life and death was pictured by artists in several forms, one of them the shape of a hedgehog. Hedgehog figurines in terracotta were also discovered in several of her shrines.

For visiting hedgehogs, the Society offers members a specially designed box. Strong and waterproof, with insulation against heat and cold, it can be sited under hedges, sheds, or other places where hedgehogs seek refuge in bad weather. It is perfect for female hedgehogs looking for a place to bear their young, and also for hibernating. The entrance is big enough for a hedgehog, but small enough to deter dogs, cats and foxes.

As with our journal, members contribute poems and stories to the Hedgehog Newsletter. The following poem was first published in "Punch" in 1924, and was sent in by Mr Richard Adams, who is not only a hedgehog lover but the author of "Watership Down", the enchanting animal book.

Hedgehog

*Where wild October winds have strowed
The red leaves as they fell,
I meet the Things that Cross the Road
When dusk is in the dell...
The little things that stoop and run
And hop and creep and glide,
That walk behind the setting sun
And use the dark to hide.*

*The weasels and the stoats that go
On strange and secret quests
And in the magic moonlight show
The white shirts on their breasts;
The moving things that may be mice
That flick and dart across;
The long ears — vanished in a trice —
Of furred things in the moss.*

*But best of all the Folk-with-Fears
That walk when dusk is down
I love the little Bunch-O'-Spears
So businesslike and brown,
That pads along the trodden track
Alert yet undismayed
With all his armour on his back
And every point displayed.*

*When he and I walk side by side
Beneath the shadows' screen
He leaves, as levelly we stride,
A courteous space between;
And as the cars dash past unslowed
The thought occurs to me
That there are hogs upon the road
Less likeable than he.*

Fascinating Facts about Cat Nutrition



By Dr Kim Kendall

Do you know that cats are designed to eat 10 mouse-sized meals a day? Dr Kendall's article provides lots of food for thought!

Over the last 10 years, cats have finally shed the problems of being treated as "small dogs" nutritionally, with ever more fascinating aspects of their social and metabolic systems being investigated.

Nutrition, especially, has made great advances. The medical problems induced by incorrect feeding are rare, now that cats are more often being fed a balanced diet — meaning mainly canned and dried commercial food.

However, just last week I saw an older cat who had trained her owner to feed her only liver and raw fish, with the consequence that the cat now had untreatable arthritis.

The moral is that cats do not necessarily select a balanced diet for themselves. They are "fed feeders", and can become obsessed by one food, to the point of rejecting all else and even starving. Occasionally they have starved to death.

Prevention of a food fetish is better than a cure, so make sure your cat is exposed to a variety of food types and textures before it's six months old. Use commercial foods or a balanced diet sheet from your vet as a basis, and introduce new foods gradually.

Some of the fascinating facts about cat nutrition and digestion that have emerged include the fact that meat alone (raw or cooked, heart or other meat) is VERY unbalanced in about everything except protein.

It lacks vitamins and minerals (especially calcium), and a diet based largely on meat will lead first to bone problems. In fact, the nutritional requirements of the cat can be found in only one single package — a whole rodent. Cats evolved eating rats and mice, and their digestion reflects that. They are designed to eat 10 mouse-sized meals a day, hence the advice to

feed "frequent small meals of fresh or tinned food, with access to dried food." Most cats have good appetite control, so refrain from over eating.

Getting back to their natural diet, the meat, bone and fat balance in a mouse is the ideal. Cats can digest a much higher fat content than other animals, indeed, it can form up to 60% of the diet — enough to give humans a coronary attack within a short time!

Also, their protein requirements are different to other animals, including the dog, so foods must be made especially to reflect this. Most cats will not eat dog food, as in general it is lower in protein and fat content than cat food, and harder for them to digest. A cat which regularly eats dog food will soon go blind and develop heart problems, due to a lack of the amino acid (a part of some proteins) called taurine.

Vitamin problems can occur due to either excess amounts or deficiencies in the diet. Excess Vitamin A (from too much liver in the diet) will lead to the arthritis mentioned before, while a deficiency of Vitamin A will lead to blindness. Both too much and too little Vitamin D can lead to bone problems. Vitamin E can be in short supply in a strictly raw fish diet, and will lead to pain in fatty areas. All of the Vitamin B's are required daily, and again, a diet of only fish can lead to brain disfunction and theoretically, to blood disorders.

If all this sounds a little scary, take heart from the fact that vitamin levels are adequate in tinned and dried food.

Fibre is the byword for health in the human field now, but cats do not need as much. Fibre can be used to control constipation, and aid in a reducing diet for an obese cat, but most cats don't require much fibre. Having said that, some cats do love to "graze" on fresh grass, and will consume up to 10% of their daily food volume in this way. Individual preference again, and nothing to be concerned about if the balance of the diet is sound.

Finally, a word on the "dried food"/cystitis dilemma. The complete answer to the riddle of bladder problems in cats is not yet known. However, the link with dried food seems to be related to the level of magnesium it contains, plus the acidity of urine produced by some cats who eat dried food. Not all cats have a problem (in fact, only 1% is quoted), but those that do will usually require a modification in their diet to alleviate the condition.

An interesting note here is that the "perfect, cystitis-preventing" urine is produced when cats are fed ground-up rats — according to a food trial in the USA! So that IS food for thought, proving once again that evolution is not to be ignored.

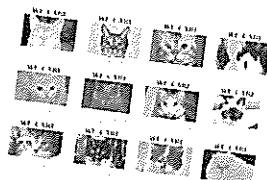


Order Now For Christmas Giving:



The CPS Christmas Card

It's in full colour, and just right for everyone on your mailing list. Order in packs of five - with a Christmas message inside, or blank for your own greetings. \$3.00 per pack, including postage.



The Popular Cat Stamps

There are 12 loveable cat faces on each sheet. Use the pre-gummed stamps to personalise stationery and gifts, on backs of letters. Four sheets for \$3.00, including postage.



The Adorable Calendar

A compact, book - size calender with 12 glorious colour photographs of cats and kittens. A perfect "little gift," and of course, you'll want one for yourself. Only \$5.50 each, including postage.

The Sweetest Book Mark

Plastic coated for durability, with a beguiling pink tassel ... and the tabby has green eyes. Everyone you know needs a book mark! \$2.50 each, including postage.

To Christmas Orders.
The Cat Protection Society of N.S.W.
103 Enmore Road, Enmore 2042.

I would like to order the following:

..... Packs of Christmas Cards, with five cards in each pack, at \$3.00 per pack. Total \$
(Please indicate whether you want cards with a Christmas greeting, or plain cards, or some of each.)

..... Sheets of Cat Stamps at 4 sheets for \$3.00

Total \$

..... calendars at \$5.50 each

Total \$

..... book marks at \$2.50 each

Total \$

Total Amount: \$

I enclose a cheque/money order for the total amount above.

Name:

Address:

Postcode

Cut out the coupon and mail it today. Cheques should be crossed and made payable to
The Cat Protection Society of NSW.



Always Remembered

In memory of our well loved Sandy, for 12 years our dear Retirement Village cat.

Una Wilson and Margaret Douglas

In loving memory of Junie, Peter, Pattie, Charlie, Tits and Fatso (20 years of age). They gave us love and devotion and plenty of happiness, and will always be remembered by

Avis, Frank and Sadie

In memory of dearest Fleur, who gave us joy for 20 years.

M M Sinclair

A donation in memory of my old cat Oliver, who came from Concord Animal Hospital many years ago. He was six or nine years when we acquired him, so was at least 18-20 when I had him put to sleep. His kidneys had failed.

Oliver was a ginger cat of great character. I won't be sentimental about him. He was a great old cat, very bossy, and he made the move from city to country with gusto!

But Oh! he leaves a big gap. Who will knock on the window in the morning, take up the best spot in front of the fire, be waiting at the front path every evening?

Best wishes to a grand old gentleman who died with dignity. I have put him to rest under a Sequoia, a giant Canadian redwood. It is now Oliver's tree.

- Peta Trahar

In memory of Thomas McDonald, who had loving eyes of gold. Went to sleep on June 10, 1990, aged 18 years.

In loving memory of Sheebete, who passed away at 3.40p.m. on May 26 of this year, aged 5 years.

Sadly missed. Love from Jacqui and Sunshine

A donation in lieu of flowers in memory of Mrs Evelyn Cleary, who died earlier this year.

Mrs Cleary devoted a lifetime to easing the suffering of unwanted cats, and although enduring many slings and arrows along the way, she never wavered in her selfless devotion to the cause in which she so wholeheartedly believed. Cats are the poorer for her passing.

Elizabeth Smith, Life Member CPS.

A donation in memory of our dearest Samantha.

Mr and Mrs Hough

Loving memories forever of my darling Sebbil who was a friend of Moisty - also put to sleep, in 1990

- Netta Mackenzie

The Cat Protection Society of N.S.W. extends its deepest sympathy to honorary life member Mr G Luton, on the recent death of his mother.

In memory of my dear friend and pussy cat Danby, who was put to sleep a few weeks ago. He was a beautiful British short hair, who had a very good life for 13 years.

I miss him very much and he will always be remembered as a much loved, much needed friend.

C. M. Gray

Final Kindness

She's old.
Losing control
Over bodily functions.
Teeth gone.
Hearing hampered.
Tail listlessly wagging
At the sound
Of my voice
Favored toys
Stored neatly in a box,
Disregarded.
Yet eyes
Still bright with love.
Unceasingly
Striving to please.
What to choose?
Continued frustration and pain
Or well-deserved repose?
Slumber or wakefulness?
Because I love her,
Slumber.

- Patricia Messenger

In memory of dear Captain Tom Cat

Mrs E Gosling and Mrs C Brennan

A donation in remembrance of my wonderful friend Pete, who was put to sleep on July 17, 1989. Twelve months on, we still miss him so very much.

Wendy Irish.

A paper
Skittering windtossed across the yard,
An untamed sunbeam
Streaking past my glasses,
A gentle nighttime nudge
That turns out to be my pillow.
How long will I think they are you?
—Betty Cramton

HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH YOUR



The following helpful advice is taken from a brochure produced by the Carnation Company in California.

Kitty is attacking the brown paper bag. She stalks it. She peeks in, tail lashing, then charges in to do battle. And this time you're in luck — your camera is handy. Quickly and quietly you get down on the floor at kitty's eye level, ready to catch her in one of her most endearing poses — her eyes wide with excitement as she peers out, face framed by the brown paper bag.

But **THIS** time, she doesn't peer out. She turns her back on you and the camera, and curls up for a nap.

Don't be discouraged. Patience is probably the number one requirement in animal photography, and pure luck also plays a major part. But there are also some basic elements you can learn, that will help you capture the essence of your cat on film.

STUDY PICTURES AND YOUR PET'S HABITS

First, study cat pictures you like in books and magazines and on postcards. You will probably find they have much in common: the background is usually uncluttered, and a contrast in colour to the subject. The angle of the picture is almost always **at or below the animal's eye level**.

