



New Cat Adoption Guide



Community Animal Rescue Effort

carenorthshore.org

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4927 Main Street, Skokie, IL



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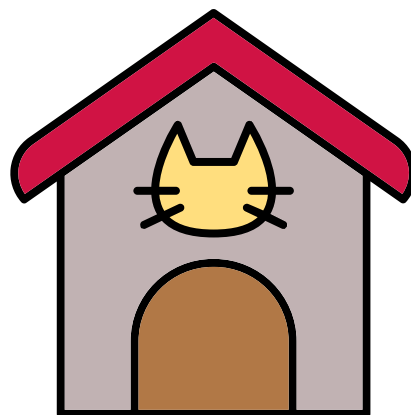
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Before Bringing Your New Cat Home

As a reminder, make sure that your household is ready for the arrival of your new cat.

Set up a safe room

Have a safe room for your cat to start off in. This room should contain everything your cat will need for the first few days they are home.



Cat/Kitten proof your home

Make sure you have cat proofed anything potential toxic or harmful to your cat (cords, foods, toxic plants, etc.) Also be sure to secure any valuables that you don't want accidentally knocked over

Stock up on essential supplies

Have food, water, a litter box, and a scratching post ready to go. Your cat will also appreciate having a nice bed ready and toys for when they have settled in.

Identify a Veterinarian

Know where you will take your cat in case they are sick and for their annual appointments. You should also take your cat for an exam within a few weeks of getting them.

The First Days With Your New Cat

Bringing home your new cat is an exciting time, but it might take some time for your cat to become comfortable in their new forever home.

- What to Expect
- How to Help Your Cat Acclimate
- Introducing Your Cat to Children
- Introducing Your Cat to Other
- Pets Being Patient

What To Expect

- **Hiding** - It's not uncommon for cats to dart for a hiding spot after arriving in their new home. They might continue to hide for several days after moving in. Gradually they will warm up to you and their new home and spend more and more time around you.
- **Hissing** - It is also common for cats to hiss at you after making the transition from shelter to their new home. This does not mean your cat is aggressive or does not like you. They are just stressed about the move, being in a carrier, and being in an unfamiliar environment.
- **Sleeping** - Moving is tiring. Many cats will spend a lot of time sleeping after moving in.
- **Not Eating** - For the first day or so, it is normal for your cat to not be interested in eating food. If your cat's lack of appetite persists, however, contact your veterinarian.



How to Help Your Cat Acclimate

Introduce them to their new home gradually. For the for couple of days, restrict your cat to their safe room, away from other pets. You should show your cat where the litter box is.

Give them space. Your cat may not be up for play time or cuddles at first. Allow your cat to hide and spend time alone in their new environment. Try sitting on the floor and let them approach you at their own pace.

Be gentle and go slow. As your cat starts to calm down, try to spend lots of positive time with them to help with the transition. You may offer treats or gentle pets as a sign of affection.

Keep a consistent schedule or routine. Feeding and playing with your cat at consistent times can help give structure to your cat's life. This will also help keep cats from waking you up in the middle of the night by running around or asking for food.

Be Patient. It will take some time before your cat is totally comfortable in their new home, schedule, and routines. But with time and introducing preventive measures, cats can become a great companion.



