

National Fox Welfare Society



The question is not

CAN YOU HELP

The question is

WILL YOU HELP?



**General:**

A5 Envelopes  
Bubble envelopes  
Large Pet Carriers  
Heat lamps  
1st & 2nd class stamps  
Pentium 2 and above  
computers

**Donations for:**

Rescue Equipment  
Fuel for Ambulances  
Vet fees & Medication  
Fox Food  
Printing/Postage costs  
Hospital running costs  
Telephone/Utility bills  
Mange Treatment

**Volunteers Required for:** Cub rearing, cage trap setting & moving, transport in general, fox rescues and fundraising.

**NFWS:** 135 Higham Road, Rushden, Northants. NN10 6DS  
Tel: 01933 411996.  
Web Site: [www.nfws.org.uk](http://www.nfws.org.uk) Email: [natfox@ntlworld.com](mailto:natfox@ntlworld.com)

**NATIONAL FOX WELFARE SOCIETY**

**INFORMATION PACK**

**2013**

To the fox we are known as the First Emergency Service

To give an indication of the National Fox Welfare Society's commitment to foxes

Sarcoptic Mange Treatment: The Society sends out treatment, free of charge, to householders willing to feed foxes that are suffering from the terrible condition, Sarcoptic Mange. Foxes that, untreated, would die a long lingering death. This treatment is sent out to approx between 70-120 householders each week. Because this treatment is sent out free of charge, NFWS incurs the cost; roughly £800 worth of treatment in a week!

We also send a treatments for other ailments and conditions anywhere between 10-30 a week this can total £80 upwards. If the above wasn't proof enough of our commitment, in addition NFWS volunteers rescue in the busy months between 50—130 foxes that are seriously ill or injured. Furthermore, to catch still mobile foxes with life threatening conditions, the Society can set about 50 cage traps a month.

We off advice to people who do not want foxes in their gardens and this advice is offered as an alternative to pest control companies being called in. If you are a NFWS member and haven't got your username and password for the members area on our website email us for details

Please see our website as we have now created a Facebook page



**National Fox Welfare Society**

135 Higham Road,  
Rushden, Northants NN10 6DS  
Tel: 01933 411996  
Emergency: 07778 183954  
Internet: [www.nfws.org.uk](http://www.nfws.org.uk)  
Email: [natfox@ntlworld.com](mailto:natfox@ntlworld.com)



## YOU SCRATCH OUR BACKS & WE WILL TREAT THEIRS!



**Before**



**After**

## SPRAINS & INJURIES



If a fox is holding its leg off the ground or is observed to only occasionally place the leg on the ground, then it would seem to be a sprain or other minor injury. In either case the homoeopathic treatment (Arnica 30c) we have sent you (if requested) will help to relieve pain and reduce swelling. Like the mange treatment opposite, this is a homoeopathic remedy, so there is no fear of overdosing the fox, and it is of no danger to any other animal or bird.

**Dosage:** Administer a total of four drops onto a cut up honey or jam sandwich. The fox will take this with relish and the local cat population will leave it alone; foxes love sweet things - cats don't! Give the four drops daily for ten days, unless the leg appears better before this. If the fox is still limping badly after treatment please do get back to us straight away.

Since we are a voluntary society, it would be greatly appreciated if you are able to make a donation. Would you please, when the bottle is empty, return it to us for recycling at the address on the bottle. ....Thank You.

**When to call us:** Foxes, being very agile creatures, find no difficulty in scaling six feet fences, and in doing so will often receive sprains and other minor injuries. If a leg appears to be flapping unusually, is being dragged or sticking out at a strange angle, or has a visible wound, please 'phone and inform us of this on 01933 411996 as the fox may need to be cage trapped, or at the very least given a course of antibiotics.

# SARCOPTIC MANGE TREATMENT

## Four drops per day, per fox



If requested, the treatment we have included

(Arsenicum Alb. & Sulphur 30c) is a homoeopathic remedy proven to work against the dreadful condition of Sarcoptic Mange in foxes.