Next, spend some time observing your cat's everyday habits. When she wakes from a nap, a lovely, long stretch is usually followed by a yawn or two. When she finishes her breakfast, she washes and washes some more. Have your camera ready, the lighting checked out, and the background uncluttered — you can do this if you plan ahead. Then take some pictures in rapid succession, to be sure you capture that amusing expression, that wide yawn.

You can also make use of your cat's natural curiosity to make charming picture opportunities. A cat will usually climb into an open drawer, or explore the kitchen cupboard if the door is left ajar. Be ready to take a great shot as it cautiously emerges! Paper bags, "tents" made out of newspaper, crumpled paper on a string, a new toy, are other props that could lead to interesting pictures. Again, put them against a plain background in a complementary colour, and have your camera ready to go.

WHAT EQUIPMENT DO YOU NEED?

Basically, you only need a loaded camera and a good working knowledge of it. But to make bright, clear, sharp pictures like those you admire in magazines, you need a camera with a bright, clear viewing screen, which lets you follow the action. You also need a camera which lets you change focus quickly, while you take several pictures in fast sequence. That means you need an adjustable camera.

Some cameras have fixed focus, lens opening and shutter speed. You just aim and shoot. These are simple and convenient for family albums, and they will give you endearing pictures, but you'll be lucky to achieve a **superb** shot.

Most professional animal photographers use some kind of reflex camera for their work. The simplest to master is the single lens reflex. You hold it at eye level and the view you see framed is **exactly** the picture the camera will record. Remember, though, that the best animal pictures are usually taken at the pet's eye level. You will need to crouch down in many cases.

Reflex cameras have three simple but important adjustable controls — for focus, aperture opening and shutter speed. These three controls are not only there to help you take good pictures in a technical sense — sharply focused, not too dark, not too light — but understanding them will help you be more creative. They can help you capture the true personality of your cat on film. All three controls are interrelated and using them in different combinations will alter the picture your camera takes. Here are some tips:



FOCUSING

The closer you are to your pet the more precise your focus must be. If you want a full face portrait, it is usually easier to make the final adjustment by slightly bending your body forward or backwards until you see the face in the sharpest possible focus.

If you want an action shot, try focusing on a spot you know your cat will pass. If he's not that predictable, ask a friend to lure him to the spot with a piece of string or a subtle noise he can't resist investigating. When he reaches the target point you're in focus, so shoot.

THE LENS OPENING OR APERTURE

The size of the aperture not only influences the amount of light admitted (the exposure) but also the depth of field.

Sometimes you will want to have the greatest depth of field possible when photographing your pet — when he is playing in a pretty setting, or when everything in the eye of the lens is perfectly composed. But you can also use aperture control to blur out a disagreeable or confusing background.

Let's say your cat regularly walks along the backyard fence. He looks regally elegant as he strides along, tail up. But the view behind him is of a cluttered laneway. Focus on him at from 3 to 6 feet, open the lens to its widest opening, and shoot. Your picture will have Mr Cat and fence in sharp focus, and the background will be blurred out.

SHUTTER SPEED

The length of time the shutter is open to allow light to expose the film is called the shutter speed. On a reflex camera these speeds typically range from 1 second to 1/2 second, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, up to one thousandth of a second on some cameras. For pet photography, you will seldom use a speed less than 1/125 of a second.

That is because the shutter speed determines how effectively a moving object can be recorded in motion — recorded sharply, without blurs and streaks. If your pet is anything but sound asleep there will be some motion — even an ear twitch or a nose wrinkle. If you are holding the camera by hand, there is also a slight movement of the camera when you press the release. So to

compensate for both your own and your cat's movement, a relatively fast speed of 1/125 will keep the picture in sharp focus.

To "stop" kittens at play, you may have to shoot at 1/500 seconds or faster.

Fortunately, film is now made in both colour and black and white which is rated from "slow" to very "fast", so during daylight hours you have a wide range of choice of aperture and shutter speed. Read the instructions that come with your film — they will tell what you can expect of it in different lighting situations.

LIGHTING

The amateur photographer without a studio and a sophisticated knowledge of lighting techniques will get the most natural, spontaneous pet pictures outdoors, or in available light indoors. Outdoors, the light on a cloudy-bright day, or open shade on a sunny day, is usually the best because of its uniformity and soft quality. The bright sun of noon does nothing for a picture except produce harsh shadows — but the setting sun can produce some fascinating backlighting effects to halo your pet in brilliance.

Indoor pictures can be shot during daylight hours in a bright room, or near a window or open door. Today's films are fast enough to shoot indoors during daytime in natural light.

A TIP ON EXPOSURE

If you have a cat with dark fur, you will discover the fur absorbs light to an amazing degree. You may have to "open up" the aperture a stop or two when photographing a dark haired pet, in order to bring out the texture of the fur. Normal exposure may show your black cat as a dark silhouette. On the other hand, with a white cat, try a stop **BELOW** the normal exposure to bring out the texture.



An Old Millionaire Wrote

CPS member Nona Wilkinson sent us this cute snippet:
An old millionaire didn't want to be too obvious, so in his will he wrote:

"To my beloved cat, Matilda, I leave my entire fortune, and to my loyal secretary, Miss Foster, I leave my cat."

KEEP THESE 'PHONE NUMBERS HANDY

Welfare administration inquiries:

Opportunity Shop

To have goods picked up, Mrs. Sybil Cozens:

Membership and volunteer enquiries, Miss Jo Tomkin:

51 1011, 519 7201

516 2072

427 3828

713 8576



TO SUM IT ALL UP, YOU NEED

- Patience, patience, patience
- A thorough knowledge of your cat's habits.
- A discerning eye for a well composed picture — developed by studying pictures you like, and really working out what makes them so appealing.
- Quick reflexes, to shoot and shoot and shoot a series of actions and reactions. Out of a roll of 20 or so, two may be winners. If this is the case, you're achieving the same average as most professional animal photographers, so congratulations!
- A COMPLETE understanding of your camera and the film you are using. Read the instructions with your camera until you

remember them without thinking. Keep a notebook, and record aperture, shutter speed and focus when you're trying something a little different. Compare the finished print with what you were aiming for, and make adjustments next time if necessary. Learn what combinations work best, but don't be afraid to experiment. Also read the instructions with each packet of film, and understand how to use the film and your camera's controls to create the picture you have in your mind's eye.

Other than that, there's nothing to worry about, because you already have the perfect subject! Surely no other animal is as graceful, as inventive, as photogenic as that one posing so prettily now, as you read this... if only you had your camera handy!



Thereby hangs a tail (Two Tails!)

By Laurel White

I was still saddened by the death of our beautiful tortoiseshell puss, Muffin, when I first saw the kittens. Muffin had been found poisoned in a neighbour's back garden. She was just two years old.

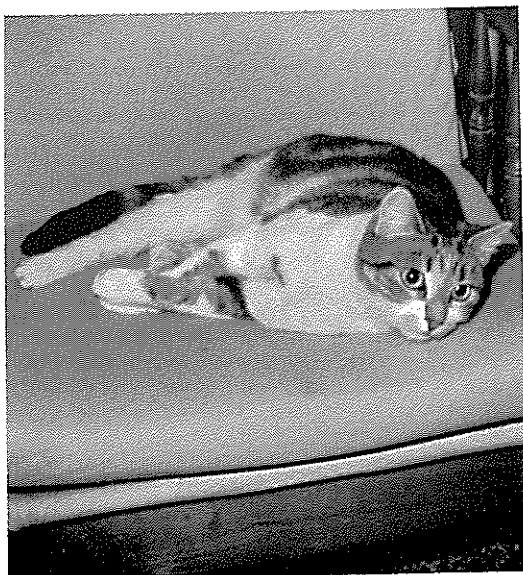
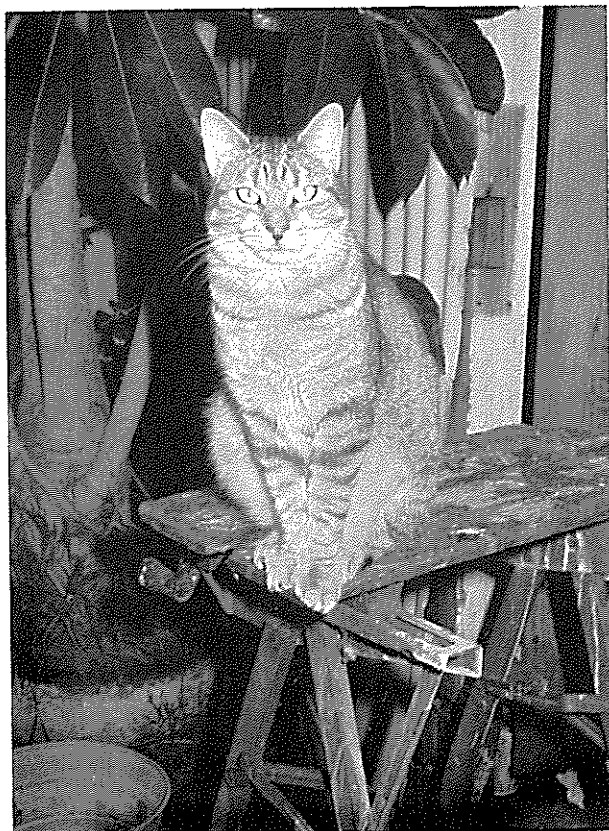
The kittens were eking out an existence in the front garden of a terrace house, sheltering from the rain on window sills and sleeping under an abandoned car. They were fed spasmodically by neighbours.

My husband David started to feed them, and as time went by I couldn't help but become interested in the little animals. They would dart out and grab some food and retire under the car to eat.

One day a young man was passing when we were trying to catch them, and despite being clawed, he managed to trap one. We took her home and I spent hours in the back garden taming the little thing. Then a few days later the other one surprised us by turning up for breakfast on our front porch!

Now they are ours. They are beautiful. They are Smoky and Whiskey and they bring us much joy.

These two lovely cats, Smoky and Whiskey, were rescued by Laurel when wild little kittens.



A Tribute to Evelyn Cleary

Mrs Evelyn Cleary died on March 8 of this year.

To most of Sydney - and indeed, throughout NSW and other parts of Australia - her name was synonymous with "cats."

Over the years, Evelyn cared for many thousands of homeless cats and kittens, and was justly proud of her title, "Cat Lady of Sydney."

She was a staunch member of CPS, dear friend to many in the Society, and for some years a Vice President of the Manly-Warringah Branch of The Animal Welfare League.

All members will mourn the passing of a kind and generous lady, who devoted her life to the animals she loved. Evelyn Cleary will never be forgotten.



Welcome to Poezenboot (Puss in Boot) ... But really it's puss in boat!



State Councillor Shirley Pikler has been touring Europe with husband Hugo — and of course, took the opportunity to investigate cat matters — all along the way.

In Amsterdam she discovered the amazing “Poezenboot”, a houseboat for stray cats moored permanently in a canal.

The Foundation Poezenboot is dedicated to the welfare of homeless cats, and as well as the houseboat in Amsterdam, maintains a farm where some 120 cats are cared for.

With the emphasis on reducing the number of strays, the foundation subsidises sterilization projects and encourages the public to sterilize their animals — working in much the same way as our own Society.

