

Feeding the Carnivore Companion



The purpose of this Ebook is to collect valuable information for those who want to do what is best in feeding their companion carnivore. Nutrition is the foundation of health, the most important area of study, the need for expertise and yet this most important subject was lacking from our veterinary curriculum.

The link to major commercial processed pet foods have indeed pervaded every corner of the learning institutions concerning animal care. I myself was handed a book by Hill's Nutrition in veterinary school and told "this is your small animal nutrition information". Unfortunately, the goal in feeding our companion carnivores by these commercial pet food companies was similar to the goal of formulating rations for livestock. How to find the least expensive commodities and turn that into something you could feed the animal for the most profit.

This was the beginning of the physical degeneration of the companion carnivore, being fed cheap grain and carbohydrate products. Ingredients far, far removed from a natural carnivore diet. Gluten, a major source in the processed diets, a known fertilizer and herbicide! Not many veterinarians are even able to discuss proper feeding of companion carnivores because they simply have not been taught what proper companion carnivore nutrition is. Conflicted information from commercial pet food companies is not the place to go for information. There are self proclaimed canine nutritionists who have celebrity vets as advisors, but the great deal of information available is no more "expert" than the conflicted material I received from the commercial pet food companies.

Take heart that the difficulty in finding the truth is not only difficult for you but nearly impossible for your veterinarian, unless he or she independently went looking for the truth. Dr. Richard Pitcairn was one veterinarian that did; I asked him where he went for the information for his book, *The Natural Care Of Cats and Dogs*. His reply "I did not take any formal training. I utilized three sources — books on nutrition, books on physiology, and intelligence. The books were not academic and the "intelligence" was not intellect. I mean that I tried as much as possible to look at the whole picture and see it from that perspective."

I like that answer, there was no conflict from commercial interests, he had no training course to select from so he hit the books on the topics of nutrition and physiology and used his brain to discern the importance of the information available.

So, let us take a look now from the “scientific” standpoint of what history can reveal for us.

A recent article appeared that gives us a starting point of many thousands of years ago.

<http://news.discovery.com/animals/paleolithic-dogs-111007.html>

Paleolithic dogs with **mammoth meaty bones** in mouth that prove domestication of canids by humans preceded thousands of years earlier than previously thought. This is proof of the domesticated canid carnivore diet, **raw meaty bones**.

The remains of three Paleolithic dogs, including one with a mammoth bone in its mouth, have been unearthed at Předmostí in the Czech Republic, according to a new *Journal of Archaeological Science* paper.

The remains indicate what life was like for these prehistoric dogs in this region, and how humans viewed canines. The dogs appear to have often sunk their teeth into meaty mammoth bones. These weren't just mammoth in size, but came from actual mammoths.

"These skulls show clear signs of domestication," Germonpré said, explaining they are significantly shorter than those of fossil or modern wolves, have shorter snouts, and noticeably wider brain cases and palates than wolves do.

With an estimated body weight of just over 77 pounds, the shoulder height was at least 24 inches."The shape of their skull resembles that of a Siberian husky, but they were larger and heavier than the modern husky," she said.

Based on what is known of the human culture at the site, the researchers believe these dogs “were useful as beasts of burden for the hauling of meat, bones and tusks from mammoth kill sites and of firewood, and to help with the transport of equipment, limiting the carrying costs of the Předmostí people.” Since mammoth meat was likely the food staple, the scientists further believe that the surplus meat “would have been available to feed the dogs.”

Rob Losey, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Alberta, told Discovery News that the new study is "very convincing," and shows "quite clearly that the dog domestication process was underway thousands of years earlier than previously thought."

He added, "The distinctive treatment given some of the remains also is compelling, and this indicates to me that a special connection had developed between people and some canids quite early on.

Not only is the proof of domestication of the carnivore canid uncovered but also of the extraordinary bond that was already at work between humans and their domesticated canids.

Now let's look further into nonconflict sources of information for more scientific proof of what can now be seen as a relationship made over the millennia.

Looking to the experts at Coyler Institute (www.coylerinstitute.org) whose mission is to improve the life of thousands of animals by assembling, coordinating, focusing, and directing the application of the latest developments and techniques in the fields of human medicine and dentistry for the immediate benefit of the animals upon which the quality of OUR own lives so seriously depends, we understand that the information they provide is not at the sake of making money selling a commercial pet food diet, but rather in the preservation of the animal itself and the benefits of biodiversity which are necessary to the survival of this planet.

The need for reliable nutritional information is fundamental to the task of maintaining both the systemic health and the reproductive capability of all species.

The Coyler Institute shares their findings with veterinarians as well as the public that has brought carnivores into their homes to keep as companion animals.

So, it is here that I chose to start my search of how to feed the companion carnivore.

The purpose of this booklet and its resources and references is to provide the reader with solid nutrition information they can apply to providing the proper nutrition for the carnivore at their side.

THE CARNIVORE COMPANION



"Dogs and cats, being carnivores by nature, are meant to eat raw meat and do not have a problem doing so." Dr. Richard Pitcairn-our premier Veterinary Homeopathic Instructor and founder of Animal Natural Health Center <http://www.drpitcairn.com/>

DID YOU KNOW??

Diet for Puppies and Kittens

Many folks ask me what they should feed their new puppy or kitten. **Answer: Raw, raw, raw.** Puppies and kittens are growing at an exponential rate and need all the highest quality nutrients possible for their bodies to develop properly. The raw diet is critical to offer their bodies and minds the appropriate building blocks to lay down a strong foundation at this juncture in their life.

The amount to feed is still based on their body weight, but because they are puppies & kittens and growing rapidly, typically they are fed **1.5 to 2 times the amount needed to feed an adult dog or cat.**

The raw diets I offer are formulated for all stages of the life of a dog or cat; there is no differentiation. They just need species appropriate nutrients that will help them thrive and have the best quality of life a human can offer to them.



Feral kitten eating cottontail rabbit



Feeding cats;



Cats are **obligate** carnivores; they need meat, organs, viscera, bones and connective tissue of prey species. All cats are evolved from a desert animal that did not drink much water. They need to obtain water from their food. Raw food is best. Organic grass fed; naturally raised prey animals as source meat are best. Grass or green fed meats have increased omega 3 and is also higher in conjugated linoleic acid (CLA), it is higher in vitamin E and several B vitamins and the minerals calcium, magnesium and potassium.



Eggs from pastured chickens have higher levels of vitamins A and D with less cholesterol than eggs from factory farmed chickens. Generally green fed livestock are raised in a more humane way. Livestock on grass do not share the toxic infections of E. coli that the intensively raised corn fed in feedlot livestock do. They are fed natural diets and not grain which they were never meant to consume. Just like our companion carnivores, grain isn't for any of them!



The benefits of the green fed or grass fed animals used to produce animal meat and products to feed the comparative carnivore as well as the more humane methods of production make this the source you want to locate for feeding your carnivore companion.

Cats need a higher level of protein and good quality sources of protein. They require higher levels of nitrogen (Rogers and Morris, 1982). Cats have a decreased ability to regulate key enzymes involved in protein metabolism in response to dietary protein, therefore elevated loss of nitrogen and therefore higher levels of protein are needed in turn.



The carnivore needs amino acids, they come from the protein also. A requirement of feline obligate carnivores is for 10 alpha amino acids plus Taurine, a sulphur amino acid. Cats are obligate for dietary Taurine which comes from meat. 400-500 mg/kg daily for maintenance or reproduction is the amount of Taurine necessary in the diet.



Cats also require a dietary source of arachidonic and linoleate acids, 5 and 0.2 Kg/day (NRC, 1986).