Since the remedy is made up from natural ingredients there is no fear of overdosing and nothing to worry about if a non-infected fox or other animal or bird takes the treatment. To avoid the local cat population stealing the treatment meant for the fox, we suggest that it is administered via a honey or jam

sandwich; foxes love sweet things - cats don't! Since foxes are instinctively selfish with their food, if you have more than one fox visiting your property suffering from mange we recommend that the food is scattered widely rather than being placed in one spot. This will then ensure that more than one fox feeding at the same time can do so without having to be nose to nose with each other.

**Dosage:** We recommend that four drops of the treatment should be administered for each fox daily. Cut the sandwich/es into 12-15 tiny pieces and put a drop on each tiny piece, and then scatter them around the area you see the foxes. After roughly three/four weeks of treatment you should notice the fox/es scratching and biting less, and eventually you will see the new hair growing back. Once the hair has started to grow back you can stop treating. More than one bottle may be required - please request as many as you need.

Since we are a completely voluntary society it would be greatly appreciated if you are able to make a donation. In any event would you please, when the bottle is empty, return it to us for recycling. ....**Thank You.**

**When to call us:** If the fox is suffering greatly with conjunctivitis; if the fox is constantly drinking, is collapsed, has large open infected wounds anywhere or is suffering from more than 60% hair loss. Also if you are at all concerned about a fox's condition, which you have not previously alerted us to.

# ACTIVE SUPPORTERS



- I have the equipment and experience to go out to injured foxes.
- I have the time and facilities for/would like more information on orphaned fox cubs.
- I can offer a safe release site for rehabilitated foxes (must be private land + is carried out in a controlled manner).
- I am already watching foxes and would take people within my area to watch them if requested (details given will be advertised in our newsletter, the Vulpine Observer).
- I could help out in my area collecting and delivering cage traps to sites where injured foxes have been reported.
- I am willing to do some fund-raising for the Society.
- I would like to get involved in rescuing foxes in my area (Please note we offer a 24hr emergency rescue service - let us know which times, if any, we should not call.)



I am available to help:

- Mon-Fri Only     Sat-Sun Only     Any Day     Other (Please specify)
- Mornings     Afternoons     Evenings     Other (Please specify)

Name .....

Address .....

..... Post Code .....

Home Telephone:.....

Work/Mobile Telephone:.....

Please return this form to: NFWS, 135 Higham Road, Rushden, Northants, NN10 6DS

# WHY WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT

The National Fox Welfare Society is a completely voluntary organisation with no paid staff; all the work carried out for the Society is by people who are concerned enough to want to do something positive for the welfare of foxes across the country.

During an average month NFWS can expect to deal with in excess of 2,000 calls relating to sick, injured, orphaned, and/or problem foxes. We will co-ordinate around 100-150 fox rescues across the country. As an indication of our commitment to fox welfare, we spent over a thousand pounds on just one fox (Emily, above) who had been the unfortunate victim of a terrier attack. The appalling injuries she sustained caused the roof of this four



Emily and cub

week old fox cub's mouth to be ripped away, down in line with her bottom jaw. On most occasions when our Society uses vets outside normal hours, we can expect to pay an average £50.00 before the vet will even look at the fox. Despite what many think, we almost never receive free treatment for a fox, with some vets' outright refusals to even see a fox.

To help foxes suffering from the deadly condition, Sarcoptic Mange, NFWS sends out treatment, free of charge, to people who will feed foxes affected by this parasite, which is life threatening. In an average week



we can send out between 70-120 bottles

When we receive calls of still mobile critically sick or injured foxes, NFWS volunteers set cage traps. We can set cage traps in most counties. In an average month we set over thirty traps.

We receive no company sponsorship and no grant income. Despite all the drawbacks, we have never been unable to get a contact out to an injured fox wherever it may be in the country. We strive to get a rescuer out to an injured fox within the hour.