The houseboat is one of their major ways of raising community awareness, with visitors allowed on board each day between 1 and 2pm. Shirley and Hugo visited the Poezenboot, and said the cats were in good condition and seemed most contented — several walked up to her for a pat on the head.

It's fascinating to discover what other animal welfare group are doing about over population, and certainly, a houseboat for cats must rank among the most innovative ideas!

Has any member out there a houseboat on the Hawkesbury? What a marvelous tourist attraction it would be! But wishful thinking aside, we must certainly commend the Dutch foundation for coming up with such an imaginative approach as a Puss in Boat!

PS: The large black and white chap pictured here is Tommy Pikler.



The amazing, Be

The following article is abridged from a chapter in "The Basic Book Of The Cat", by American author William Carr. It's long, but fascinating!

Zoologists have many theories but few facts about the domestic cat and its wild cousins. We do not know when the cat was domesticated, or where. We do not know from which wild cats it was bred. We do not know whether it spread throughout the world from a single, original site, or whether it became a domestic animal at about the same time in several parts of the world. To cap our ignorance, we do not even know the origin of the word "cat". Little wonder that the tabby on the hearth has such an inscrutable expression!

Despite this unfortunate lack of proven facts, zoologists believe they can make educated guesses about the cat, its origins and its relatives, and come quite close to the truth. These guesses are based on archeological findings, fos-

sil remains, ancient paintings and writings, studies of evolutionary patterns, and our knowledge of the genetics of the present forms of the cat.

If the generally accepted theories are correct, the cat can be traced back to *Miacis*, a little carnivore with long body and short legs that existed on the earth about 50 million years ago. *Miacis* is also considered the ancestor of the dog, the hyena, the raccoon, the bear, the weasel, and the civet families. Apparently the cat descended from *Miacis* through the civet, a curious little animal that occurs in several forms today — one of them, the famous, snake-killing mongoose — in Africa, Asia and southern Europe.

It is believed the first cats evolved about 10 million years after *Miacis* first made its appearance. This was probably 10 or 20 million years before the dog, as we know it, evolved. The transition from *Miacis* to civet to cat was abrupt, as evolutionary processes go, despite the millions of

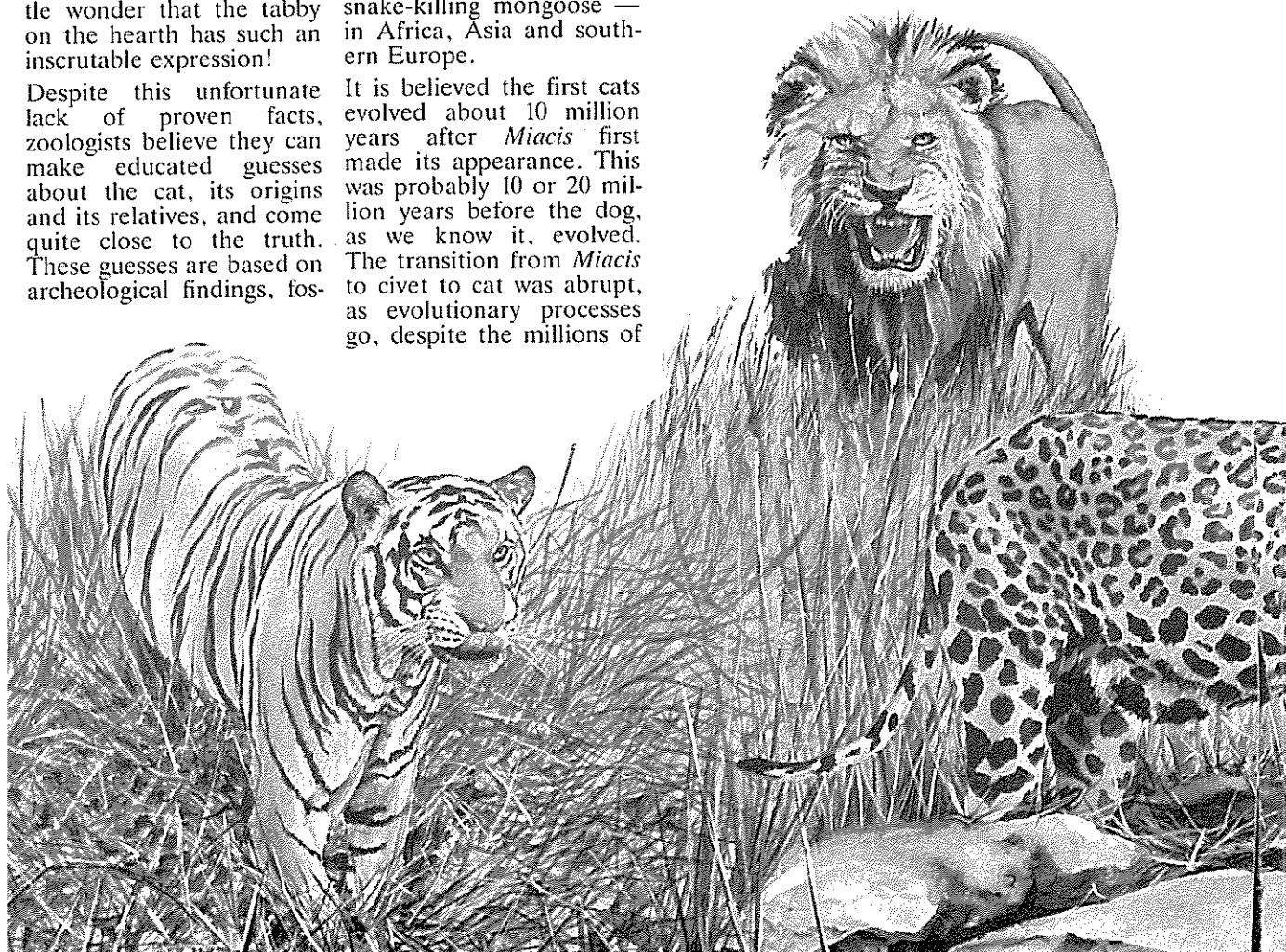
years that passed. In the words of Dr Edwin Colbert of The American Museum of Natural History, "One might say that certain civets jumped into the role of the cats with all the evolutionary rapidity of a quick-change artist in a double part."

The cats initially divided into two groups: *Dinictis* and *Hoplophoneus*. The latter group was notable for its exaggerated upper canine teeth, so big that nature had to provide the cat with a flange on the lower jaw to shield these teeth when the mouth was closed. A species of *Hoplophoneus* is usually called the sabre-toothed tiger.

As large as a lion, the sabre-tooth wasn't very fast, but it was a formidable enemy of the huge, slow-moving beasts that shook the earth with their passing in those prehistoric times.

However, the time came when the slow beasts that were its natural prey began to die out, and the sabre-tooth itself was too clumsy to adapt itself to catching more agile animals. And so it, like its prey, became extinct.

Not so *Dinictis*, the other group descended from the civet. From it sprang our modern cats. Fast moving, lithe, highly adaptable, intelligent, strong, equip-



Beautiful Cat Family

ped with teeth marvelously designed for stabbing and tearing. *Dinictis* and its descendants were so well suited to the rigors of competitive existence that they have remained virtually unchanged, with minor exceptions, to this day.

Indeed, every genus found on earth today has been identified in fossils dating back to the Pliocene epoch in Eurasia, and so have several genera now extinct. So the cats as they developed before man walked upon the earth, before the great Pleistocene glaciers covered much of the globe, have

been with us ever since in their varied forms — the great cats, the lesser cats, the domesticated cat.

Let us take a look at the incomparable and magnificent animals that comprise the cat family, wild and domestic, as we now know it — animals that command our admiration for their grace, their dignity, and their powers of reasoning.

The art, science — or, as it usually turns out to be — the argument of classifying living creatures is called taxonomy. The biologists who practice this specialty seldom agree with one another on anything except the importance of pigeonholes. In classifying

cats they have followed many different systems. Some believe the cats belong to one genus, *Felis*. Others list as many as 28 distinct genera.

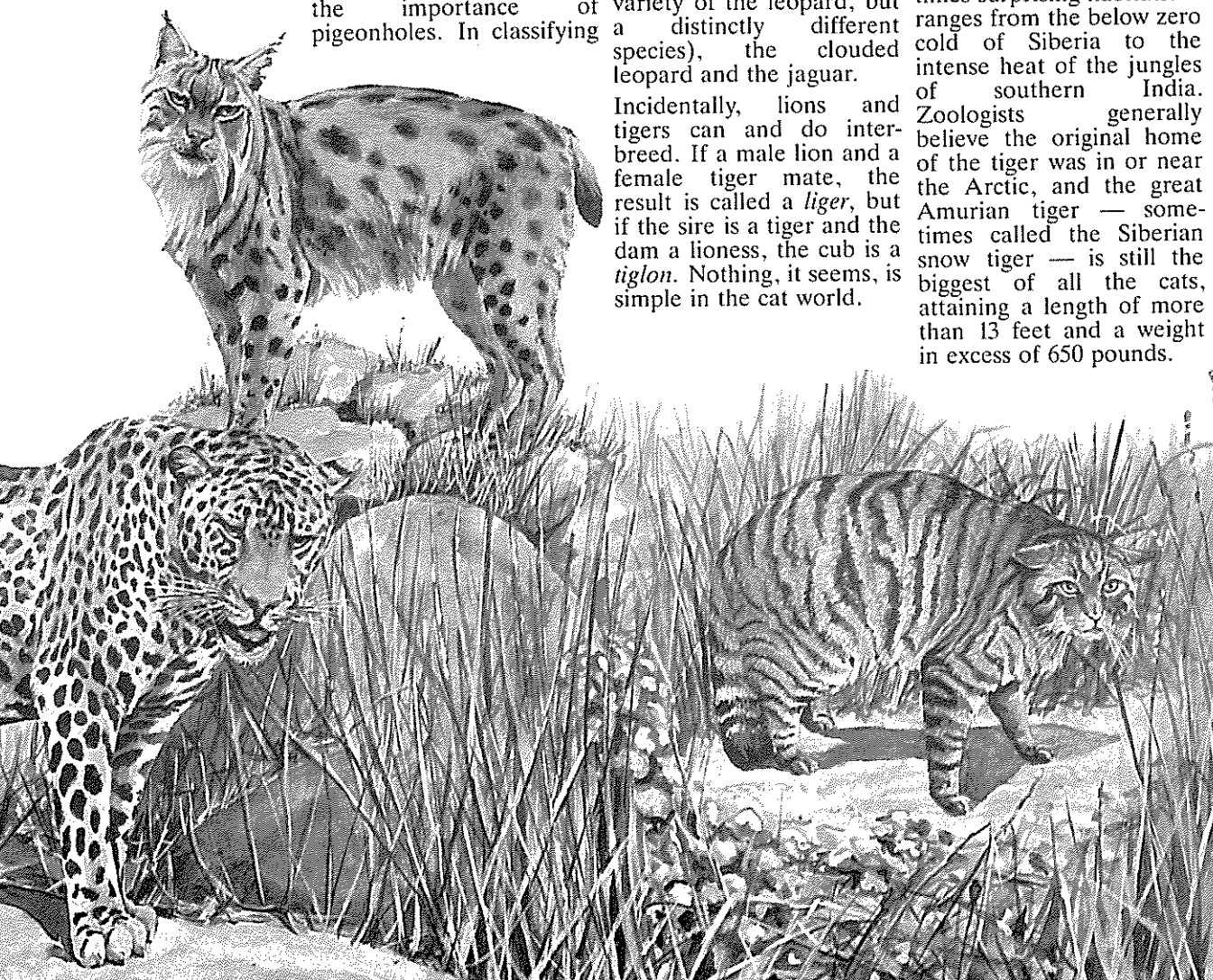
For the purposes of this article, we follow the taxonomists who divide the cat into three genera: *Panthera* (the great cats), *Acinonyx* (the cheetah, which is quite different from other cats) and *Felis* (all the rest, including the cat that is perhaps purring on your lap at the moment.)