A chart of the daily required vitamins and minerals for the obligate carnivore can be found at: <http://www.colyerinstitute.org/>

A new publication has come out with the latest daily nutrients over time for feeding dogs and cats can be found at http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=10668&page=R1 The book is updating recommendations last made by the National Research Council in the mid-1980s, this report provides nutrient recommendations based on physical activity and stage in life, major factors that influence nutrient needs. It looks at how nutrients are metabolized in the bodies of dogs and cats, indications of nutrient deficiency, and diseases related to poor nutrition. The report provides a valuable resource for industry professionals formulating diets, scientists setting research agendas, government officials developing regulations for pet food labeling, and as a university textbook for dog and cat nutrition. It can also guide pet owners feeding decisions for their pets with information on specific nutrient needs, characteristics of different types of pet foods, and factors to consider when feeding cats and dogs. The problem with this reference is that the book with shipping is over \$300. Also, I personally cannot vouch for the content of the book not knowing if the sources are conflicted resources or not.



It is best to know that a balance of nutrition happens over time and not in any certain day's meal. Also there has been work on the front to support fasting and limiting caloric intake in order to increase longevity. This would be in keeping with the truth for carnivores, that not every kill was a success, not every day was there plentiful food resources.

Cats lack the ability to utilize dietary or even intravenous sources of Beta carotene (previt A) so cats require preformed Vit A in their diets (NRC, 1986). Diets for felids are supplemented with a minimum of 40 mg niacin/kg diet as well (NRC, 1986).

The most important nutrient necessary for obligate carnivores and specifically for the cat is water. Drinking a healthy amount of water is vital to a cat's health. Two thirds of the cat's body weight is water and water serves as a center of all chemical processes in the body.

Reference: Case, LP. Nutrition: feeding cats for health and longevity. In; The Cat: Its behavior, Nutrition and Health. Iowa State Press, Ames IA 2003; 289-327.



Water is involved with most physiological functions; it transports nutrients and oxygen through the blood stream and into cells, humidifies the air in the lungs, regulates body temperature, protects and moisturizes the joints, internal organs, helps to eliminate wastes products of metabolism through the kidneys and the gastrointestinal tract.



Cats not having enough water are one of the major reasons struvite crystals form and urinary blockages make LUTD or lower urinary tract disease a common companion kitty problem. Feeding plenty of fresh real foods in their raw state will provide cats with the important water nutrient that will keep them properly hydrated and out of LUTD and other dehydration issues.



In the wild, cats obtain most of their water from freshly killed prey, all of which contain approx. 75% water. Cats can do very well when receiving raw foods or canned foods that contain 73% water. Only cats eating a normal natural diet, cats eating real raw foods or eating canned only foods obtain enough water in their diets so drinking extra water may not be necessary. Cats even have a diminished thirst drive and ideally water should come from their food. This traces back to the ancestor of all cats that came from the desert in the area that is now known as Egypt.



An online source for more information on water intake requirements, why dry food is contrary to healthy diet for the kitty carnivore can be found at:
<http://animalendocrine.blogspot.com/2011/10/daily-water-requirements-and-needs-for.html> Dr.

Mark Petersen's blog for his Animal Endocrine Newsletter. Additionally, here are some scientific papers that found this very need for cats to have water in their food. The cats will not be able to drink enough water for their requirements while being fed dry rations!

Reference; Burger IH, Smith PM. Effects of diet on the urine characteristics of the cat. In: Proceedings. International Symposium on Nutrition, Malnutrition, and Dietetics in the Dog and Cat, 1987; 71-73.

Reference; Gaskell CJ. The role of fluid in the feline urological syndrome. In: Burger IH, Rivers JPW (eds). Nutrition of the Dog and Cat, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1989; 353-356.

For a current paper that has also found the same needs for cats to have wet meals;

Reference; Buckley CMF, Hawthorne A, Coyler A and Stevenson AE. Effect of dietary water intake on urinary output, specific gravity and relative super saturation for calcium oxalate and struvite in the cat British Journal of Nutrition (2011), 106: S128-S130



Cats over dogs require high quality feeds. They have a short gastrointestinal tract (NRC, 1986) a rapid rate of digesta passage, so decreased digestibility for most feedstuffs. (Kendall et al, 1983).

You can't just feed your carnivore skeletal or muscle meat due to the nutrient imbalance it would result in (Ullrey and Bernard, 1989). Unsupplemented muscle meat feeding is a deficient diet for your carnivore. (Allen et al, 1994). Loaves of supplemented skeletal muscle can be made nutritionally suffice foods for cats.



Cats receive oral stimulation from their diets of raw food prey species. Raw meaty bones are advised twice weekly at least and are effective in reducing formation of dental plaque and dental calculi. (Hakerstroth et al, 1984) The need to feed a natural diet has far reaching consequences. From oral health, digestive health, immune health to neurological health and behavior, the need to feed a proper natural diet impacts gene expression. The etiology of much of the oral disease is related to the physical characteristics of the diet and the chemical changes those diets. There are sufficient data and clinical examples - now published in the literature - to cause concern among clinicians.

Unnatural diets of starchy processed food like ingredients also contribute to inflaming the gastrointestinal tract which then set up pathogenic bacteria. Having the wrong bacteria colonizing the gastrointestinal tract will lead to the wrong bugs present and the making of even more plaque on the teeth.

Millions of dogs eat kibble. And millions of dogs—at least 85% of all dogs—suffer from periodontal disease by age 3 as a result of eating these processed foods (Penman, S. and P. Emily. 1991. *Scaling, Polishing and Dental Home Care. Waltham International Focus.* 1(3): 2-8. *In* Lonsdale, T. 2001. *Raw Meaty Bones.* pg 110). This translates to teeth covered with plaque and teeming with bacteria. These bacteria get into the gums and provoke the body's inflammatory response continually for the rest of the animal's life. Dogs (and cats!) are doomed to have nasty teeth and rancid breath. "It's normal," people said. "Dogs are supposed to have bad dog breath."

But as greater awareness of periodontal disease and its effects on the heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, joints, skin and other systems of the animal grew, so did the industry for 'alleviating' the problem. Now you can buy a myriad of dental gnawing and plaque-scrubbing "bones"—most of which work minimally. Special dental formula foods were formed to clean pets' teeth, but these effects are inconsequential. Vets hand out toothbrushes, toothpaste, dental washes, and dental bones to their clients' owners, instructing them to brush their carnivore's teeth regularly and to schedule frequent dental cleanings for the pets—dental cleanings that cost hundreds of dollars. Instead of treating the problem at its source, veterinarians and pet food companies and pet industries market hundreds of different products and services that are simply band-aids and attempts to cover up the

problem. It is not an industry motivated by the welfare of our pets, but by greed and money.

<http://rawfed.com/myths/kibble.html>

Let's not forget that dogs NEED to gnaw. It exercises the important Masseter muscles, is good for the gums and tartar control, and also is a non-specific anxiety releasing mechanism. Dr. Jeannie Thompson recommends bully sticks, cow hooves, dehydrated tracheas which are all safer than rawhides. Rawhides are the worst thing to give a dog to gnaw on. They are processed; they are not digestible and can become an obstruction in the bowel requiring surgery to remove them. Rawhides also harbor bacteria for the type of feedlot cows that have been fed badly with corn and treated with antibiotics so that lethal E. Coli bacteria are even known as "feed lot E.coli".

Unhealthy cows mean unhealthy meat

Switching cows from grass to grain puts more money in the beef industry's pockets and cheaper meat on the supermarket shelves. But at what price? The stomachs of cows are naturally pH neutral. A corn-based diet, however, creates an acidic environment that contributes to a host of health problems. Corn-fed cattle are prone to serious health conditions such as bloat, diarrhea, ulcers, liver disease, and a weakened immune system. To combat these health problems, cattle are continually fed antibiotics, which leads to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria that increasingly render modern medicine ineffective.