Introducing Your Cat to Children

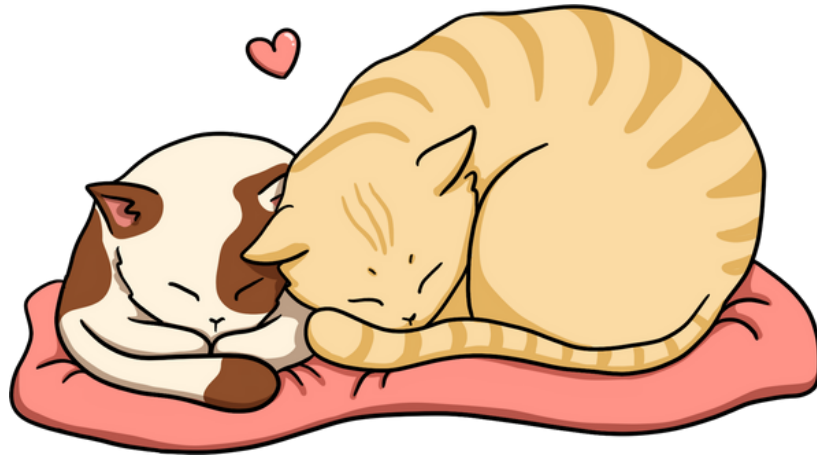


Before introducing your children to your new cat, explain to them that cats are sensitive living creatures with feelings like theirs. Your cat may feel nervous, just like they feel when meeting someone new, so they need to be careful not to scare them.

Explain that they should be very gentle when petting them, and never pull on their tail, grab them, chase them or make loud noises around them. Introduce your children to your new cat gradually in short, supervised sessions. Ask your children to sit on the floor with a cat toy, and allow your cat to come to them. Have them shake the toy and try to get your cat to engage. If your cat plays and approaches your children, have them practice giving slow, gentle pets without being too rough or loud.

If your cat is hesitant, have your children try to coax the cat to them with quiet, gentle phrases, like “here, kitty”. If they stay in hiding, leave them alone and try again another time. The length of this process depends on your pets’ personalities. But, if you follow these tips and make introductions slowly and carefully, your new cat will feel at home in no time.

Introducing Your New Cat to Other Cats



Many cat-loving households have more than one cat in their family. Cats can be companions, playmates and help enrich each other's lives. However, **introducing cats to each other can take time and patience**. Cats are often placed in positions where they're either a resident cat faced with a newcomer cat or they're a new cat coming into an existing cat's territory. Truthfully, it's probably not much fun being in either position. Throwing two cats into one environment without proper consideration of their positions is just asking for trouble. But, with a carefully planned introduction, cats can ease into accepting one another and may just become lifelong pals.

Before bringing your new cat home, make sure she has been vaccinated and tested for contagious diseases, parasites, and feline leukemia. This will protect both her health and the health of your other pets at home.

Here are some other tips to make the introduction go smoothly.

Keep Your Cats Separated At First

For the first week or so, limit your new cat's access to one safe, quiet, preferably carpet-free room, with access to a screened window and supervised play. The special room for your new cat should have all the trappings of home – a litter box, food/water, some cozy hiding places, a scratching post, and toys.

Your other cat will be able to hear and smell the new cat, and she may feel agitated and threatened. Be sure to give her extra affection and playtime. Watch for signs of stress, such as urinating outside the litter box, vomiting, and excessive grooming.

To help them get used to each other's scents, we suggest rubbing one cat's cheek with a cloth and putting it in the other cat's room, and vice versa. Cats have scent glands on their cheeks that produce 'friendly pheromones' and help develop non-adversarial relationships with each other.

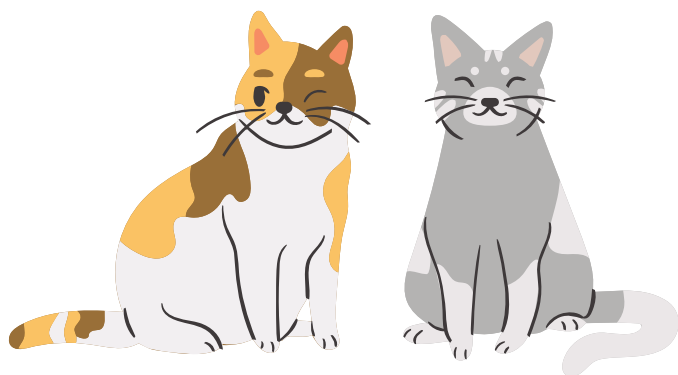
After a few days, pet both cats twice a day on their cheeks with a sock covering your hand. Feed the cats on opposite sides of the closed door to your new cat's room. This helps the cats get used to each other and associate one another with pleasant experiences, like eating. Start with the bowls several feet from the door, and then gradually inch them closer to the door each day.