The *Panthera* known to us are the lion, the tiger, the leopard, the snow leopard (which is not a different variety of the leopard, but a distinctly different species), the clouded leopard and the jaguar.

Incidentally, lions and tigers can and do interbreed. If a male lion and a female tiger mate, the result is called a *liger*, but if the sire is a tiger and the dam a lioness, the cub is a *tiglon*. Nothing, it seems, is simple in the cat world.

Generally, a lion is smaller than its striped cousin. It is also less to be feared. It kills only when it is hungry, and makes several meals off the carcass. When it isn't hungry, it rarely harms a living thing — except perhaps to guard its young, or defend itself against real or imagined danger. Men have stood within a few feet of lions who were feeding, without any menacing actions by the lions. When a lion isn't hungry, antelopes and other animals can and do graze near it, knowing they are safe.

The tiger is one of the most fascinating of the big cats, if only for its sometimes surprising habitats. It ranges from the below zero cold of Siberia to the intense heat of the jungles of southern India. Zoologists generally believe the original home of the tiger was in or near the Arctic, and the great Amurian tiger — sometimes called the Siberian snow tiger — is still the biggest of all the cats, attaining a length of more than 13 feet and a weight in excess of 650 pounds.





Tigers are universally feared as indiscriminate man eaters, but expert opinion on the subject disagrees with this view. In his fascinating book, "Man Eaters of Kumaon", Lieutenant Colonel Corbett says that a tiger, unless molested, will do no harm to man.

Leopards are far deadlier than lions or tigers. They can become man eaters simply because they acquire a taste for human flesh. Anything living is their prey, including farm animals, fowls, dogs and monkeys. Somewhat smaller than the lion and tiger, the leopard is really more dangerous, for it often takes to the trees, adding a new dimension to the menace of the big cats. It is also incredibly intelligent; sometimes a leopard will roll crazily on the ground to excite curiosity in a herd of antelope, and lure them close enough to be killed.

The British Isles were once home to the leopard. It was also found in Ceylon and the Indonesian islands. Today it is still found in the Caucasus — which remains a sort of unintentional refuge for many harried forms of fauna — and even in Siberia, as well as

throughout east and south-east Asia, the Middle East and all of Africa.

The snow leopard is also called the *ounce*, a word that comes through Old French and Middle English from the Latin *lynx*. It lives in the thin-aired upper reaches of the Asian mountains from the Himalayas north to Siberia. Its double coat protects the snow leopard against the intense cold it must endure, and its colours — whitish, with yellow rings on the back and plain white on the belly — are not as flamboyant as those of its jungle cousin, so not as easily noticed by its prey on the mountainous heights.

The clouded leopard is one of the smallest, rarest and most beautiful of cats. Its body is only about three feet long, the thick, full fur is grey or greyish-yellow, with small black squares shading to dark brown in the centre. There are stripes on the face, spots on the legs, and rings on the tail. A nocturnal prowler that sleeps during the day, it can seldom be detected in its natural habitat, which ranges from South China to Sumatra, Borneo, and the island of Formosa.

The only American cat among the *Panthera* is the jaguar. Its range in the past was from the mountains of the southeast United States, south to Patagonia in the southern tip of South America, but some authorities believe the jaguar can now only be found in the Chaco, a vast region in northern Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay.

This lithe, graceful cat is the best tree climber of all the great cats. It also enjoys swimming so much that it will pursue its prey

into the water, and even tackle an alligator in a stream. As well as the familiar spots, the jaguar can occur as an albino or black mutation.

In the genus *Achinonyx* there is only one species, the cheetah — although it is possible that this may be found in two or three varieties sufficiently distinct to be called species. The cheetah is the famous hunting cat, and is also amenable to training. Indeed, since ancient times cheetahs have been domesticated in Egypt and India and parts of Asia, and used as hunters and retrievers. These amazingly fleet creatures have been clocked at 60 miles an hour, and it's believed they can sometimes reach 75.

Once widespread in Africa and southwestern Asia, the Cheetah has become close to extinction, and conservation programmes have been established to try and save these unique and wonderful animals.

Genus *Felis* includes a number of unusual cats in addition to our domestic cat — the puma, the golden cats, the jaguarundi, the ocelot, the margay, the serval, the lynx, the bobcat.

The puma, also called a cougar or mountain lion, is the second largest American cat (after the jaguar). It is also much misunderstood and maligned. These cats are often accused by ranchers in the United States of the wanton slaughter of domestic livestock. But although the puma will sometimes kill a calf, its usual prey is small mammals which are themselves serious pests, and so it is really helpful in maintaining the balance of nature and keeping down

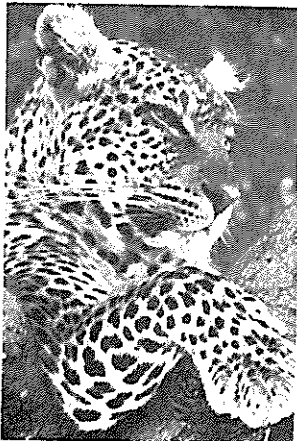
the farmer's worst enemies. It is also one of the most timid of cats. There are scarcely any reliable accounts of a puma attacking a human being. In short, there is no reason for hunting the puma, except for the occasional cat that may become a persistent marauder.

The body of the puma is long and lithe. It carries about 160 pounds of weight on its six-foot frame, and amazing strength is built into it; for a puma can drag five times its own weight more than a hundred yards. It is rather oddly put together, with its hindquarters higher and more prominent than its head and chest, probably because it spends so much of its time leaping into trees and on to crags. It can spring 20 feet in one jump.

The puma originally had one of the farthest ranges of any animal, from the Arctic to the Straits of Magellan, throughout the entire Western hemisphere. Today it is generally believed by zoologists that it is limited to the Canadian Rockies, the mountains in the western states, and throughout most of Central and South America.

The golden cats are two rather similar species of felines, one of which is found in Asia, the other in central and west Africa. They are both about the size of a leopard. Indeed, the Chinese call their golden cat *huang pao*, meaning "yellow leopard".

The serval is a short tailed cat with the long legs of a greyhound, and with good reason, for it lives on the open plains of equatorial Africa, and runs down its quarry — usually small animals, birds and lizards.



The jaguarundi is any of several varieties of closely related cats found anywhere from the southwestern United States to southern Chile. They are also called the eyra, the colocollo and (in Mexico) the otter cat. With their long bodies and tails, short legs and small heads they really appear more weasel-like than feline. As you might expect, they have caused another argument among zoologists, some of whom think they shouldn't be classified with the cats at all.

The lynx is another strange looking cat. Its hind legs are much longer than its forelegs, which gives it a peculiar posture, and its appearance is made more remarkable by a stub of a tail, broad paws, extravagantly tufted ears, and profuse side whiskers that look like the muttonchop whiskers once favoured by portly gentlemen in Victorian times. The lynx is found deep in the remote forests of northern Europe and Asia and also in North America, but rarely below the Canadian border. The large pads on

its feet enable it to run swiftly after its favourite prey, the snow rabbit.

Like other cats, the lynx is famous for its intelligence. The Czech writer Stanek asserts that in the Tatra mountains of Slovakia he found the footprints of a lynx carefully placed inside the footprints of a bear for more than a hundred yards. This is a favourite device of the lynx for baffling pursuers.

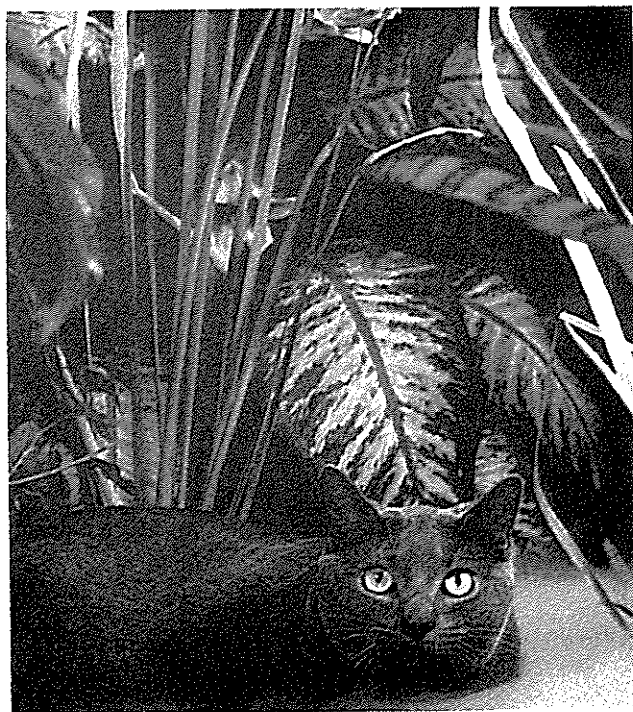
The bobcat is a variety of lynx with a special attraction for Americans. It is a peculiarly American cat, being found throughout the United States, in Southern Canada and northern Mexico. The Catskill Mountains of New York State were named for the bobcat by the explorer Henry Hudson.

A pretty cat, the bobcat can still be formidable, ranging in weight up to 69 pounds, and in length up to 53 inches. If taken young and reared in captivity they have made excellent pets, and even when living in their natural wild state, bobcats have mated with domestic cats.

One author has described the kittens resulting from such a mating, which was witnessed. "Tabette had five dark tabby, stubby tailed kittens. Some were tinged with reddish fur running along the underside of their bellies. The tails were of different lengths, but all bobbed. Their hind legs were unusually long and powerful, which became more apparent when they started running about.

wanted to go out at night, and ranged between our barn and that of our neighbour. He kept both places free of mice.

"Stubby despatched every Tom who came within our boundaries. He liked visitors, and they would find him on their lap as soon as they sat down. But away from the house he would scream if cornered and his appearance was wild..."



They hopped like rabbits. Another member of the except when they ran. lynx family is the caracal, a There were tiny tufts of slender, long eared, hair at each ear tip. They reddish brown cat found in froze in cautious stance the drier areas of Africa, when startled. But they the Middle East and India. were deeply affectionate (This cat shouldn't be and wanted to spend all confused with the caracal, their time with us. They a sheep found in central didn't miaow like a domestic Asia.) In India this handsome cat has often heavy and deep toned, and been kept as a pet in they growled as they wealthy households, and played. They began to hunt takes well to training. A even before they lost their fast runner and remarkable kitten roundness. We had jumper, it is able to run no trouble finding homes down gazelles and even for these little half breeds, catch birds on the wing by but kept a male kitten leaping six feet or more which we called Stubby. into the air to strike them.