The threat of E. coli

An acidic intestinal tract also favors [the growth of E. coli](#). Michael Pollan, author of *The Omnivore's Dilemma*, states that the lethal strain of E. coli known as O157:H7 is believed to have evolved in the gut of feedlot cattle. The development of a more acidic environment in cows' intestinal tracts created an acid-resistant strain of the pathogen, which is able to survive the acidic conditions of the human stomach and prove fatal. In the documentary *Food, Inc.*, Pollan states that switching feedlot cattle to a grass diet would eliminate 80 percent of the E. coli in the cows' digestive tracts

<http://www.healthytheory.com/corn-fed-vs-grass-fed-beef>

The Coyler Institute is tracking these changes as it relates to veterinary dentistry. Unnatural diets are responsible for periodontal disease, for oral disease, gum disease and this is the

gateway to the digestive tract. The digestive tract is then responsible for assimilation of nutrients and therefore influences all other systems of the body.





The Colyer Institute is based on the work of a British Scientist, Sir Frank Colyer who began researching dental disease in animals 100 years ago. He found the proof that departure from a natural diet and natural conditions breed disease. Progressive periodontal destruction of the animal's masticatory apparatus resulted if the food fed was not a natural diet. Sir Colyer found that relocating of a wild animal from its natural habitat into a captive environment brought about radical change in environment of its oral cavity leading to a wide number of oral diseases.

Both chemical and traumatic injury results in gum trauma that progress to oral disease. Bacteria form dental plaque and it was found that if the consistency and texture of the food was not natural that this was responsible for producing bacterial plaque, especially a softer diet than was

natural. Another reason the diet consistency matters is that foods of firm consistency increase the number and distribution of the blood supply to the gingival tissue. This healthier gingiva supports metabolism and vitality of all supporting structures and therefore for life.

For dogs, the need to gnaw is natural. Although they do gulp down meals on the run in the wild, as man took the dog into his family and provided the food for them, the need to gnaw became more important. The masticatory process, teeth, periodontal ligament temporomandibular joint and the muscles of mastication now have a larger role than ever in cognitive function and mental health and behavior. While dogs are “gnawing their bone”, they are releasing potent neurotransmitters, increasing blood flow, stimulating the brain, release insulin to mop up glucose. The benefits of having raw meaty bones are vital to the health of the dog. The trigeminal nerve that runs under that big Masseter Muscle is a blood rich and neurotropic environment that must be kept exercised and productive. If not, behavioral problems will surface.

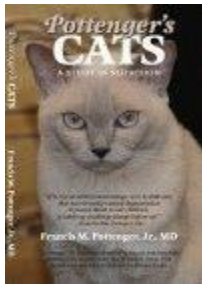


Another scientist, a dentist, Weston Price for whom the Weston Price Foundation is named, showed also that straying from a natural diet to the feeding of processed foods leads to oral cavity and dental disease in humans. Weston Price went all over the world following these phenomena. Natural diets gave strong and vigorous physiques. Francis Pottenger’s research known now as the Pottenger’s Cats Studies showed that feeding processed foods to carnivores lead to genetic disease and skeletal changes that would then take 7 generations of raw food feedings to correct.

A YOUTUBE video can be viewed at here; <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPCOGSniP5w> that shows the Price-Pottenger results that document the unnatural foods to physical degeneration link. Weston Price has a book entitled Nutrition and Physical Degeneration that shows this link to nutrition and physical degeneration in humans. Francis Pottenger’s work shows the link of this nutrition and physical degeneration in cats. The Price-Pottenger Nutrition

Foundation has a book about this natural diet and health link.

http://www.ppnf.org/catalog/product_info.php?products_id=228



So, it all starts at the mouth and what is put into it.

Hands down, the healthiest diet for all animals is whole foods and natural raw diet. Carnivores, even those at your side require a diet fit for a carnivore and this includes **raw meaty bones**.

The raw meaty bones provide the oral stimulation necessary in order to properly stimulate the oral cavity and maintenance of the masticatory apparatus is also responsible for mental health.



Cats that are vaccinated with injections of FVRCP are also at risk for dental caries and herpes infections that lead to periodontal ligament destruction.

Injecting Herpes into the cat reactivates latent Herpes and can lead to ocular, nasal and oral disease. Also, I have found references to the infective viruses in cats being the very vaccine virus strain they were vaccinated with. Injecting Calicivirus makes no sense as this is another disease like Herpes that is at war on mucosal surfaces. Injecting the antigens for Herpes and Calicivirus in cats or Parainfluenza or Bordatella for dogs will not protect the animals. This initiates diseases that would not have gone that deep had only natural disease been the case.

On the Heska website about their preferred vaccine, you can also find the research that links the injectable feline vaccines to kidney disease. Auto antibodies are produced in vaccinated population not in the unvaccinated and auto antibodies are the precursors to autoimmune disease.

<http://www.heska.com/Products/Intranasal-Vaccines/Feline-UltraNasal-Vaccines.aspx>

So keep your companion safe and be very cautious over any vaccines used as there are vaccine induced diseases that may not ever be rectified once the vaccine is injected. With the ability to perform titer testing, protect your pet by titering first.



I have rescued cats from kidney failure that was brought on with injectable FVRCP vaccine administration, serum sickness, kidney eczema, by immediately feeding wet foods and administering high levels of antioxidant vitamins. The warning to the owner was to never ever allow another vaccine to be injected. Most of the injectable vaccines contain other kidney toxic ingredients like phenol red or aluminum, both of these components vaccines. Cats fed inappropriate commercial foods, full of inappropriate ingredients such as carbohydrates, devoid of the most important nutrients of all; good quality protein and water quickly deteriorate to a compromised companion animal. Diabetes and obesity are the most easily recognizable diseases brought on by dry kibble feeding ad lib. LUTD or lower urinary tract disease is also brought on by feeding dry kibble. Heart disease is also found in nutrient deficient processed food feeding.

Q. I'm a vegan for health, environmental and animal cruelty reasons, and I'd like my pets to be vegans too. What's your take? Answered by Dr. Marty Becker,

Vetstreet: Cats must have meat. The feline system is designed to depend on the consumption of other animals to survive and thrive. Unlike humans, who are omnivores and can stay healthy on a variety of different kinds of diets, cats are "strict" or "obligate" carnivores. Just like their distant cousins the lion, tiger and cheetah, housecats not only prefer meat, they can't maintain good health without it.

Pound for pound, cats need far more protein. A cat needs more than double the amount of protein per pound of body weight than a person requires. And even though we omnivores can meet our protein requirements with nonmeat foods like dairy products, nuts and beans, cats don't have that luxury – animal protein is the only kind that fulfills their nutritional

needs. If a cat doesn't get enough protein in his diet, his body will actually break down its own muscle tissue to get the nutrients he needs.

Cats sponge vitamins and amino acids from their prey. There are some nutrients that an omnivore can produce or convert from food that cats have to get ready-to-use from their diet. Among these are vitamin A, niacin, and the amino acids arginine and taurine. Each of these nutrients is essential for good health. Without usable vitamin A, for example, a cat can suffer vision problems and a weakened immune system. Taurine is critical for heart health and also for healthy eyes. Unless your cat is dining on a fresh catch several days a week, you need to provide a diet that provides these nutrients in usable form. **That means meat.**



The 2007 Pet Food Recall was due to corn gluten and wheat gluten. Both of these genetically engineered crops have been found to cause the same kidney and liver failure in the animals that it did in the laboratory mice fed these diets. So far, the carbohydrates in the commercial pet foods are not only unnatural for the carnivore, they are now often genetically engineered!



Another important consideration besides the genetically engineered foods is the very use of prey animals that have been treated with anti parasite and antibiotic medications that is

common to “doctoring”. When any animals are kept “unnaturally” and fed unnatural diets, they end up getting sick and then requiring further adulterants in the form of medicines and vaccines.