Slowly Let The Cats See Each Other

After about a week, if your cats have stopped hissing and growling at each other under the door, it's time to take the next step. Allow the cats to see each other, even sniff and bat at each other, without having full body contact. Your best bet is to set up a tall baby gate or stack two short ones, in the doorway of the confinement room. If this isn't possible, open the door a couple of inches and place door jams on either side of the door. Always supervise interactions between pets until you are absolutely sure they are getting along.

Once your cats seem comfortable with eating on opposite sides of the door, try moving the food dishes away from the door and opening the door during mealtime. Stand at the door while the cats eat and shut the door again once they're done. Increase the amount of time the door is open until you feel comfortable leaving the door open all the time and letting your cats co-mingle



Make the Face-to-Face Introduction

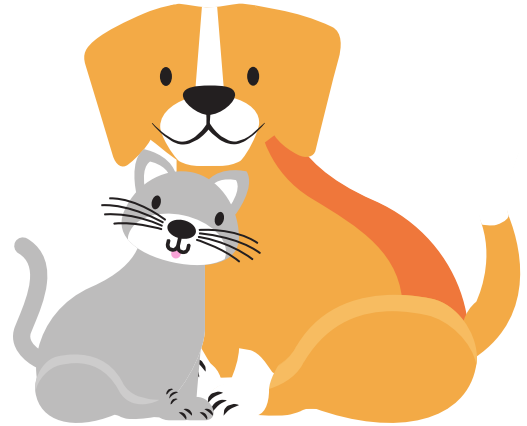
Once your cats are relatively calm around each other, let your new cat out of the room. Allow the two cats to discover each other on their own. Don't worry if the cats ignore each other or hiss a bit and walk away. It will take some time for your cats to learn that the other is a friend and not a foe. Keep watching the cats and let them take things at their own pace as long as no one is bullying or harassing the other. Some chasing and stalking are natural. If a catfight breaks out, clap your hands and yell to break it up without physically intervening. Don't leave them together unsupervised until they are comfortable with each other. When you leave the home or go to bed at night, place your new cat back in their 'safe' room.

Treat both equally and limit territorial skirmishes by providing separate litter boxes, food and water dishes, and enough space to enjoy time away from one another at different times during the day. Continue to monitor your cats closely for signs that their squabbling is more than a temporary snit over a toy or favorite snoozing spot.

Expect the process to take a few weeks to a month or more. If your felines don't seem to be warming up to the notion of sharing one abode or are getting more aggressive rather than settling in, consult your vet or an animal behaviorist for additional help.

Introducing Your Cat to Dogs and Other Pets

Use the same approach as introducing your cat or kitten to another cat when introducing your new kitten or cat to your dog. Keep them separated at first, and then allow them to meet visually while being separated by a gate or screen. When you put them together for the first time, keep your dog on a leash to prevent him from chasing and scaring your cat. Make sure your cat has access to vertical space to feel safe around your dog. Again, don't leave them unsupervised together until you're certain they will get along.



Being Patient with Your New Cat



Cats can be sensitive beings. It will take time for your new cat to warm-up. Please remember that how your cat acts in the first few days of being in your home is not necessarily how your cat will act once they have calmed down and warmed up to their new family. Please be patient with your new cat and give them a chance to be themselves.

Caring for Your Cat

As part of adopting a cat, you are agreeing that you will take care of your new cat. This includes taking care of their basic day-to-day needs, medical needs, and keeping them safe.

- Meal Time Do's and Don'ts
- Litter box Basics
- Grooming Your Cat
- Managing Scratching
- Keeping an Inside Cat
- Post Adoption Health Care
- New Cat Owner FAQ

Meal Time Do's and Don'ts

Stainless steel bowls - We recommend using stainless steel bowls because plastic ones can harbor bacteria. Do not feed your cat straight from the can, as they may cut their mouth

Accessible Water - Always have clean water that your cat can access to drink through out the day. If your cat does not seem to be drinking their water, try using a pet water fountain or moving the water bowl to various locations, including some on higher surfaces.