## What to do if you find an orphaned cub

Many organisations would advise that on finding a litter, or lone fox cub, the best thing to do is leave it or them alone, as the mother will return for them. In principle this is fine, in practice it's often the death sentence for a fox cub if it is left alone for more than a few hours. Our advice, like that for an injured fox, is: **'If In doubt give us a shout'** - even if other organisations have advised you wait 24hrs. The vixen and dog fox are good parents and if they have dropped the cub through being disturbed, they will often come back for the cub when it's quiet. However if a vixen detects that something is wrong with her cub, not wanting to risk infecting its litter mates, she will abandon it. Furthermore the vixen may have been killed on the road, so however long you leave it she will not return and, depending on the age of cubs, they can't regulate their own body heat.



## Wildlife Cruelty

If you suspect that someone is breaking the law with regards to cruelly treating wildlife you can 'phone us for advice relating to the laws. If however the act is actually being committed, the best people to call straight away are the police. If possible speak to the Police Wildlife Liaison Officer at the station. If they prove to be disinterested please call us straight away and have the station's phone number to hand along with the name and number of the officer you spoke to. Under several laws, foxes do enjoy some protection.

## Don't

**Don't** feed foxes from your hand; **don't** allow or encourage foxes to eat inside your house. Foxes can't differentiate between your house and someone else's, if they enter elsewhere, the concerned householder could call pest control who will catch and kill the fox. If you are putting food down for the foxes each night, **don't** put too much down and **don't** increase the food supply because of more foxes visiting e.g. cubs. Fox numbers are mirrored by available food in a territory - increasing food amounts will increase fox numbers and calls for their control. **Don't** put milk, pork or cat food out for foxes. Both milk and pork will cause diarrhoea and long term can lead to death. **Don't** try to stroke or befriend a wild fox. They are wild animals and this is how they should stay! **Don't** muzzle a sick fox on the way to the vets, it could die if it's sick. **Don't** use our mange treatment on foxes that haven't got mange; the treatment is a cure, not prevention! To use our treatment on a fox without mange could give the fox the same symptoms as if it did have it. **Don't** stand by and watch a fox die slowly of Sarcoptic Mange, even if you have been told by other organisations that nothing can be done, **It Can.** **Don't** put food out during the day for foxes encouraging them out during the day will only spell trouble!

# FACT OR FANTASY?

**Do foxes kill cats?:** Often screams will be heard on occasions during the night, leading many to believe foxes are attacking or killing cats. The screams are actually contact calls; one fox screams out saying "I'm here, where are you?" fox number two on hearing the contact call a couple of streets away will reply with a bark or a scream "I'm here". Foxes use around 28 different vocal noises. With regard to food, usually foxes and cats have a healthy respect for each other, if the fox is feeding first, the cat will sit and wait until the fox finishes, if the cat is eating the fox will do likewise.



Calls about foxes chasing or attacking cats peak around March, April and May. Householders, learning they have a litter of cubs under the garden shed, wrongly believe that the foxes are chasing the cats to kill to feed to their cubs. This is not the case; what is happening is where a cat is showing an unhealthy interest in a litter of cubs, the vixen or dog fox, in protection of their cubs, will chase the cat to a safe distance. Normally by June things go back to normal as the cubs are large enough not to be taken by a cat and the parents are not as protective of them. Whilst our Society would not be stupid enough to suggest a fox would never kill a cat, what we can say is that in all our years' experience never have we had a true reported case of it happening. We do, however, advise anyone with young kittens to keep a careful eye on them when outside as these may be vulnerable due to size.

Being natural scavengers foxes will pick up dead cats off the side of the road to eat. Anyone observing this behaviour puts two and two together and makes five, wrongly assuming because the fox has a dead cat in its mouth it must have killed it. We have on many occasions observed a fox with a big marrow bone in its mouth, never do we assume the fox killed the cow! Once again calls peak about 'gangs' of foxes attacking cats around July/August. Again it is wrongly assumed that these foxes are killing cats because of food shortage. Since foxes don't hunt in packs, what you are actually seeing is the devilment of a growing family of fox cubs. In the countryside the cubs would probably tease a badger.