"Stubby grew fast. By the time he was a year old he stood 14 inches high. He would sleep all day but

There is one other cat in the lynx branch of the family, the small jungle

cat, which comes in different forms and sizes. It is called the jungle cat not because it roams in jungles, but because it prefers relatively hot, dry scrublands — and that's what the word *jungle*, from which "jungle" is derived, means in Hindustani.

These small cats (the largest form is about 30 inches long and 20 pounds in weight) are found in India, Burma, and China and west to the Caucasus, including the entire Middle East and the eastern part of North Africa.

They interbreed freely with the domestic cat, and this is not surprising, as there is reason to believe that they have played a major part in the lineage of our household pet.

In particular, the small Kaffir cat (*Felis lybica*), a related wild cat (*Felis ocreata*), both natives of Africa, and the European wild cat (*Felis silvestris*) — still surviving today in remote areas of Scotland and in the forests of central and eastern Europe all the way to Asia — are considered to be ancestors. All three of these cats are marked like tabbies.

There are many other small wild cats in various parts of the world — precisely how many, we don't know. They include the tiny Sebala cat of the Kalahari desert in Africa, and several other desert cats, including the long-haired manul of Central Asia, the sand cat of Southern Russia, and the desert cat of Iran. Argentina boasts a long-haired grass cat in the pampas, with tabby markings, and in south-east Asia there are two monochromatic little cats, the bay cat of Borneo and the flat-headed cat.

The ocelot and the margay are both American cats, **Cat Affairs 20**

ranging from the south-western states of the United States to southern South America. Both are marked somewhat like leopards. The margay is about the size of a house cat, the ocelot ranges in size from 20 to 60 pounds.

Our own domestic cat (*Felis catus*) has been living with man for at least 5,000 years. This may seem a long time, but is brief in comparison with the domestication of the dog, which probably occurred more than 50,000 years ago. The cat may have been tamed first in the Nile Valley, or simultaneously in various parts of the world. We really don't know. All we do know for sure is that our oldest records of domesticated cats were found in Egyptian ruins, and that the house cat of the ancient Egyptians was something like today's Abyssinian breed.

It was not until the fourth century AD or a little earlier, that the word "cat" came into use. The origin of the word, like everything else about the cat, is shrouded in mystery — and yet it is almost a universal word.

In literature the word first appears in the works of Palladius, who urges the use of the "cat" to protect artichoke gardens from rodents and moles. He used the word *catus*, which was also written with two t's in those days, and it is obvious that he didn't coin the word, but merely used a term already in popular use.

Today the word exists in recognizable form in many languages, including some which have no relationship to one another. Thus, the word is *kitt* in Arabic, *kadis* in Nubian, *kat* in Dutch, *katt* in Swedish, *gatto* in Italian, *gato* in

Spanish and Portuguese, cat takes on yet another dimension.

How did all these words, so similar and in so many languages, come about? If only our own tabby could talk, what stories he would have to tell!

And so the mystery of the

It's Spring Cleaning Time...

Think of The Op Shop



At this time of the year, many people decide to tidy up their cupboards and drawers and get rid of those unwanted bits and pieces that have been taking up space.

But don't forget, your "trash" could be a "treasure" at our Op Shop!

Here's just a short list of what we sell:

Cushions, curtains, glassware, cutlery, crockery, lamps and shades, bric a brac, jewellery, radios, cameras, tools, toys, books, doyleys, tablecloths, mirrors, handbags, records and cassettes, paintings, jugs, trays, sheets and blankets. Not to mention any item of clothing for men, women and children, including shoes, hats, coats and knitwear.

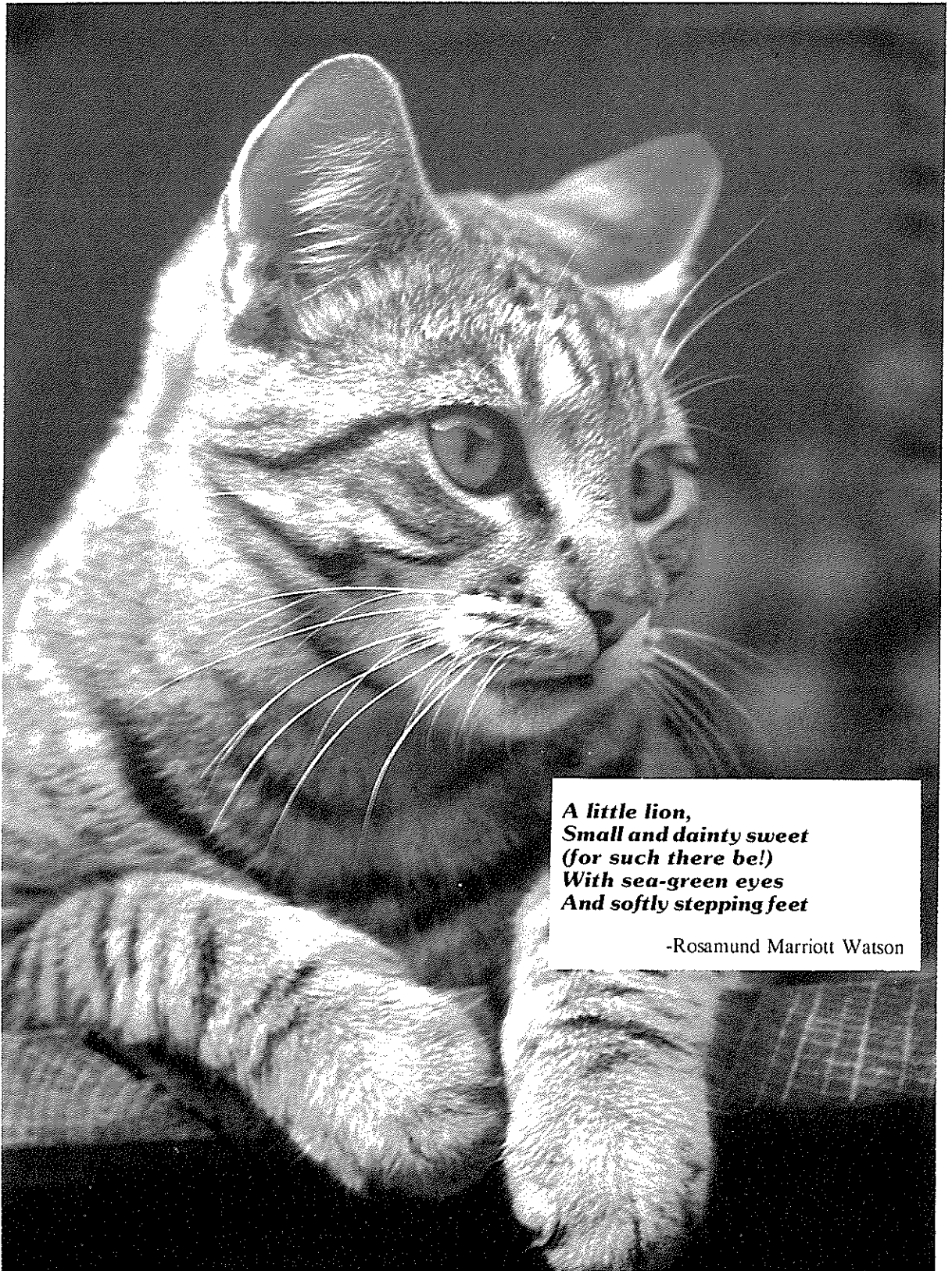
So if you're in the mood to clear out the clutter... think of the Op Shop first. We'll gladly pick up from your home if you call Sybil Cozens on 427 3828.

And to those members in the mood for an excellent bargain, please don't hesitate to call in and browse. We like to think that our shop offers the best quality and best value in Sydney. In fact, you'd be surprised at how many of our beautifully dressed members are proud to say, "I bought it at the Op Shop."

Remember, our new location is 87 Enmore Road, just 8 doors down towards Newtown Station from the Welfare Office. You're also welcome to come in and say hello at Welfare when you're in the neighbourhood.

Op Shop hours are from 9.30 to 3pm Mondays to Fridays and until noon on Saturdays. Welfare is open from 9am to 4pm Mondays to Fridays.

We look forward to meeting you.



*A little lion,
Small and dainty sweet
(for such there be!)
With sea-green eyes
And softly stepping feet*

-Rosamund Marriott Watson

Welfare Report

With so many new members joining our Society, now is an appropriate time to describe how our Welfare section operates.

We have five Welfare officers, three on the road each day. The fourth officer is permanently on duty in the Enmore office, and the fifth combines office and field work. She's ready in case of emergencies to jump into the ambulance and attend quickly to the problem.

All of our officers have excellent backgrounds and training for their work, either in vet nursing or with another animal welfare group. and all of them, as you would expect, have a very special feeling for cats.

As well as the five on staff, we have the indispensable help of volunteers Lena Larsen and June Chapman, who are both State Councillors and have been devoted "cat ladies" for many years. Lena does a great deal of field work, as well as spending many, many hours of each week in the office, and June is always available to help when someone is away, or our work load is extra busy.

My own responsibilities as Welfare Director include the major one of deciding which of all the surrendered cats and kittens will be held for adoption at Parklands. We can't keep them all, of course, and I have to be calm and objective - but it's never easy.

The girls on the road drive Hi-Ace vans that are fitted out as animal ambulances, with reinforced flooring and air conditioning for the cats' comfort. They have numberplates with the distinctive CAT prefix, and our name and cat emblem on the side. Each girl has her own

territory within a wide metropolitan area, and takes animals to one of our wonderful, cooperative vets within the area. We don't do any diagnosis or treatment in the Enmore office, everything is handled by a veterinarian.

Our main concern is to have animals desexed, so a lot of the girls' work is concerned with picking up and delivering cats for desexing. They also trap wild animals, with great patience, skill and caring. Unfortunately, all these little wild creatures need to be destroyed, as we could never recommend them as domestic pets.

Perhaps the happiest part of all our Welfare work is finding homes for cats and kittens, though this year our figures are a little down on last year. I suppose it's a sign of the hard financial times being experienced by most people. On a more positive note, since our Welfare section has moved downstairs at Enmore, the number of cats being brought in for desexing has increased dramatically. There's nothing like letting folk know you are here! We are also referring great numbers of 'phone callers to our cooperating vets for desexing, or the surrender of unwanted animals.

Now, here are the specific Welfare figures for the past 12 months:

Animals taken to vets for desexing	2,868
Animals referred to vets for desexing	689
Wild, sick and unwanted cats destroyed	5,328
Homes found for cats and kittens	741

- Nance Iredale

Auxiliary Jottings

Settling in:

The Op Shop has been open for a couple of months now at no. 87, and although there are still some "bugs" to be ironed out, we are getting there. I promised a photo, but when I had the film developed I proved once again to be a hopeless photographer, so bear with me my brother is going to do the job for the next issue.