Food - Feed your cats high quality cat food, but always defer to your veterinarian for special diets and nutritional needs based on the individual cat.

Feeding schedule - Having a set feeding schedule with at least two meal times can help your cat regulate their eating & sleep schedule, as well as help destress them. Consider a breakfast and dinner feeding, or more smaller feedings throughout the day depending on what you can consistently do. Even if your cat seems to leave the food out to graze on it through-out the day, it is still helpful to have set expectations of when they should receive food.

Wet Food, Dry Food, or Both - Wet food, such as pate or in gravy style foods that come in cans, and dry food, such as kibble, each have advantages and disadvantages. Defer to your vet to ensure that whatever diet you end up giving your cat is meeting your specific cat's needs.

Changing Foods - Whenever you need to change your cat's diet, including when you first bring them home from the shelter, it is good to slowly switch over to the new food. Try a couple of days of mixing the old food with the new food before just offering the new food.

Amount of Food - The exact amount of food you give your cat on a daily basis is dependent on the type of food you are feeding them. Consult with your vet to determine how much is appropriate.

At C.A.R.E., the standard cat diet is 1/4 cup of dry food twice a day, and 1 oz of wet food twice a day.

Human foods that are toxic to cats include, but are not limited to:

- Alcoholic Beverages
- Chocolate
- Coffee
- Grapes/Raisins
- Onions
- Bones Products
- Salty Foods
- Caffeine
- Citrus Fruits
- Garlic Nuts
- Raw Meat or Eggs
- Uncooked Potatoes
- Milk and Dairy
- Raw Dough
- Dog food
- Coconut



If you know or suspect that your cat has eaten something from this list, or another food that you think may be unsafe for them, call your veterinarian or ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center at 888-426-4435.



Despite many cartoons showing cats drinking milk, cats should not have milk in their diets. In fact, most cats are lactose intolerant!

Litter Box Basics



Choosing a Litter box

Different cats may have different needs and preferences when it comes to litter boxes. Some cats who spray more might need a litter box with high sides, while a cat with mobility problems might need a litter box with low sides. In general, make sure your litter box is big enough that your cat can comfortably fit inside and turn around. While some cats may be fine with a covered litter box, most cats would prefer an uncovered litter box.

While self-cleaning litter boxes might seem appealing for individuals who aren't excited by scooping litter, please consider that you should be monitoring your cat's bathroom deposits for any indications of health concerns. Additionally, some cats might be frightened by litter boxes that move on their own.

Choosing a Litter

Like litter boxes, different cats can have different preferences when it comes to litter. However, most cats tend to prefer odor-free, clumping litter. Consider your household's needs as well, for example, a low dust litter would be best for individuals who have asthma. Consult with your vet if your cat has any medical needs for a certain type of litter.

Setting up the Litter box

The litter box should be placed in low-traffic areas of the house (for example, not in the middle of the entryway or living room!). Also consider that cats feel most vulnerable while using their litter box, so cats might be afraid to use a litter box next to loud appliances, such as washers, dryers, or furnaces. Some cats might also require an "escape route" from the litter box, especially if you have other pets. Therefore some cats may be uncomfortable with having their litter box in a closet or somewhere that they may feel trapped.

Litter should be a few inches deep in the box, so that there is enough for cats to dig and cover their business.

If you have more than one cat, you should have at least one litter box per cat. Some veterinarians even recommend having one litter box per cat plus an extra. Keep the litter boxes separate to prevent one cat from blocking access from another cat and to give your cats privacy when they use the bathroom.

Maintaining the Litter box

You should be scooping the litter box at least once daily, although twice a day may be recommended. When scooping, use a litter scoop to shift through the litter box, and shovel out all stool or urine clumps. Every 2-4 weeks, you should dump all the litter in the litter box, clean the litter box, and replace it with fresh litter.

Monitoring Your Cat's Health Through the Litter box

While scooping your cat's litter box, make note of any unusual waste or behavior, such as:

- No stool or urine for a prolonged period of time
- Soft stool or diarrhea
- Blood
- Cats seeming to be straining or in pain while using the litter box
- Stool or urine outside of the litter box
- Unusual smells or colors

If you observe any of these, please contact your veterinarian.