See the information about how supplementing endangered eagles (birds of prey) with rabbits “doctored” with antibiotic medication and parasite treatments have led to the immunosuppression of the eagles fed the “unnatural” prey animals. This blogspot by John Platt discusses this information; <http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/extinction-countdown/2011/10/27/please-dont-feed-the-endangered-eagles/>

[One of the world’s rarest raptors, conservationists frequently supplement the bird’s natural prey with farm-raised rabbits. According to a study published in this month’s issue of *Ecological Applications*, such rabbits are often treated with antibiotics and antiparasitics, and young eagles that eat this meat face depressed immune systems and higher levels of pathogens in their systems]

More specifically here is information obtained directly from the

Ecological Applications article found at;

“We found that fed individuals were often inadvertently “medicated” with pharmaceuticals (antibiotics and anti-parasitics) contained in supplementary food (domestic rabbits). Individuals fed with medicated rabbits showed a depressed immune system and a high prevalence and richness of pathogens compared with those with no or safe supplementary feeding using non-medicated wild rabbits. A higher presence of antibiotics (fluoroquinolones) was found in sick as opposed to healthy individuals among eaglets with supplementary feeding, which points directly toward a causal effect of these drugs in disease and other health impairments.”

More: <http://www.esajournals.org/doi/abs/10.1890/11-0038.1>

This brings into question the sourcing of all foods for all populations. What are we doing by feeding our companion carnivores’ medicated sources of foods? For that matter what are we doing to our own health? I do not think only endangered wild animals are at risk of immunosuppression from eating medicated foods.

RAW FED CATS

“The diet forms the foundation and the cornerstone upon which ultimately health of the individual is built.” Linda Zurich

The best resource available to how to feed your cat properly is Linda Zurich the author of www.rawfedcats.org, which is an online resource she created some years ago to help people learn about how and why to feed their cats a more natural diet of whole raw foods and to care for them more holistically.

Linda told me she doesn't feel this foundation could ever be taught with just a few pages of information. Her 165 page book and her informative website provide the companion carnivore caretaker with sufficient information for taking on the naked raw. What a bargain for the cat owner.

Raw Fed Cats E-Book ~ A Comprehensive Strategy For Feeding Your Cat a Raw Diet

Raw Fed Cats ~ Holistic Care & Feeding of Our Feline Companions

A Free Online Resource ~ Since 2006
The following material was provided to the reader by Linda Zurich;

How and Why To Feed Your Cat a Diet of Whole Raw Foods

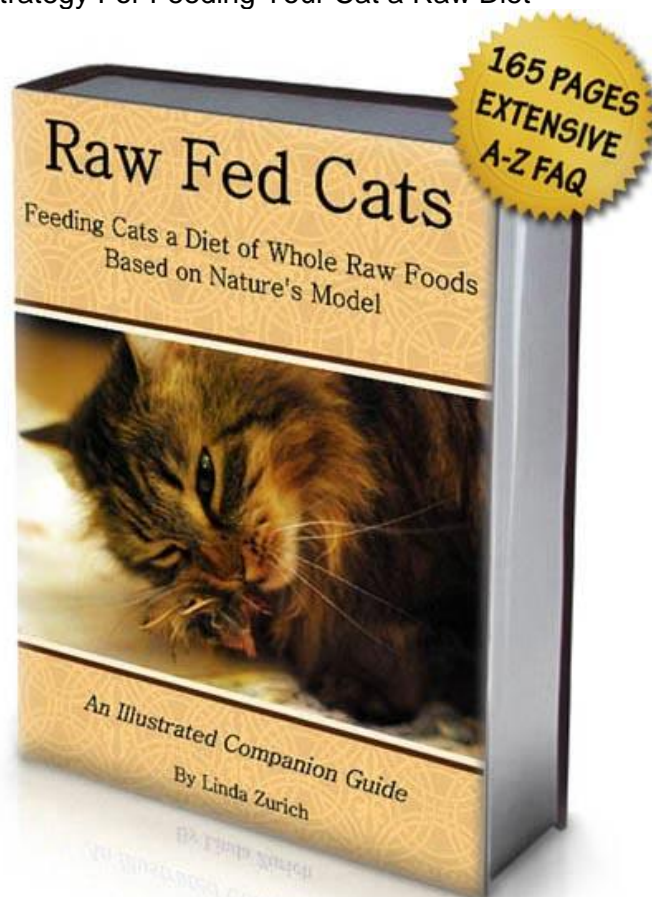
All felines, whether large or small, wild or domestic, are born carnivores. In fact, all cats are actually what are known as obligate carnivores. This means that Mother Nature designed their bodies millions of years ago to consume the raw meat, bones and organs of other animals. Cats are therefore equipped with very sharp teeth and exceptionally strong jaws, which are made for ripping and tearing apart their food. Another important carnivorous trait of cats is their short digestive tracts, which are made specifically for digesting their natural, ancestral diet of whole raw foods.

Feeding Cats Whole Raw Foods Instead of Ground Raw Food

One of the most important reasons for feeding cats whole raw foods has to do with promoting and maintaining optimal oral health. Consuming whole raw foods, just as Nature intended for them to, is one of the most effective ways to for these animals to keep their teeth clean and white and their gums healthy and strong. And since poor oral health is a precursor to a number of much more serious systemic diseases, and because good oral health is vital to excellent overall bodily health, feeding cats a diet whole raw foods is a crucial key in terms of their ability to achieve long term wellness.

Suggestions for Whole Raw Food Meals

Shop at your local grocery store, butcher, farmers market or ethnic market for human grade raw meats, raw meaty bones and raw organ meats.



Some ideas are:

Raw Boneless Meats: chicken, beef, pork, lamb, venison etc.

Raw Meaty Bones/RMBs: whole quail, rabbit, Cornish game hen, chicken ribs/wings/necks/drumsticks

Raw Organs: livers, kidneys, sweetbreads, hearts, gizzards etc.

Note:

Use organically-raised meat sources whenever possible to minimize antibiotic and hormone residues; this is required if feeding liver. *The importance of variety cannot be overstressed.* (This applies to any and all diets and recipes!) Do not get in the habit of feeding just one or two combinations of ingredients. Pay attention to your animal companion's health: his weight, activity level, skin and coat quality. If these are not maintaining or improving, consult your veterinarian about changing elements of the diet.

Start by offering your cat a few morsels of raw boneless meat, and then gradually increase the size of the hunks so the kitty must use its teeth and jaws to rip them apart. Then introduce small, edible sized raw meaty bones, which can be smashed with a mallet or hammer first if necessary.

When starting your cat on a raw diet, it's important to also start gradually weaning her off kibble by only allowing her to have dry food for limited times instead of leaving it down for free access 24/7.

Vary the diet by regularly feeding different types of meats/RMBs/organs so your kitty doesn't latch onto one type of food. Whether you combine different foods together at one meal, or feed one type per meal, always strive to include as much of a variety of different types of foods on the menu as possible.

Over time, feed mostly muscle meat along with small amounts of RMBs and organs. A ratio of approximately 18/10/10 meat/RMB/organ is a helpful guideline in this regard.

Enjoy watching your cat consuming the kind of food he or she was born to eat!

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For More Information Please Visit <http://rawfedcats.org> A Free Online Resource Since 2006

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Sourcing the Whole Raw Foods-

Linda's favorite place to get whole intact quail carcasses is from Nicole Rempfer, whose company is called **Prey 4 Pets**. She raises much of her stock herself and is located in Kentucky. Here's the link to her online store:

<http://www.prey4pets.com>

Nicole also carries rabbit and day old frozen feeder chicks. My feeling is that Nicole's quail are the highest quality I've found, but I've also tried the quail from these two places:

<http://buycoturnixquail.com/>

<http://www.quailandmice.com/>

You can also get quail from these sites:

<http://www.bigappleherp.com/Quail>

http://www.rodentpro.com/catalog.asp?prod=6&label=feeder_quail

http://www.hare-today.com/index.php?cPath=23_51&osCsid=0f47d8a18bf02a4b6522dc7953156662

Now that you see, you have a carnivore in your house, when they go outside they become the backyard predator.

Another resource for recipes for the cat, the backyard predator can be found at: www.rawmeatcatfood.com/backyard-predator this resource also helps you to prepare fresh natural foods in different forms in order to feed the backyard predator a natural diet.