Our volunteers like the continuous shelving around two sides of the shop, good for display, and the compact size of the new premises - plus the counter/glass display unit for handcrafts and jewellery.

Pick ups in Southern Suburbs:

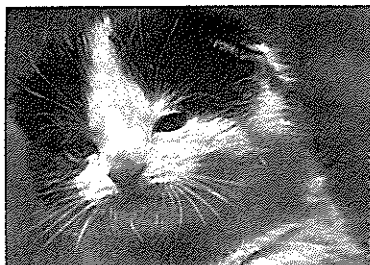
I need someone with a car or van or whatever to collect goods in the south and bring them in to no.87. My other helper has moved away, so a void has been created. Can someone please come to the rescue? It's not a regular

occurrence ... sometimes weeks go by, then a couple of pick ups may be needed together. Please call me.

Electrician:

Yes, another plea for help! Is there a retired electrician out there, or someone who knows something about small electrical appliances? We need someone to check out our donated toasters, jugs etc, which sometimes need new elements, or the plugs may need re-wiring. These items come in often, and are excellent sellers, but of course we have to make sure they are safe. My husband Gordon has been doing this for 10 years, but is absolutely snowed under at the moment. If you are interested in helping, but don't have a car, we can arrange a pick up and delivery system - say once a month. Again, please call me on 4273828.

- Sybil Cozens

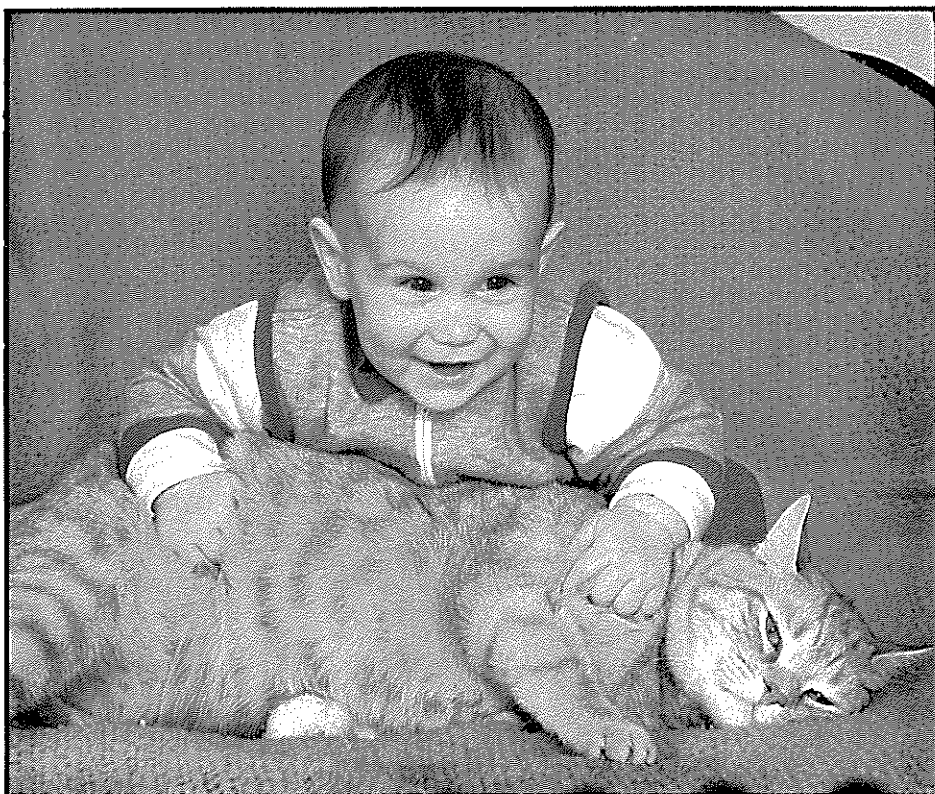


FORM OF BEQUEST

To those caring persons who may be disposed to assist our Society in its work, the following Form of Bequest is suggested:

I give and bequeath to "The Cat Protection Society of New South Wales," for the use and purpose of the said Society, the sum of _____ dollars, free of all death and estate duties, and the receipt of the treasurer of the said Society shall be sufficient discharge to my Executors.

The Society, being a corporate body, can receive bequests of real estate as well as money.



Baby loves the family cat, and puss is obviously just as pleased with baby. But of course, children must learn to be gentle with animals, by example.

Lion Hearted Cat Saves Dog!

(reprinted from the National Inquirer in the USA)

HISSSSS! Like a jet fighter on the attack, Sparky the cat hurtled from the verandah and landed smack on the head of a pit bull that was mercilessly savaging Sparky's poodle pal, Lacy Jane.

The heroic little furball (weighing only four pounds) sank her claws into the pit bull's head, scratched and spit until the aggressor turned and ran.

The poodle was critically injured, with a gaping hole in her throat, but thanks to Sparky she is alive today.

"Spark's a heroine," declared Teresa Harper, proud owner of both Sparky and Lacy Jane. "Another moment or two and Lacy Jane would have been dead."

The life and death drama unfolded in the yard of Teresa's home. "I'd just let Lacy Jane into the yard, and as I closed the door I heard her yelp. I ran out, and there was a huge pit bull pinning her to the ground. It was tearing at her throat, and there was blood everywhere.

"I was rooted to the spot, paralyzed with fear. I felt so helpless, there was nothing I could do to separate them.

"Then from high above me I heard an angry hiss. It was Sparky flying through the air, heading straight for that pit bull. She'd been sitting on top of the verandah, about 12 feet up.

"Sparky landed on all four feet, square on the pit bull's head. She started scratching and clawing and spitting. The pit bull let go of Lacy Jane's throat and started jumping.

"It was bucking like a bronco, but Sparky held on like a rodeo champion. Finally it managed to throw Sparky off, but Sparky wasn't finished! She reared back on her hind legs like a boxer and raked her claws right along its muzzle. The pit bull yelped with fear, turned and ran!"

Teresa scooped Lacy Jane into her arms and rushed her to the veterinarian, who stitched up a gaping four inch wound.

"She could have bled to death," the vet told Teresa. "A vein was nearly severed. Sparky certainly saved her life".

Kittybana:

A Noble Art

By Maryanne Large

Ed's Note: The amazingly supple Siamese is Quarky, who belongs to member Maryanne Large.

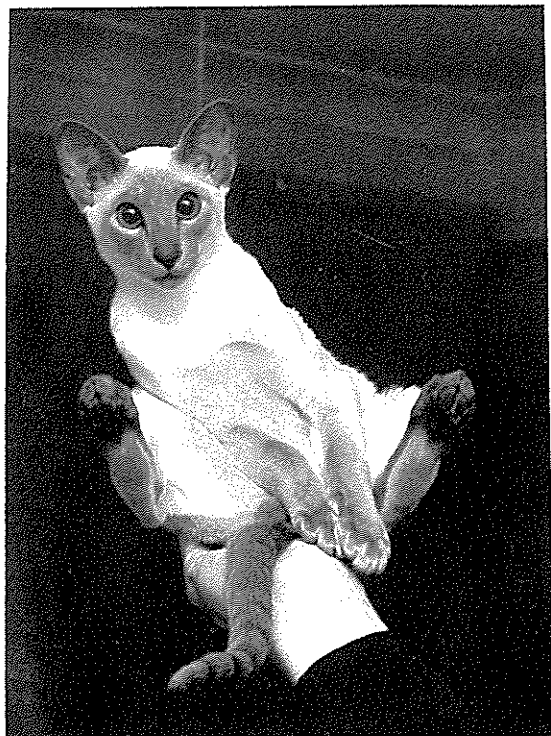
Very early in life, Quarky showed he enjoyed striking poses, and today is capable of the most intricate manoeuvres. In her delightfully tongue in cheek article, Maryanne compares Quarky's poses to the art of Ikebana.

Many people have heard of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arrangement. Lamentably though, few have heard of its cousin discipline, Kittybana. Kittybana, the art of cat arrangement, has remained for centuries both arcane and mysterious, its tenets handed down from generation to generation of devotees. In this article, some of the secrets of Kittybana are revealed to the public for the first time.

Unlike Ikebana, which is a static arrangement of flowers, Kittybana is a dynamic and exciting artistic interaction between cat and human. It draws its strength from the creativity and trust of both partners. The participants are rated according to the elegance and difficulty of the positions assumed, and a colour scheme is used to differentiate different levels of achievement. The simplest poses are Puce Level, the most intricate are Blue Level. In between these extremes there is a whole spectrum of difficulty from Primrose, Lavender and Magenta to Eau de Nil. In total there are no less than 253 gradations recognised by the Central Kittybana School for the Cultivation of Feline Poise and Delicacy of Expression (CKSCFPDE) in Thailand.

Training for the student cats begins early. Kittybana is demanding physically and mentally, and kittens need to develop early the suppleness and rigorous discipline necessary to achieve success. Even so only a few will ever reach the pinnacle of Kittybana, the status of Grand Bana Master. Bana Masters are born, not made, and possess a special, almost mystical understanding of the central principles of Kittybana; elegance, restraint and savoir faire. Australia is indeed fortunate to possess one of only three Grand Bana Masters in the world. Quarkimous Antonio de Purr a Lot. Quarky, as he is known to his closest associates, is the cat you see demonstrating Kittybana in the picture accompanying this article.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to capture the full essence of Kittybana on film. This is because true Kittybana is about spontaneity and movement, not simply static poses. It should be remembered that Kittybana is very difficult and may be dangerous for cats that have not been properly trained.



Dear Readers:

Have you renewed your membership for 1990-1991?

We realize it's a little confusing sometimes to work out when membership subscriptions are actually due.

That's because our Society (like many) bases its membership year on the financial year, which runs from June to June.

Obviously, if you joined in June you won't have a problem! However, what's the situation if you joined in February or July or September or some other month?

Let's try to make it clear:

If you joined between June and December of last year (1989) your subscription was still due in June of this year.

However, if you joined between January and May of this year (1990) you get a bonus — your membership renewal isn't due until June of 1991.

If that's still confusing, there's an answer: Just give Membership Secretary Jo Tomkin a ring, she'll check your card and let you know the exact situation. Her number is 713 8576.

Meanwhile, thank you for your support and encouragement.

A Happy Flood Story

Before the terrible floods at Nyngan later in the year, the Central Coast experienced severe flooding in February. Afterwards, life member Mrs Evelyn Parsons of Berkely Vale told us how her four cats managed to cope with the emergency. It's a story that proves once again how adaptable, sensible and intelligent cats are.

Mrs Parsons' house backs on to the lake, and the cats' special little cat house is at the rear, facing the lake. In previous floods, the water has come into the garden, but always receded before it reached the cat house. In the February deluge it crept closer and closer, and finally entered the cat house, to a depth of a foot or more.



Meanwhile, Mrs Parsons and her daughter Robin had placed a high table and benches in the cat house, so their pets would be safe and dry. And for some five days, before the water subsided, they adapted beautifully, eating their meals, snoozing and using their litter trays as if living on an island was the most normal thing in the world!

The picture here shows two of the cats as they emerged from their house. As the water went down, Robin placed one of the benches outside, so they could jump on it and keep an eye on how things were going.