Skin & Coat Care



All cats should be brushed on a regular basis. A couple of times of week may be sufficient, but the exact frequency and proper tools will depend on your cat's coat length. Brushing helps remove dirt & loose hair, reduce shedding, and prevents matting. Brush in the direction of your cats fur (from head to tail), and brush all sections of your cat (including chest and abdomen). You may need to do just a couple sections at a time to avoid stressing out your cat. While brushing, be on the look out for any bumps, cuts, or lumps along your cats skin and contact your vet if you find anything of concern.

Most cats naturally bath themselves using their tongues and teeth. However, if your cat is particularly dirty or has gotten something stuck in their fur, you may need to bathe your cat. Baths can be stressful for cats (and even more stressful if you take them to a groomers), so go slow, offer treats, and be gentle. Avoid getting water or soap in your cat's ears or eyes. Use shampoo made for cats, as human shampoo can be bad for their skin. Afterwards be sure to thoroughly dry your cat and give them a warm place to go.

Dental Care



Like humans, cats need to take care of their teeth. There are a few ways that you can help ensure your cat's teeth stay clean and healthy:

Dental Treats - Some treats, like Greenies, are specifically made to clean your cat's teeth while they eat them.

Cat Teeth Brushing Kits - There are specialized made toothbrushes and toothpaste for cats. Do not use human toothpaste with your cat. It may be a long process to teach your cat to allow you to brush their teeth.

Eye & Ear Care



Regularly check your cats eyes for any tearing, crust, cloudiness, or inflammation. You may wipe away crusty gunk using a damp cotton ball (wipe away from the eyes). Regularly check your cats ears for wax, debris, or signs of infections.

If you find any unusual or concerning signs or symptoms while grooming your cat, please contact your vet.

Trimming Cats Nails

A guide from the Humane Society

Trimming a cat's claws every few weeks is a vital part of maintaining the animal's hygiene. Regular trimming not only protects the health of a cat's caretakers, but also guarantees the well-being of their couches and armchairs. But if the idea of trimming a cat's claws has you biting your nails, know that all it takes is some patience and a bit of practice to sharpen your skills

1: Stay On the Cutting Edge. There are plenty of tools available to trim a cat's claws; use whichever one works best for you and the animal. Some people prefer a special pair of scissors modified to hold a cat's claw in place, others prefer human nail clippers, and still others choose plier-like clippers or those with a sliding "guillotine" blade. Whatever your tool of choice, be sure the blade remains sharp; the blunt pressure from dull blades may hurt an animal and cause a nail to split or bleed.

2: Take Paws. If you approach a cat with a sharp object in one hand while trying to grab a paw with the other, odds are you'll come up empty-handed. Because cats' temperaments and dispositions vary greatly, there is no "perfect" way to handle a cat while trimming his claws. Some cats do well with no restraint at all, but most cats need to be held firmly but gently to make sure that no one gets hurt. Try resting the cat in the crook of one arm while holding one paw with the other hand. Or, place the animal on a table and lift one paw at a time. You may even be able to convince a particularly sociable cat to lay back in your lap. If you've got a helper, ask him to hold the cat while you clip the nails, or just ask him to rub the cat's nose or offer up a special treat.

3: Take a Little Off the Top. Now that you're in position and the cat's in position, put the claw in the right position, too. Take a paw in your hand, curl your fingers into a fist, and use your thumb to gently press down on the joint just above the claw. When the claw extends, quickly but carefully snip off the sharp tip and no more. Don't get too close to the pink part of the nail called "the quick," where blood vessels and nerve endings lie. Just like the pink part of a human fingernail, the quick is very sensitive; cutting into this area will likely hurt the animal and cause bleeding. If this happens, apply a little pressure to the very tip of the claw (without squeezing the entire paw, which would only increase the blood flow) or dip the claw in a bit of styptic powder, then leave the cat alone, being sure to check on him occasionally.