My other suggestion is to use the nationwide resource listing state by state, where one could obtain grass fed meats or greenfed for animal food. Go to www.localharvest.com and see what is offered in your locality.

You can find several makers of flash frozen raw food diets. This may be the best way to start feeding raw natural diets until you become comfortable with feeding raw and are up to the task of preparing fresh raw whole foods.

PawNaturaw <http://www.pawnaturaw.com/>

Feline's Pride <https://www.felinespride.com/>

Amore <http://amorepetfoods.com>

Nature's Variety <http://www.naturesvariety.com/>

Primal <http://www.primalpetfoods.com/>

Bravo <http://www.bravorawdiet.com/index.html>

There are many others, just be sure to **identify the meat to vegetable ratio**. Cats cannot utilize vegetable material that is raw and depend on carnivore diets of meats not fruits and vegetables. Also understanding the **meat and bone ratio in carcass pastes versus feeding meat based and then adding raw meaty bones is important** so refer to Linda's RAWFEDCATS.org There is more phosphorous in meat and more calcium in bone. The ratio is important. Even in the zoos they have found feeding supplemented meat loafs was ok so long as 2-3 times a week, the cats also were given **raw meaty bones**.



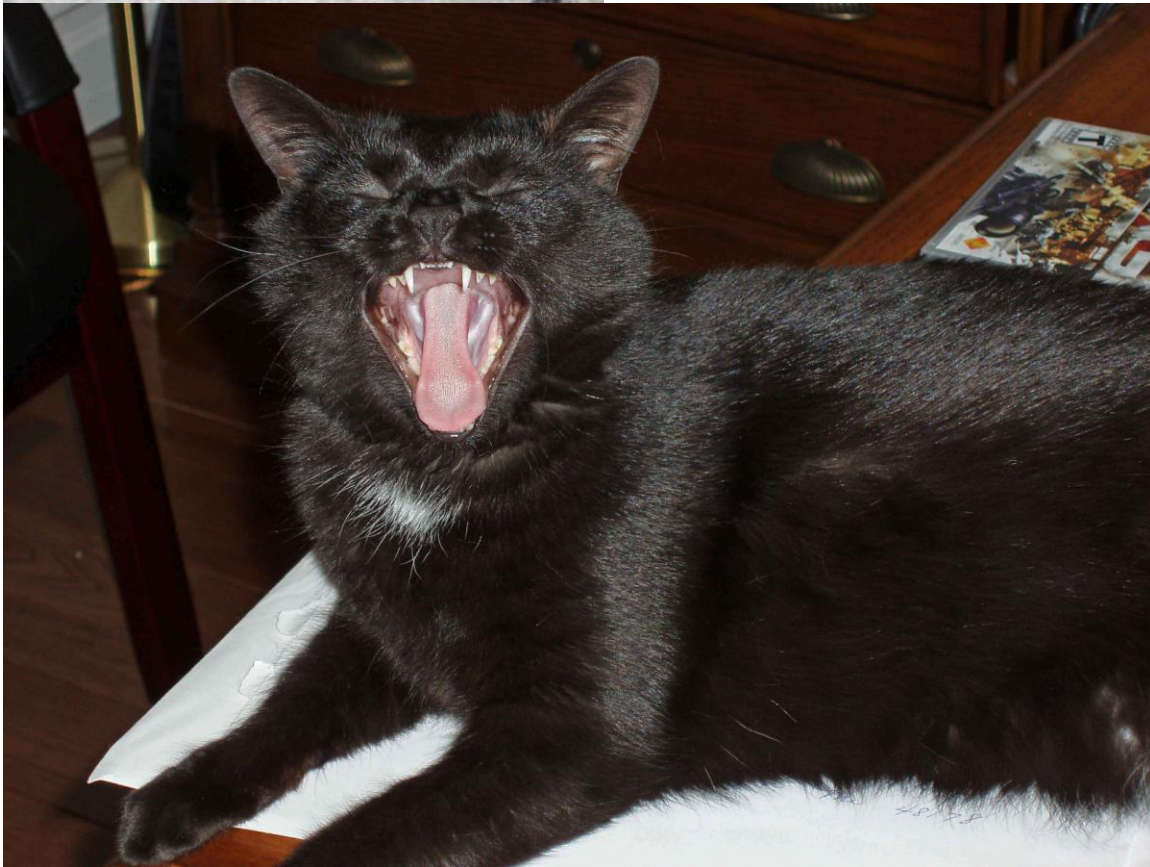
My cat is a hunter and goes outside on a daily basis, catching all sorts of rodents and bringing some home. Depending on the time of year, he has been known to bring home or cough up parts of bunnies, field mice, snakes and birds. Once he caught a bat!





1. Of a sample of 696 individual cats, 634 (91%) brought home at least one item and the back-transformed mean number of items brought home by was 11.3 (95% CI 10.4-12.2). The back-transformed means and number of cats retrieving at least one item from each prey group were: 8.1 (7.4-8.9) mammals for 547 (79%) cats, 4.1 (3.8-4.5) birds for 506 (73%) cats, 2.6 (1.8-2.7) herpetofauna for 145 (21%) cats and 2.2 (1.8-2.7) other items for 98 (14%) cats.
2. The number of birds and herpetofauna brought home per cat was significantly lower in households that provided food for birds. The number of bird species brought home was greater in households providing bird food. The number of birds and herpetofauna brought home per cat was negatively related to the age and condition of the cat. The number of mammals brought home per cat was significantly lower when cats were equipped with bells and when they were kept indoors at night. The number of herpetofauna brought home was significantly greater when cats were kept in at night.
3. Based on the proportion of cats bringing home at least one prey item and the back-transformed means, a British population of approximately 9 million cats was estimated to have brought home in the order of 92 (85-100) million prey items in the period of this survey, including 57 (52-63) million mammals, 27 (25-29) million birds and 5 (4-6) million reptiles and amphibians.
4. An experimental approach should be taken to investigate the factors found by this descriptive survey to influence the numbers of prey brought home by cats. In particular, investigation of potential management practices that could reduce the numbers of wild animals killed and brought home by cats will be useful for wildlife conservation, particularly in suburban areas.

http://www.mammal.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=256&Itemid=289



See All Gone!

EMERGENCY & DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

There is a place for dehydrated or freeze dried raw diets and this is when traveling, or under evacuation directives for emergency and disaster preparedness. Just as there are many families obtaining emergency supplies of dehydrated organic foods with 25 year shelf life for the human family members, there is a reason for the carnivore companion to be familiar and to accept freeze dried or rehydrated raw foods. Canning the foods for cats is also one method to have next to best in case of an emergency with possible power failures limiting access to raw or frozen raw diets.



Make sure you have made a Plan for the Entire Family

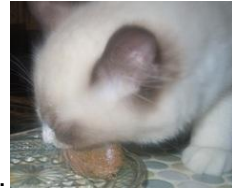


Man finds his dog after tornado had flattened most of the town.



For a quick look into the world of well trained veterinarians whom have “gone raw essentially” visit www.rawessentials.co.nz/content/page31/About+Us . They are providing the resources for clients to help all kitties go raw with their **Raw Fed Kitty Campaign**.

Dr. Lisa A. Pierson has very good information on how to make your cats a homemade raw diet that can be put up in freezers to feed conveniently on a busy schedule. She is a veterinarian and has been my source for showing clients just how harmful commercial cat foods are in the dry kibble form. <http://www.catinfo.org> Dr. Pierson is also an advocate for the **Raw Fed Kitty Campaign**. One additional tip I can make here is if feeding just one cat, you might choose to still make a raw diet as shown in Dr. Pierson’s directions but to load up ice cube trays for forming smaller individual supplemental meat loaves for your cat. This way you can pop out the frozen meat bites that have been supplemented and store in a larger freezer bag for daily retrieval.



A resource for those who have questions about **myths** they might have heard about feeding raw foods can be found at www.RawFed.com or www.RawLearning.com **myth busters**. This is Carissa Kuehn's website. Kuehn worked for four years in the Clinical Sciences Department at the Colorado State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital. She has fed her companion carnivore raw food since 2001. This website includes information on the safety of feeding raw food diets. Good basic hygiene, the same as you practice daily and probably without thinking about it.