**Diseases:** Householders observing foxes in their gardens may fear that the fox is a big carrier of disease, easily transmitted to us. This is not the case, to date as far as we are aware there has never been a reported case of an adult or child coming down with anything fox related. In actual fact, concerning diseases, the fox is more of an asset in the towns and cities than a problem. Part of a fox's diet will be rats and mice, so many householders, even if they do not particularly like foxes, would rather see a fox occasionally visit their gardens than a plague of rats or mice. Also a fox's natural habit of scavenging ensures food thrown down by people in the streets will be eaten, therefore also ensuring that rats and mice do not over breed because of an increase in food. We are certainly not suggesting that foxes will wipe out rats and mice in towns or cities as nature ensures that there will always be more prey animals than predators; what we are saying is without the fox there would be a whole lot more. Having foxes in an area does not encourage rats - quite the opposite, since foxes eat rats!

**Are foxes over breeding?:** The simple answer here is no. Foxes regulate their own numbers, if they didn't they would soon die off due to food shortage. When a litter of cubs are born this increases the family group size by on average four or five. On observation an easy assumption would be that if there are now seven foxes in the family there could be 12 next year and 17 the next. An easy assumption until you realize that 1) The average age of a town fox often doesn't exceed 18 months. 2) It's likely that of a litter of five cubs born, 2-3 will be lucky to celebrate their first birthday. 3) When cubs reach a certain age, usually around September, they will leave the area completely in search of a territory and mate of their own. Cubs that don't leave of their own accord will usually be evicted by their parents by January the following year. Any cubs that do stay on usually do so to replace a dead adult fox.

# BIG ANIMAL FACE T-SHIRTS

Just £14.99 each plus £2.00 postage available in Unisex and Ladies V Neck Slim Fit T-Shirts. Most of our range of t-shirts can also be purchased in Children's sizes. Children's t-shirts are £10.99 each or two for £20.00. Please visit our sister site to see the full range.

[www.animal-face-t-shirts.com](http://www.animal-face-t-shirts.com)



**Safe release site?**

Would like to offer a safe release site for a rehabilitated group of fox cubs? For more information about what this involves please get in touch a.s.a.p.

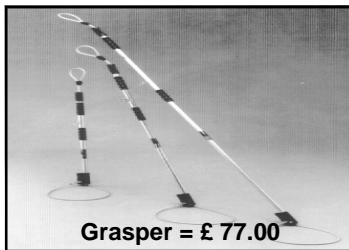
# SPONSOR A RESCUER

Each fox is rescued by an NFWS volunteer. All vet fees are paid by our Society, with money raised through the generous financial support of our members, and the public.



Cage trap = £ 159.00

We have many volunteers wishing to help out with fox rescues but are unable at present to furnish them with the necessary support would make all the difference.



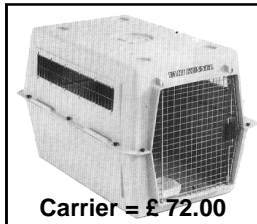
Grasper = £ 77.00

After reading the first page we hope you'll agree that no other

national organisation does as much for the fox. With each rescue we prove we care. Do you care enough to want to do something positive to help the much maligned and misunderstood fox?

**National Fox Welfare Society**  
135 Higham Road  
Rushden, Northants. NN10 6DS  
Tel: 01933 411996

Web site: [www.nfws.org.uk](http://www.nfws.org.uk)  
Email: [natfox@ntlworld.com](mailto:natfox@ntlworld.com)



Carrier = £ 72.00

## NATIONAL FOX WELFARE SOCIETY

Yes, I/We would like to help equip a rescuer of the NFWS

Grasper     Carrier     Cage Trap

Name .....  
Address .....  
Postcode.....

Cheques/P.O.'s payable to NFWS. In anticipation of your support ..... Thank You.

### What we suggest:

For those feeding foxes we suggest the food is supplemented with extra vitamins and minerals. This is very easy to do.