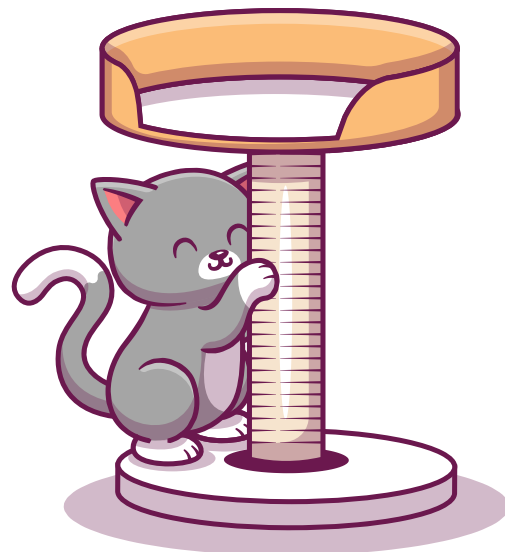
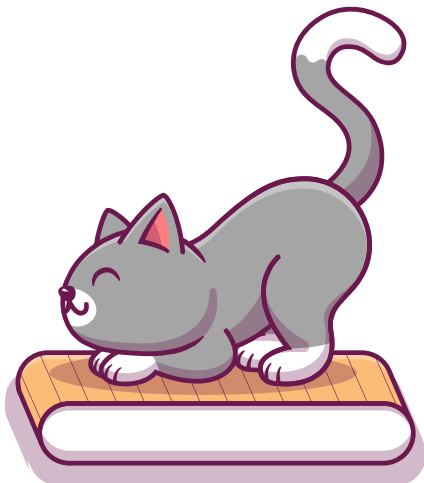
Managing Scratching

Cats need to scratch their nails. Scratching helps cats maintain their nails, mark their territory, and to stretch. If this scratching behavior is causing damage to your furniture, carpet, or drapes, here are some tips to help direct your cat to appropriate scratching places:

Provide a variety of scratching posts & surfaces. These can include vertical and horizontal scratchers, and scratchers of different materials, such as cardboard, wood, or carpet. Try to have at least one tall post that your cat can scratch on so they can fully stretch their body while they scratch. You may use catnip or treats to entice your cat to their scratching posts. Place the scratching posts in locations that your cat has been scratching.

Temporarily cover furniture or remove items that you do not want scratched. Until your cat has grown accustomed to their scratching posts, you can temporarily make your furniture less appealing to them. This can include covering furniture with a sheet or using specialized made plastic covers.

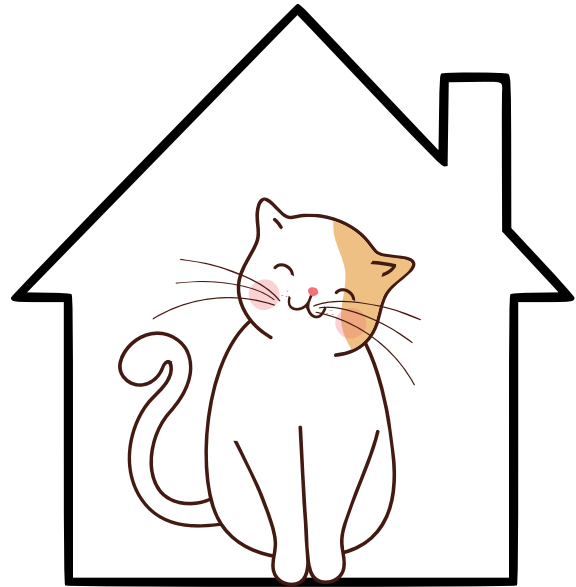
You have promised to never declaw your cat! Declawing is a painful and cruel amputation of a cat's bones in his toes. If performed on a human, it would be comparable to cutting off the last knuckle of each finger. Declawed cats are more likely to bite, less likely to use the litter box, feel defenseless and stressed and have an increased chance of back pain due to the deformity declawing has caused.