Thank you, Mrs Parsons, for this delightful account, and best wishes to all our members and friends on the Central Coast.



Please Keep Sending Those Signals!

Unfortunately, because of the length of our Financial Report, we haven't been able to include members' letters in this issue.

However, we want you to know that opening the mail is a highlight of the day for Julie and me. We find ourselves vying for the pleasure!

And that is because you, our members, are communicating more than ever before. We find little notes from "Tom" or "Fluffy" ... small anecdotes, or just a few words of encouragement... "good wishes."

We really feel the response, and it makes mail time exciting and our jobs extra rewarding, if that's possible.

So we say to you — as you often say to us — keep up the good work!

Nance Iredale

FURRY-PURRY

By Gwen Cope

*Furry-Purry pussycat mine,
What makes your green eyes glimmer and shine?
What do you see in the garden out there?
(Furry-Purry jumps on my chair!)*

*Furry-Purry, I watch you play
hour by hour in the garden all day.
Yet, when the rain comes pattering down
in you come racing, before you drown!*

*Furry-Purry sits by the fire
watching the flames leap higher and higher.
(Furry-Purry jumps on my knee.
Furry-Purry wants his tea!)*

*Here comes the matron, I hear her below.
"Furry-Purry, off you go!"*

Ed's note: This charming poem was sent in by member Marlene Tait, who is a nurse in the clinic where the author resides. She says Gwen is a dear lady who feeds the clinic cats... and obviously, Furry-Purry is Gwen's favourite!

Deciding What's Right for You and Your Pet

- Coping with the question of Euthanasia

We thank the Australian Veterinary Association for providing us with this advice on a subject that, sadly, many of us will have to face.

Euthanasia — why it can be kindness:

Our pets grow old and often fall ill. In many cases, severe injury, serious illness or senility result in an unacceptable quality of life. In cases where there is no hope of recovery, we must often face the difficult decision of bringing a pet's life to a peaceful and humane conclusion.

This act is called euthanasia, and deciding to do this can be complex and emotionally traumatic. This advice from the AVA has been prepared to help you make the right choice for your pet, and cope with the emotional upset experienced when euthanasia is necessary.

Good advice when you need it most:

Having accepted responsibility for the health and well being of your pet, a decision regarding euthanasia may inevitably become part of that responsibility.

Your veterinarian, who understands your emotional attachment to your pet, is experienced and qualified to guide you in your decision, and can ease your pet's suffering with comfort and dignity.

Friends and members of the family can also assist in your decision. Remember that although your decision is a personal one, it need not be a solitary responsibility.

The right decision at the right time:

The time often arrives in our pets' lives when they can no longer enjoy life. Terminal illness, chronic pain, severe injury or advanced senility may have reduced their quality of life so much that you should consider euthanasia.

Your veterinarian can examine your pet, evaluate its medical condition, offer opinions on chances of recovery and discuss potential long term problems. It is important that you fully understand your pet's ailments and the options available, so you feel confident and positive in your decision of euthanasia.

Unfortunately, on occasions, healthy animals may become savage and dangerous or totally unmanageable. Such animals are usually unsuitable for transfer to new homes, and euthanasia is often the only alternative. But remember, some undesirable behaviour patterns in your pet can be modified, and your veterinarian can advise you on this. If, however, your pet is happy and healthy but the pressure of economic, space or relocation problems requires you to part with it, alternative avenues such as a new home should be investigated.

Euthanasia should be reserved for situations where no other alternative is available.

Involving the Family:

In most instances, a decision on euthanasia will not have to be made immediately, and you will have the opportunity to discuss the facts and options with other family members. Having spoken to the veterinarian you should inform the family of the findings and discuss the problem rationally and honestly. Children will accept a pet's death if the matter has been discussed and they are given simple and truthful answers to their questions.

Trying to shield them from the reality of the death of their pet will only complicate their sense of loss.

Saying Goodbye...

When the decision for euthanasia has finally been made, and the time has arrived, you will naturally feel you are losing one of your best friends. You may wish to say goodbye to your pet. Many people find this experience helps them to cope with their sense of loss.

A final evening at home, a last visit to your pet in hospital, euthanasia at home, even being with your pet at the time of the painless injection are all options which can be discussed with your veterinarian. Family members who want time to be alone with their pet should be allowed to do so. Others may prefer simply to remember the pet as it was when healthy and happy.

Following euthanasia, the final disposition of your pet's body may be achieved by burial, cremation or disposal. Your veterinarian can assist you in choosing the course you consider most appropriate.

Afterwards...

Losing a cherished pet can leave a great emptiness in your life. You may experience initial feelings of anger associated with blame, either of yourself or others around you, for an act or omission which you feel may have contributed to your pet's death.

Grief and depression may follow, and the sense of loss becomes more intense. All these emotions are perfectly natural, normal reactions and understanding this will help you come to terms more quickly with the loss of your pet.

Friends and even family members may not understand the extent of your emotional attachment and the consequent sense of loss. Some people feel embarrassed by these reactions, others despair at the lack of understanding. But honesty about how you feel, both with yourself and with your friends, is the best policy.

A new friend can help...

After the emotional trauma of euthanasia, the last thing you may want to consider is getting another pet.

Whilst inappropriate for some, many people find a happy, playful young pet of great assistance in overcoming their loss.

Such a decision will of course be a personal one, but a happy new life entering our own lives often serves to emphasise that death is merely an inevitable part of the natural life cycle.

The memories of the happy times you had before will not be diminished by a new arrival.

Helpful Reading:

Explaining Death to Children, by Earl Grollman. Publisher: Becco Press, 1985.

Coping With Grief, by Mal Mackisock. Publisher: AEC Enterprises, 1985.

A letter to Boofie

(1969-1979)

Written after his death in October, 1979

By Joan Haub

Boofie, you were a gift — a wonderful gift that I was to have for 10 years. I first saw you one summer day, a ball of orange fluff disappearing under the seat of the old Holden. Little did I know then the wonderful, faithful pet you would be.

You had several aristocratic names to begin with, but as you grew and grew the name Boofhead just seemed to stick, and you answered to that. So many things to remember about you... the flick of that huge tail when something displeased you... the way you ate and ate icecream as a kitten, until you sat and shivered. You ate icecream again when you were sick at the end. The only naughty thing you ever did was claw the carpet.

Time flew, Boofie, far too quickly. Soon you were getting older, but I could not think of a time without you and I hoped that with loving care you would live to a grand old age.

You were almost a celebrity in town, Boofie. So many people knew of the big cat at 30 Crewell Street... well, at 1½ stone you WERE huge.

A few tears on September 5, when the vet diagnosed your condition, but with treatment there was hope that you would have a little more

time. I would do anything to have you a little longer.

But this was not to be, and one weekend in October you suddenly seemed to fade away. You were so weak that even before the trip to the vet I somehow sensed it would be your last trip.

Boofie, the decision to put you to sleep was so hard, but you would only have suffered for the sake of living a few more days.

I could not desert you at the end, my dear. A needle, a few moments, and you just slowly dropped your head on my hand. And so ended 10 years of constant companionship. That October day was almost too much. Later, seeing you in your basket when I brought you home, you looked so full of life I almost expected you to flick an ear and stretch out that great foot of yours.

I hope you like the last bed I made for you — near the trellis, with flowers above. Sun in winter and shade in summer, in the backyard where you so often sat and watched me water the garden. You will never get lost now Boofie, I shall always know where you are.

Thank you for those 10 wonderful years you spent with me. Vale, Boofie.



Notice of Annual General Meeting and Nominations

The Annual General Meeting of The Cat Protection Society of NSW will be held on
Saturday, October 13, at the Society's premises, 103 Enmore Road, Enmore,
commencing at 2.00p.m.

All members are cordially invited to attend. If coming by car, the nearest cross street is Phillip Street, and the premises are opposite the Enmore Theatre. By train, come to Newtown station, cross King Street, and walk straight up Enmore Road. Buses 423, 426, and 428 pass our door, proceeding from Circular Quay through the city and Broadway to City Road, then up King Street and into Enmore Road.

Refreshments will be served after close of the meeting, and it is hoped to see new members as well as old friends among those attending.

BUSINESS

1. Read and confirm Minutes of the 1989 Annual General Meeting.
2. Business arising.
3. Annual Report.
4. Balance sheet and financial statement - Treasurer's report.
5. Election of office bearers and Councillors, 1990-1991 term
6. Appointment of auditors.
7. General business and discussion - question time.

VOTING AND PROXY VOTING

Only financial members are entitled to vote, accept nomination, or nominate others for positions on Council.

However, a member entitled to vote and unable to attend the meeting may arrange for a proxy vote in his/her place. A proxy need not be a member, and unless otherwise instructed may vote as he or she thinks fit.

If you wish to appoint a proxy to attend in your place, the following form must be completed and returned to The Cat Protection Society no later than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

I
of

being a financial member of The Cat Protection Society of New South Wales

appoint
of

to vote on my behalf at The Annual General Meeting to be held on October 13, 1990

Signed

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS AND COUNCILLORS

A President, two Vice Presidents and a Treasurer, together with eight other state Councillors, shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Each person seeking nomination must be nominated by two financial members, and the nomination must be set out in the following manner:

NOMINATION FORM

We, the undersigned financial members of The Cat Protection Society of NSW, hereby nominate

.....
for the position of
at the election to be held at the Annual General Meeting of the said Society on Saturday, October 13, 1990

Proposer

Address

Seconder

Address

I,
name of nominee

of

Born being financial member of the said Society, do hereby agree to such nomination, and if elected, agree to be bound by the Memorandum and Articles of Association for the ensuing 12 months from such election.

Signed Date

The election shall take place in the following manner:

1. The completed nomination shall be lodged with the Secretary at least 14 days before the Annual General Meeting at which the election is to take place.

2. A list of candidates' names in alphabetical order, with the names of proposers and seconders, shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Society for at least seven days immediately preceding the Annual General Meeting.

3. If necessary, ballot lists shall be prepared containing only the names of the candidates. The order in which the candidates' names appear on the ballot paper shall be decided by lot. Each member present at the Annual General Meeting, or his/her appointed proxy, shall be entitled to vote for any number of such candidates, not exceeding the number of vacancies.

4. The ballot shall be conducted by a returning officer appointed by the members present, and assisted by two or more scrutineers elected at such meeting.

5. In case there shall not be sufficient number of candidates nominated, the elected Council shall fill up the remaining vacancies.

6. In accordance with section 226 of the Companies (NSW) Code, a member aged 72 years or over at the date of the Annual General Meeting may be elected as an office bearer or Councillor of the Society provided his/her age is recited, and he/she receives 75% or more of the votes.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1990

The Directors present their report on the accounts of the Society for the year ended 31st May, 1990.

Directors

The names of the Directors in Office at the date of this report are:

Mrs J. Chapman: Red Cross Library Assistant and Director of Company for two years.

Mrs S. Cozens: Retired Secretary and Director of company since incorporation.

Mrs N. Iredale: Retired Secretary and Director of Company for seven years.