- Wash utensils and food bowls with hot, soapy water, ideally in a dishwasher.
- Scrub surfaces with hot, soapy water -- counters, cutting boards, floors, etc. Allow utensils, bowls, and washing brushes or sponges to dry thoroughly after they've been dishwasher washed.
- Don't prepare your food on the same cutting board you've just exposed to the raw meat without thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting first.

Not only are safety issues discussed but also the information you need to transition your carnivore onto that natural diet he/she was always supposed to have is discussed on all of the flash frozen raw foods commercial diets web pages.

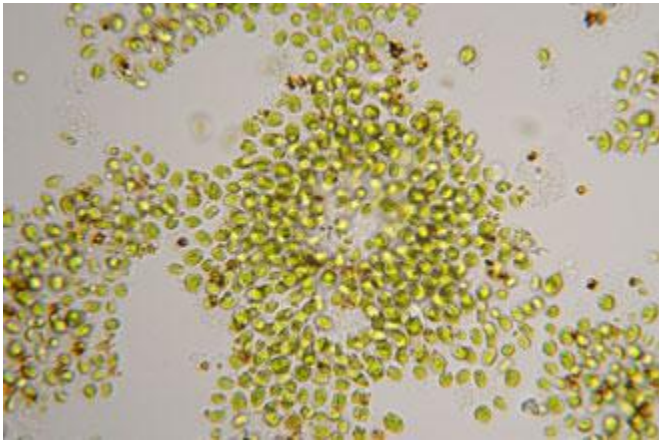
Many veterinarians from around the globe have come together to participate in the DVD documentary, **The Dr. Do More Project**. This collective voice projects the discovery by experience, not by what was taught in our veterinary schools. The Drdomore Project discovered the two critical problems with the deteriorating health of the companion animals as a whole. The documentary shows the truth about the standards followed for creating a processed companion carnivore diet that meets the AAFCO requirements of being "whole and complete". Note well the recipe of crank case oil and old shoes being capable of meeting a "complete and balanced" diet by AAFCO standards. Obviously, just because something could meet the minimum requirements on paper, does not mean the diet is nutritious and healthy.

The truth hurts but the truth also is what sets us free to do better once we know better. www.drdomore.com is the link to learning the truth about what an international population of veterinary medical doctors have come to discover, by experience.

More veterinarians that support raw food feeding can be found on Shirley's wellness café at this url website; <http://www.shirleys-wellness-cafe.com/animals.htm> and even some videos of making your pet raw food meals; <http://www.shirleys-wellness-cafe.com/animals.htm#calculator> and a calculator for determining how much raw food one needs to feed their pet.



Completely indoor kitty carnivores will need **essential greens** added to their diets as they would surely be consuming some fresh greens if only by inoculating their mouth with enzymes and chlorophyll by biting grasses and herbs outdoors.





Indoor kitties also do not get access to fresh kills and therefore do not get **probiotics** from their food. Here is a reference for documenting the importance of probiotics to animal food as a supplement;

<http://www.waltham.com/about3.htm>

Research shows the benefits of Lactobacillus to dogs and cats immune health. Fermented foods like kefir, wheat germ, nutritional yeast are living raw foods that can help provide nutrition for your pet.

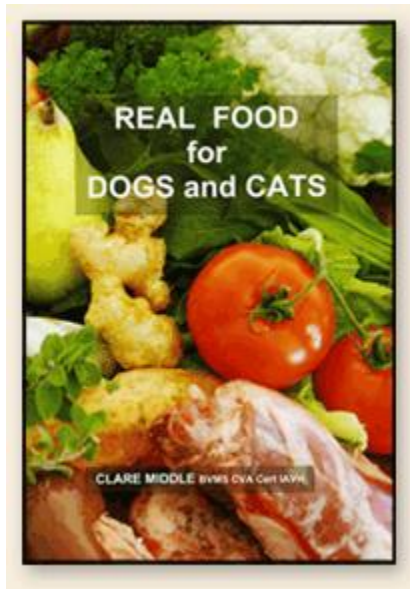


Additionally **enzymes** should be added to the diets of our companion carnivores. Raw whole foods contain enzymes but adding enzymes to the diet will always benefit the pet's resources for producing enough essential digestive enzymes and reserving those needed proteolytic enzymes for essential life processes. If some adaptogen herbs and living super foods were also included in the essential greens, this would be an advantage for companion carnivore. Especially the ones that are not free to forage and scavenge and hunt outside for themselves.



Raw food feeding is detoxifying and when a companion carnivore is going through detoxing commercial processed diets full of grains, look out! You need to have a professional you can count on to help you onto the process.

A resource that is very good is the book by my colleague, Dr. Clare Middle entitled; **Real Food for Dogs and Cats** that can be purchased on Amazon.com.



Cats have hair, they are notoriously fastidious in cleanliness and it is important that I tell you cats as well as everything that has hair, if it consumes the hair, runs the risk of having to deal with hairballs.



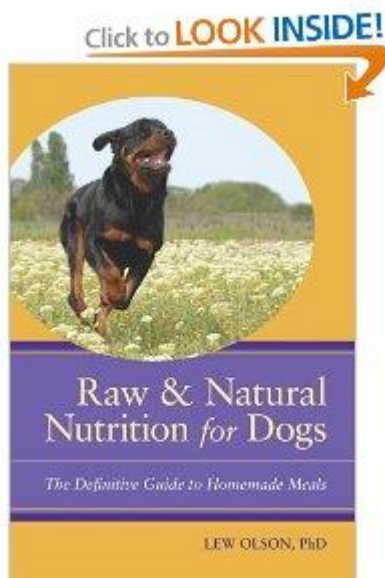
I learned while studying waste water management that hair is essentially non-digestible. So we do have to give something to help them pass the hairballs if they do not at first spit them up. Dry foods are devoid of natural nutrients that would be necessary to help the cat pass the hair. Water is one and essential fatty acids and water soluble fiber are another. Fresh greens in the form of digestive enzymes are another. I have provided some ideas for water soluble forms of fiber that are high in vitamins, especially Vit A that cats require. These ingredients can be used to supplement the meat loafs. Always pushing for organic sourcing whenever possible, it is important to protect your carnivore companion from pesticides, insecticides and genetically engineered poisoning.

Cats and dogs now both will have to deal with hair. Coat maintenance with grooming will help but what helps more is plenty of good quality essential fatty acids and the vital nutrients the skin and hair coat require. Feeding a Raw Food Diet is exactly what this doctor orders. The raw foods should be from green fed sources. The benefits of omega 3 fatty acids, conjugated linoleic

acid and the vitamins and minerals listed earlier. A healthy companion will have a healthier coat and stronger digestive system to deal with that coat when it comes through. Hairballs that are not passed can become surgical cases.



A good book which is classified as “*The Definitive Guide to Homemade Meals*” is Lew Olson, PhD’s *Raw and Natural Nutrition for Dogs*.



<http://www.amazon.com/Raw-Natural-Nutrition-Dogs-Definitive/dp/1556439032>

Feeding the Companion Carnivore Canid-



“In the zoo without bars”

Like many vets, Dr. Tom Lonsdale came to find that processed foods do immense harm and natural foods work wonders for the dogs and other carnivores. He has provided the answer on how to make the change for health by getting your adult dog off canned or packaged food. For the puppy weaned to raw information is provided to start your carnivore companion from the very first, “on the right stuff”.

Dr. Tom Lonsdale Quote; “At a fundamental level, I reckon we’ve misinterpreted nature. As far as carnivores are concerned, they don’t just chase the deer for food, but for food and medicine combined”.