Keeping an Inside Cat

You have promised no outdoor cats! What happens when you let your cat outdoors? Nothing good. Never let your cat outside unless secured in a carrier. On average an indoor cat can live to be 20, while outdoor cats average live to be only 3! Here's some reasons why...

- Hit by a car
- Ingesting a deadly poison like antifreeze or a pesticide
- Becoming trapped by an unhappy neighbor
- Being attacked by a roaming dog, cat or wild animal
- Contracting a disease from another animal
- Becoming lost and unable to find her way home
- Being stolen



Post Adoption Health Care

Part of having a cat is taking care of their health needs and taking them to the vet.

We recommend you take your cat to the vet for a wellness visit within a couple of weeks of adopting them. After that, you will need to take your cat to the vet for an annual check-up, and if you notice any concerning symptoms or behaviors. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Signs of Obvious Distress
- Eye/Ear Discharge
- Abnormal Litter box Behavior
- Coughing/Sneezing
- Limping
- Lumps or Growths
- Change in Appetite
- Repeated Vomiting
- Fatigue
- Trauma from Accident

Please contact your vet if you notice any of these symptoms or anything else concerning about your cat. In the case of an emergency, you should take your cat to an emergency vet.

Frequently Asked Questions from New Cat Owners

Q: How do I interact with my cat?



Petting and Cuddling your cat: One way that you will interact with your cat is petting and cuddling with your cat. Different cats like different kinds of pets. Some cats love cheek, chin, and head scratches. Some adore scratches on their butt, just above their tail. For cuddles, let your cat approach you. They may jump in your lap or lay against you. Avoid forcing your cat to cuddle you, not all cats want to show affection in the same way.

Picking up and Holding your cat: Not all cats enjoy being picked up or held, but sometimes it is necessary to pick up your cat, such as to move them for their safety. To pick up your cat, always use both hands and make sure your cat feels secure. Use one hand to secure their chest and the other to scoop up their behind. As you spend more time with your cat, you will learn the ways your cat prefers to be held.

Playing with your cat: Another big part of interacting with your cat is playing with them. Cats should have active playtime everyday for exercise. There are two general types of play cats engage in that mimic their natural hunting: "hunting" and "killing". During "hunting" type play, your cat will stalk and chase toys. We recommend using wand toys, which are toys attached to strings and sticks. While holding the stick, move around the toy so that your cat can chase it. Try having the toy jump up in the air or go momentarily go out of sight behind corners. Your cat will try to swat, pounce, and jump on the toy. For "killing" type play, cats will bite, use their nails, and kick toys. Do not use your hands to try to wrestle or rough house with your cat, as that can encourage your cat to bite and scratch hands and feet.



Q: Why is my cat biting/scratching me? How do I get them to stop?



There are two common scenarios where a cat might bite or scratch their human:

To tell you they are done with being pet or handled. Cats can become overstimulated, and can only handle so much petting. If a cat wants you to stop petting them, or at least stop petting a certain spot, they might bite your hand as a way to tell you to stop. While some cats do this very gently, other cats do not realize how they are hurting us. While the obvious response is to stop petting them in these times, some experts also recommend using your voice to sharply say "no!" or "ow!", to let your cat that they bit too hard.

They are playing. When cats play with other cats, they will play fight and wrestle. When cats play with humans, they may try to act the same way, but we do not have fur coats that make their nails and teeth hurt less. If a cat is scratching and biting you while playing. It is important to be consistent with how you react to this behavior in order to effectively stop it. To help stop this behavior, you can:

- Redirect them to a toy or scratching post.
- Never use your hands or feet to play with your cat.
- Stop playing and ignore your cat immediately.
- Use your voice to sharply say "no!" or "ow!"
- Make sure your cat is getting enough proper play time in.

Play aggression is different from regular aggression. If your cat's biting and scartching behavior is not accompanied by hissing, body language that indicates they are scared or trying to make themselves look bigger, or attempting to bite and scratch even after you have moved away, then it is likely just a case of play aggression. If these other behaviors are present, please contact your vet to ensure that there is not a bigger medical issue.