Mrs E. Larsen: Retired Welfare Officer and Director of Company for three years.

Dr D. Love: Doctor of Veterinary Science and Director of Company for two years.

Mrs S. Pikler: Retired Stenographer and Director of Company for five years.

Miss L. Thomas: Property Manager and Director of Company for four years.

Miss Jo Tomkin: Retired Secretary, Treasurer of Ladies Auxiliary and Director of Company for six years.

Mrs B. Walsh: Retired Stenographer and Director of Company for two years.

Mrs R. Warner: Retired Stenographer and Director of Company for three years.

Mrs S. Forsyth: Stenographer and Director of Company for one year.

Activities

The principal activity of the Society for the period under review was desexing of felines and prevention of cruelty. No significant change occurred in the nature of those activities during the year. The society is a company limited by guarantee and not having a capital divided into shares.

Results

The net profit of the Society for the year was \$83,255.00

Dividends

The Society is a non-profit organisation and no dividends are issuable.

Review of operations

During the financial year, the activities of the Society were confined to those activities shown above, resulting in the net profit as stated.

Significant changes

Significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Society that occurred during the financial year were as follows:

- (i) Revaluation of land and buildings by the Directors as at 31 May 1990.

Events since balance date

There has not arisen since the end of the financial year any matter or circumstance that has any significantly affected or may significantly affect the operation of the Society, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Society in subsequent financial years.

Future developments

It is the expectation of the Directors that the Society will continue with activities described with results similar to those of the past year.

Signed this 26th day of July 1990 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



E. Larsen
Director



N. Iredale
Director

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT 31st MAY, 1990

It is the opinion of the directors that:

- the accompanying profit and loss statement is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the profit (loss) of the company for the financial year ended 31st May 1990;
- the accompanying balance sheet is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year.
- as at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Except as disclosed in the Notes to the Accounts, the company's accounts have been made out in accordance with applicable Approved Accounting Standards.

This statement is made and signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

at Sydney this 26th day of July 1990



E. Larsen
Director



N. Iredale
Director

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MAY 1990

	THIS YEAR \$	LAST YEAR \$
INCOME		
Appeals - welfare	155534.51	126463.00
Appeals - general	14297.86	11554.00
Journal advertising	776.80	275.00
Opportunity shop	30300.00	38075.00
Government grant	11000.00	11000.00
Interest	85410.01	66600.57
Pets in memoriam	843.00	369.00
Sales - Cats	15483.00	13528.00
Memberships to C.P.S.	6861.00	6377.00
Money boxes	1190.18	1273.24
Fund raising	2290.08	689.59
TOTAL INCOME	323986.44	276204.40

EXPENDITURE

Advertising	2869.10	3003.27
Ambulance supplies	833.68	394.03
Auditors' remuneration	2035.00	1585.00
Bank charges	287.70	361.50
Boarding fees	26400.00	26400.00
Cat boxes - net of trading	140.00	132.00
Collars & tags	1357.74	568.69
Depreciation	15376.00	11574.00
Electricity	772.43	647.83
General expenses	898.98	980.74
Goods for resale - net of trading	418.48	
Insurance	2690.24	2770.66
Journal - "Cat Affair"	7914.16	9276.33
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	356.00	575.00
Loss - money stolen	255.00	
Motor vehicle expenses	24685.21	19389.14
Postage	1458.24	759.17
Printing & stationery	2270.23	3774.87
Property expenses	2323.64	2851.23
Provided for annual leave	3353.15	1021.26
Provided for long service leave	533.53	593.43
Refund of money to Woy		
Woy branch		6948.74
Staff amenities	292.07	210.88
Subscriptions and memberships	724.29	169.13
Telephone	4098.07	4279.75
Veterinary expenses	151596.47	125275.23
Wages & salaries	111766.86	93699.73
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	365706.27	317241.61
	(41719.83)	(41719.83)

OTHER INCOME

Insurance recovery	2425.44	1565.94
Net income/expenditure of branches	12744.93	(1819.13)
Legacies - cash	109804.93	101211.62
Profit on sale of fixed assets		2478.00
	124975.30	10343 6.43

NET OPERATING

PROFIT/(LOSS)	83255.47	62399.22
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BALANCE SHEET as at 31st MAY 1990

	THIS YEAR \$	LAST YEAR \$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash at bank		11367.01
Other debtors	1382.00	2882.00
Accrued interest	13757.40	14267.35
Prepaid salaries	3028.11	
Deposits electricity	40.00	40.00
Loan - Ladies Auxiliary	3400.00	
Branch balances - Ladies Auxiliary	13348.23	603.30
	34955.74	29159.66

FIXED ASSETS

Land - at Directors' valuation 31/5/88		30000.00
		30000.00
Land - at Directors' valuation 31/5/90	70000.00	
	70000.00	

Buildings - at Directors' valuation 31/5/90	160000.00	
	160000.00	

Buildings - at Directors' valuation 31/5/88		120000.00
		120000.00

Plant & equipment - at cost	8174.10	7041.30
Less accumulated depreciation	3364.00	2616.00
	4810.10	4425.30

Motor vehicles - at cost	93109.95	81134.95
Less: accumulated depreciation	28656.00	23420.00
	64453.95	57714.95

Office equipment - at cost	10849.90	2749.95
Less: accumulated depreciation	1012.00	650.00
	9837.90	2099.95
	309101.95	214240.20

INVESTMENTS

Deposits at call	72399.23	51080.40
Term deposits	498797.81	461000.00
Shares - Pacific Dunlop Limited, at market value (cost \$ nil)	1903.23	1787.52
	573100.27	513867.92

MEMBERS FUNDS

Assets revaluation reserve	184398.00	104398.00
Unappropriated profit	709421.63	626166.16
	893819.63	730564.16

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Bank overdraft	3260.14	
Other creditors & accruals	7088.69	17600.80
Provision for long service leave	3100.96	2567.43
Provisions for annual leave	9888.54	6535.39
	23338.33	26703.62

TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	917157.96	757267.78
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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1990

Summary of accounting policies

Accounting policies

In order to assist in the understanding of the figures presented in the accounts, the following summary explains the significant accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the accounts.

Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and have not been adjusted to take account of either changes in the general purchasing power of the dollar or changes in the prices of specific assets, unless where specifically stated.

Depreciation

Calculated on either the prime cost or diminishing value methods, depreciation is brought to account over estimated economic lives of all fixed assets.

Investments

The company's interest in term deposits and debentures are shown as investments and valued at cost. Interest received is taken into profits on an accruals basis. The company's interests in companies is shown as investments and is valued at market value. Dividend income only is taken into profits as it is received.

Income tax

No tax is payable by the Company.

Employee benefits

The amounts expected to be paid to employees for their pro-rata entitlement to long service and annual leave are accrued at pay rates having regard to employee's period of service.

Contingent asset

The Society as a result of a bequest by the late Marjorie Faith Barnard owns funds amounting to \$15,000 held in trust by Perpetual Trustees. These funds are to be held during the lifetime of the life tenant of the property at 29 Sunshine Drive, Point Clair. These funds are to provide for any major repairs that may need to be carried out on the property. This is only a contingent liability as no major repairs are apparent at the present time. These funds and the property itself will vest with the Society on the death of the life tenant.

LEGACIES... Year ended 30/5/90

James Herman Donovan	4997.88
Isabel Margaret Corderoy	8815.11
Alice Beatrice Robinson	2000.00
Minnie Gullett Memorial Trust	2481.16
Doreen Marjorie Bottrell	90000.00
Agnes Lesley Eather	1035.07
TOTAL	109329.22

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1990

We have audited the attached accounts in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

In our opinion:

LADIES AUXILIARY PROFIT LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MAY 1990

	THIS YEAR \$	LAST YEAR \$
INCOME		
Opportunity shop	45307.08	39054.49
Donations	455.23	357.33
Interest received	45.71	19.86
Sale - fixtures & fittings	145.00	
	45953.02	39431.68
EXPENDITURE		
Bank charges	(8.70)	28.79
Donations - C.P.S. of NSW	30604.10	38371.40
Fares		20.00
Fittings - shop		230.00
Fuel		85.44
Loss - money stolen		40.00
Materials	384.80	241.60
Postage, printing & stationery	189.45	65.94
Rent	1300.00	
Repairs & maintenance	173.07	381.11
Staff amenities	71.24	179.04
Telephone	319.93	185.83
Waste disposal	174.20	132.40
	33208.09	39961.55

OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

BEFORE INCOME TAX

NET OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st MAY 1990

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash at bank	5701.07	563.30
Change float	40.00	40.00
Deposit - rent bond	2607.16	
	8348.23	603.30

FIXED ASSETS

Shop fittings - at cost	8400.00
	8400.00

TOTAL FUNDS EMPLOYED

AUDITORS' REPORT CONTINUED

a. the accounts together with the Directors' Statement are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies (New South Wales) code so as to give a true and fair view of:

- the state of affairs of the Society at 31st May, 1990 and of the surplus of the Society for the year ended on that date;
- the other matters required by Section 269 of that Code to be dealt with in the accounts;

b. the accounts are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Applicable Approved Accounting Standards, except as disclosed in the notes to the Accounts.

Signed at St. Marys Date: 26th July 1990

LOWER, RUSSELL & FARR
Chartered Accountants

TEDDY JOHN ZAMMIT
Partner

Cat Affairs 31

MEMBERSHIP/DONATION FORM

To The Secretary, Cat Protection Society of NSW,
103 Enmore Road, ENMORE, 2042.

Membership

I/We apply for membership or renewal of membership for the year commencing June, 1990. (Note: Those joining between January and June remain financial until June, 1991.)

Subscription:

Life membership - \$250.00 Annual membership - \$10.00
Pensioner Membership - \$5.00 Pension Number
Junior membership (16 and under) - \$5.00
Enclosed is cheque/money order for \$.....
My name and address are given below.

Donation

I/We would like to make a donation towards the humane work of the Society.

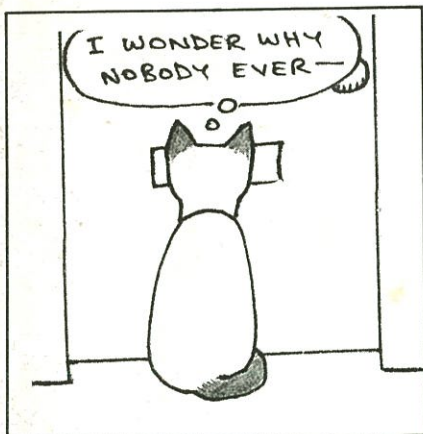
Enclosed is cheque/money order for \$.....

Please cross all cheques and make payable to
THE CAT PROTECTION SOCIETY OF NSW

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss Initials
SURNAME, Block letters please.

Address:

Postcode: Telephone: 



Change of Address Form

The Membership Secretary,
The Cat Protection Society of N.S.W.
103 Enmore Road, ENMORE, 2042.

(Please cut out and return
to address shown)

If you have changed your address since applying for new membership or renewal, would you be kind enough to fill in this form

Surname Initials
(BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE)

New Address
..... Postcode

Previous Address:

Thank you for your co-operation