Dr. Tom Lonsdale has provided the following 120 page PDF file of information “Work Wonders” for the veterinary client who is being taught proper companion carnivore nutrition. [__look for the PDF file of Works Wonders on Dr. Tom Lonsdale’s website.](#)

Feeding raw foods is no longer a matter of fad; this is now recognized as a matter of necessity. Dr. Tom Lonsdale, a veterinarian who heads up the path to feeding dogs raw food has written a book, **Raw Meaty Bones**, in which the process of feeding raw foods is demystified. French and Finnish veterinarians have even helped the information in Raw Meaty Bones www.rawmeatybones.com becomes translated into several languages. Dr. Lonsdale’s book, **Raw Meaty Bones** which is the foundational text I have most commonly found the base for feeding companion canid, can be purchased on Amazon.com or on www.dogwise.com .



Dr. Lonsdale's book is 390 pages of expert advice. Tom never takes anything for granted, he is always looking for the proof, "where's the beef"? From mouth rot and dog breath to his cybernetic hypothesis of periodontal disease, Dr. Tom Lonsdale has found the same scientific proof that British Scientist Frank Colyer, American dentist, Weston Price and researcher Dr. Francis Pottenger all uncovered; that natural diet is the most important impact on health, vitality, longevity and genetics, PERIOD.

"Explaining the concept of feeding raw meaty bones is simple but the implications for health, profound!" Dr. Tom Lonsdale www.rawmeatybones.com

While on the website, www.dogwise.com check out Catherine O'Driscoll of Canine Health Concern's DVD documentary, **In Search Of the Truth on Natural Care For Dogs**. I purchased this DVD and show it to clients, students, friends, families, rescue organizations and dog breed clubs as the truth on Natural Care **is** so profound. You are not likely to find the truth about natural care for dogs from vested commercial interest parties wanting to "sell" you something. What Dr. Tom Lonsdale, Dr. Lisa Pierson, the research doctors at the Colyer Institute, I and Linda Zurich are all trying to do is to educate you about the profound results of natural diet and natural care for the captive carnivore.

Here is some of the information from Dr. Tom Lonsdale's Work Wonders 120 page handout for veterinary clients;

He tells you what table scraps are safe and also to **never ever feed cooked bones**. He also offers insight on why the dogs go after bird droppings and kitty poops in the litter box; vitamins and enzymes! In the natural life, vitamins and enzymes are important, real natural vitamins, not synthetic chemically adulterated add in later vitamins. Since the feces of other animals are a source of digestive enzymes, dogs with a deficiency will 'recycle' by eating the enzyme rich poop. Rabbit poop is one of the richest sources not only of digestive enzymes, but also B vitamins. Many dogs, if they stumble upon rabbit droppings, will scarf them right up to take advantage of those nutrients.

And dogs on entirely processed, dry food diets, who eat no living foods at all, will intentionally seek out other sources of digestive enzymes to make up for their own lifelong enzyme deficiency.

Cats with enzyme deficiencies, malabsorption, or who are fed poor-quality diets can provide litter box temptations for dogs in the family. Many cheap dry foods contain ingredients that are not bioavailable, so ingredients are passed out in the stool undigested, providing scavenging dogs with the opportunity to "recycle." The enzymes and bacteria found in some animal feces are an important supplement under natural conditions.

Feeding your pet a diet containing human-grade protein, probiotics and supplemental digestive enzymes can sometimes curb the urge to find gross sources of free enzymes around the yard or in the litter box.

The recipes from Dr. Lonsdale's Works Wonders calls for 70% of diet to be fed as raw meaty bones with the other % composed of green tripe (use only grass fed sources of this tripe and not bleached versions from feedlot cows), heart, lung, tongue etc, based on the deer-prey model of feeding. The liver which is composed of very high quality proteins, fat, enzymes and vitamins should be fed every 2 weeks. Some left overs, cooked vegetables, steamed or fermented cultured vegetables or pureed sweet potatoes or pumpkin can be part of the feeding so long as at least 70% is raw meaty bones, chicken backs or carcass.

On average the small dogs get Raw Meaty Bones equaled to 3% of their body weight over the course of a week. A 10 pound dog eats 2 pounds of food a week. A big dog needs less at 1% of his weight in raw meaty bones a week. He advises the adults get fed once a day and that evening is best.

The benefits of fasting are discussed and well fed healthy dogs can be fasted 1-2 times a week. This work is backed up with the more recent scientific evidence that caloric restriction and fasting will result in longevity and less chronic disease.

Works Wonders has information on food safety and food storage, feeding human grade sources over not human grade and the implications of that. Also, food storage, feeding areas, feeding rituals are discussed. On page 43, he gets down to the switching over to a raw food diet and the best way to do this.

Dr. Lonsdale notes that switching your pet's diet to raw is the most important thing you can do to promote health vitality and longevity and reminds us that happily, most dogs are still very much in touch with their inner wolf!

As far as switching to raw, he advises to "just do it". A natural diet is very detoxifying in its own right and you must be ready to understand why some "get loose for a bit" while bad bugs (bacteria) is evacuated and the beneficial bugs get cultivated for takeover. My recommendation is that feeding probiotics is a good idea along with colostrum and perhaps some edible dirt! Not necessarily pigeon poop but a more pleasant additive of soil based microorganisms and a bit of healthy healing clay.

Dr. Lonsdale advises when switching onto raw, to stick with one food type at the beginning, like all chicken backs. This will allow faster changeover of beneficial bugs and stabilization of gastrointestinal micro flora.

Lonsdale warns about the dry kibble fed dog that is now an addict to his dry food that often contains chemical attractants. I have found evidence of leptins, flavor enhancers, and excitatory neurotoxins that chemically addict carnivores to these processed kibbles. The grains are very attractive to the brain, just like sugar. So, if the inner wolf isn't in touch, try adding a 24 hour fast before the quick change.



Dr. Lonsdale warns that although he uses the “if they have teeth” give them raw meaty bones adage. He does warn that a place for feeding carcass paste when it is all ground into a paste is in mega esophagus dogs. For them he advises finely ground.

Breeders report fewer c-sections in dogs that are raw food fed as opposed to those trying to survive on a processed food diet. Also the offspring of raw food mothers outperform those of processed food fed. If you note the parade of beautiful well balanced dogs at the end of the DVD, In Search of the Truth of Natural Care for Dogs, you have to see the evidence first hand for yourself.

I would also mention here that I have the whole series of books that Juliette **de Barcali** wrote on the raising of animals naturally. Her wisdom has been sought since her realization that processed food feeding did not produce the fit dogs she was looking for in breeding champions. Her dogs, the Afghan breed that brought her Champions were all raw fed dogs. Offspring of raw fed mother dogs, are simply more vigorous than processed kibble fed mothers.



Starting the puppies at 3 weeks of age on whole pieces of raw meat and chicken backs will generate expert crunchers on the soft chicken bones by 6 weeks. Feed a variety of different foods. Sources of calcium are whole carcasses or raw meaty bones. The fecal residue of naturally fed dogs will be about 1/3 of the dogs fed processed foods. The little white poos as they are fondly referred to are a sign of a raw fed dog. The bulky, slimy and stinky fecal material of processed food fed dogs is getting to be a matter of biohazardous contention in neighborhoods and parks. The more waste, fibers and fillers in processed foods diet, the more bulky the fecal residue will be.



Veterinary teaching with pet food marketing have for many years been directed against table scraps and created unnecessary alarm. In the books Dr. Lonsdale has prepared he lists the types of table scraps that are fine to add to that other 30% of the dogs' diet. However, his mandate for the 70% raw meaty bones will be the only way to assure the companion carnivore the periodontal health.

A raw meaty bone or carcass based diet contains little or no carbohydrate. There are no essential carbohydrates for us or for our companion carnivores! Yet, commercial pet food companies are stating that over 50% of our pet's diet should be carbohydrates. This goes along very well with their use of high load carbohydrate foods that would have otherwise been landfill, but it is not the way to feed a carnivore. What the current processed pet foods do that are high in carbohydrates is advance chronic disease, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, pancreatitis Cushing's, Cushingoid conditions and of course the BIG "C", cancer. Carbohydrates and starches are not healthy foods for the companion carnivore. The convenience and economy of feeding a harmful processed kibble diet will cost at the other end.