Q: What do I do with my cat at night?



Unlike with dogs, cats can not be "put to bed". Cats should not be kept in kennels or cages at night, as they should always have access to their litterboxes and drinking water, and cats do not love being trapped in a small space with their litter. Offer your cat a cozy place for them to sleep, such as a soft cat bed. Cats are crepuscular, meaning they are naturally most active at dawn and dusk, and might be running around while you are asleep. To help keep your cat from waking you up try having regular scheduled feeding times and play times and making sure they have access to a clean litter box, their toys, and their drinking water. It is okay to have the lights turned off during the night.

ME  **W**

Q: Why is my cat meowing at me?

A cat meowing is similar to a baby crying. It is not always easy for them to convey what they want. Your cat might be meowing because they are hungry, they want to play, they are unhappy about something, or they just want attention from you. Some meowing is normal, and some cats are more talkative than others. However, if you notice a change in your cats meowing behavior, such as excessively meowing when they previously did not, contact your vet.

Q: Why does my cat not sit in my lap/ sleep in my bed/ rub against me?



Cats, like people, can have their own unique personality. Some cats might be more into physical signs of affection than other cats. Even if a cat is not jumping in your lap and sleeping in bed next to you, it does not mean your cat does not like you. Additionally, it can take time for a cat to warm-up to a new human.



Q: Why is my cat knocking things off shelves and counters?

Your cat may be knocking things over out of curiosity, out of boredom, or to seek attention. If your cat is knocking things over, try to see if they are interested in playing and redirect their attention onto a toy. Additionally, if you get up and give attention to your cat whenever they knock something over, they may be learning that knocking something over is how to get you to come to them.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

IF YOUR CAT GETS SICK OR INJURED

Just like when you are sick you go to the doctor, when cats are sick they need to go to the vet. If you are unsure if there is something wrong, we strongly recommend reaching out to your vet to ask what they suggest or recommend. In case of an emergency, there are 24 hour pet emergency hospitals through out the north shore area.

IF YOU LOSE YOUR CAT

There are several steps you should take in the event you lose your cat in order to have the best chances of being reunited. You should contact the local animal control, local animal shelters, and local vet clinics in case that someone found your cat and turned it in at one of these locations. You should also try to spread the word as far as possible, by putting up signs in your neighborhood and utilizing the internet. There are social media groups and designated websites where individuals can post about lost cats as well as found cats, such as TabbyTracker.com and Petfbi.org. In addition, you should thoroughly search in the area surrounding your house and in your neighborhood.

IN THE EVENT YOU CAN NO LONGER CARE FOR YOUR CAT

If there are any unforeseen circumstances and you are no longer able to take care of your cat, C.A.R.E. will welcome the pet back. While we never like to see adoptions not work out, we understand that sometimes things just don't work out. In this case, please be in contact with C.A.R.E. and you can make arrangements to bring the cat back to our adoption center.



Community Animal Rescue Effort

A Unique Shelter Matching Pets With People Since 1987

About C.A.R.E.

A little about us. Community Animal Rescue Effort (C.A.R.E.™) is a volunteer-driven, nonprofit organization with a mission to serve the communities of Chicago's North Shore by fostering and supporting healthy, positive relationships between people and companion animals. C.A.R.E. re-homes companion pets into safe, healthy, lifelong homes; serves as an educational and counseling resource; and works to reduce pet overpopulation.

All C.A.R.E. pets are spayed or neutered and have been microchipped, vaccinated and treated for parasites. While in our care, cats and kittens are lovingly socialized in our Adoption Center or foster homes by C.A.R.E. volunteers. If you would like to volunteer and help out, we can really use you! Learn more at <https://carenorthshore.org/volunteer>.

Our modest adoption fees do not cover the procedures and vet work that we provide the animals. We fundraise to make up the difference. If you are happy with your adoption experience, please consider giving back to the animals by donating. Your support will directly fund our life-saving efforts so that more animals can be saved.

Please help C.A.R.E. give our homeless animals a bright future!