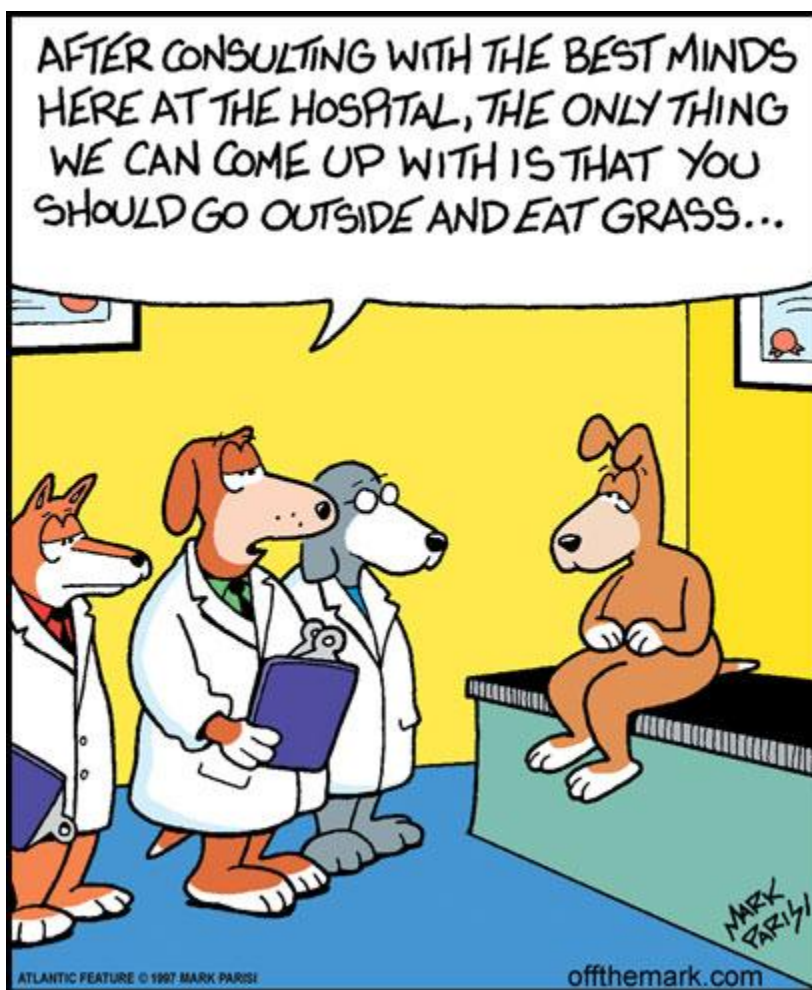
In Dr. Olson's book, *Raw & Natural Nutrition for Dogs*, the following information on carbohydrates is noted; dogs do not have grinding teeth, nor a long digestive tract or even amylase in their saliva. They have a difficult time with diets high in complex carbohydrates.

Carbohydrates tend to stay in the dogs' digestive tract longer, which slows down the digestive process and can lead to spasms and irritations in the large intestine as the dog must labor to process them. Ref: Laflamme, Dottie, DVM, PhD Nutritional Needs of Older Dogs.

http://pets.yahoo.com/pets/dogs/hn/nutritional_needs_of_older_dogs. 25 Purina

We have learned that dogs lack the digestive system for converting carbohydrates into a form they can utilize. Symptoms of a diet too high in starches can range from bulky, smelly stools to dehydration, gas and irritable bowel syndrome. In the long term, carbohydrates can dramatically reduce your dog's quality of life and results in health complications.

The stool of carbohydrate eaters is too big, contains too much moisture and smells terrible. This is a digestion system under stress.



In the DVD **Eat, Drink and Wag Your Tail**, Master Dog Chef, Micki Voisard takes you through the process of preparing homemade food for your dog. There is also a hike out into the dog park trails where you can identify who is healthy and being fed whole foods versus who is getting fed dry kibble and has a digestive tract that is not healthy.



I was given a book entitled “**How Pet Foods Saved the World**”, they did this by keeping a very large amount of garbage out of the landfills. This garbage is heated at high temperatures, denaturing proteins and restructuring rancid fats. The highest paid employee of a processed food plant is the food scientist that makes the resulting kibble edible to the dog.



Recently, the only company that I ever would allow to sell a dry kibble in my retail store was the defendant in a class action suit for falsely advertising the use of “human grade ingredients” with

a food that was so healthy “even you would eat it”. That company was the one that tried to fill a niche of offering a high protein no or low carb convenience food which was not at all even economical. The lesson I learned is that there is little too little control over the pet food industry.



The 2007 Pet Food recall should have confirmed us on that. Now with the marketing ploys and false advertising of the pet food industry, I think it is time to take matters into our own hands.



If you are not seeing the benefits of sourcing your own grass fed or greenfed meats, then perhaps you should become aware of the lack of labeling requirements for genetically engineered crops and the production of cloned animals. This, like the idea to change carnivores' raw meat requirements to cheap carbohydrates is just another way that vitality, health and longevity will be affected by not going raw and not keeping it natural.

Dr. Lonsdale recommends feeding the inner wolf a rotating cycle of varied meat sources. Beef, Fish, Chicken, Lamb, Pig, Chicken, Beef, rabbit, Chicken, Fish, Turkey, Offal and then Lamb-the idea is to feed a varied natural raw meaty bone diet. His book is full of resources; Linda's book Raw Fed Cats is full of resources. My final advice is to check always for grass fed raw food meats for your companion carnivore at www.localharvest.com and search by state to find your resources local.



The founders of the A.C.A.N. (American Council of Animal Naturopathy), <http://animalnaturopathy.org/> Drs. Jeannie Thomason and Kim Bloomer will be certifying Animal Naturopaths in the first ever Companion Carnivore Nutrition Course. Dr. Jeannie Thomason is also the founder of the NRBA or Natural Reared Breeder's Association <http://www.nrbreedersassociation.org/> that supports the Natural Rearing of Raw Fed Companion Carnivores. I plan to be in that course because we did not get the training we

needed in veterinary school to address the nutritional needs of our Carnivore Companion animals.

Carnivore/Raw Meat Suppliers who support the NRBA

[Prey 4 Pets](#)

A supplier of natural, whole food for the raw fed carnivore.

Nicole nicole@prey4pets.com

[True Carnivores](#)

The raw food store for discerning dogs and cats.

Dakota dakota@truecarnivores.com

[S.A.D. Dog Sushi L.L.C.](#)

S.A.D.= Species Appropriate Diet because the best dog food is raw dog food.

Alissa saddog888@gmail.com

[Blue Rose Raw 4-K9s](#)

Raw meaty bones and more. Located in NE OH

Contact for special pricing bluerozeraw@yahoo.com

Dr. Kim Bloomer, Animal Naturopath has a very resourceful website for raw food feeding at <http://aspenbloompetcare.com/pet-resources/raw-feeding-information> . One can spend all day learning the basics on going raw and feeding natural with this great free resource!



Barney eating grass, because he is fed processed foods and thinks he is an herbivore!



Lacy the old girl still knows to run out in the spring and get some of that green green grass. This was taken in March and Lacy having come from Jackson Hole, Wyoming was glad to see the green grass at Saguaro ranch in Arizona.



The whole dog herd went with me to track out healing plants on the farm this March morning and they all found plants of their own to munch. They do this every single morning and I have to admire the innate wisdom of their bodies.



Brushing your teeth is always a good thing!



Even "Po" knows you're never too little to brush your teeth!



A young pup discovering the healing properties of dandelion!



Nothing but the best for the ones you love!

Special thank you to all who freely contributed to this EBook in order to help educate the proper way to feed your Carnivore Companion. This information was gathered as a resource for the public and was not “sponsored” by any pet food company.