### Saturated fats:

Deficiency of saturated fat, for example, in the diet can result in the animal having dry hair, hair loss and redness of the skin leading to skin lesions. Essential polyunsaturated fats can be ensured for either dog or fox by the addition of a teaspoonful of a good vegetable oil on a daily basis. Sunflower seed oil is said to be the best.

### Essential Fatty Acids:

These are very important in skin maintenance, and also form precursors for the body's own anti-itch substances, prostaglandins. The main sources of essential fatty acids are oils of animal origin, such as cod or halibut liver oil. Another good source of such oils is Evening Primrose.

### Vitamins:

Vitamin B12 should be included in the diet twice weekly and fresh liver provides a good source of this. The two vitamins that seemed to crop up during our research were vitamins A&D. To counteract an A&D deficiency, a supplement powder obtainable from most pet shops called 'Stress' can be sprinkled onto the food each day providing both vitamins plus calcium and phosphorus. Another powder, again obtainable from pet shops is SA37, a good all round vitamin and mineral supplement. Alternatively putting out Marmite sandwiches will prove to be a great source of essential vitamins.

It's also possible that even where a good diet is either gained by or provided for the fox, it may still suffer from mange. This could be due in part to the fox needing to be wormed, since all the goodness will be lost to the intestinal parasites. A good all round wormer obtainable from most vets is Drontal Plus. When treating domestic dogs bathing the dog in Aloe Vera Shampoo at least once a week will make a significant difference.

Finally to replace the traditional jam sandwich with honey would certainly provide the fox with a better nutritional food source, and this, combined with dog food (not cat food, as it's too high in protein) should suffice.

## Voice of the fox

NFWS also takes part in television and radio debates promoting the fox whilst denouncing hunting. We also answer letters in papers around the country that try to portray the fox as a blood-thirsty animal that needs controlling. We give the fox a voice.



It's apparent that stress can have a major effect on individual animals and this is why one fox could get Sarcoptic Mange whilst other family members remain mange-free. It's possible, given the fact that dominant foxes within a group will always take preference over good feeding sites, that submissive foxes could be surviving on what remains. We have found that foxes and dogs suffering from other skin conditions, eg eczema, are more likely to contract mange than others who do not.

When a fox is brought in to us for treatment, no conventional mange treatment is given until the fox is stabilised with fluids and antibiotics. We have found that a fox given avermectin based products when suffering so badly with mange is actually more likely to die than be cured. If one imagines for a moment just how many mites must be feeding off the fox and how many toxins each individual mite has in its body, which are then, in turn, ejected into the fox's system, we can then assume that a highly toxic injection that is likely to kill all adult mites will possibly overload the fox's body with toxins that it just cannot cope with.

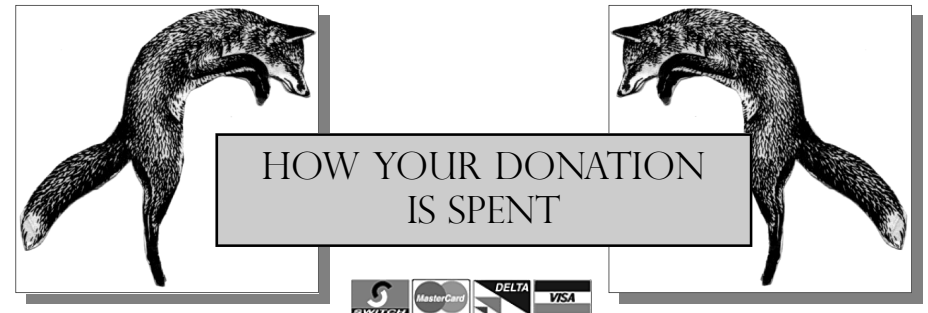
With dogs, we have discovered through our questionnaire that every owner we spoke to whose dogs were suffering from mange or had it in the past either fed a completely dry food diet and/or their dog had a pre-existing skin condition prior to the mange infestation: Backing up our theory, if only in a small way, that the host's diet plays an important role in potential mange mite infestation.

The reason the mange mite is virtually undetected in domestic dogs by vets may stem from the fact that many dog owners keep their pets immaculately groomed; what we have learned is that when the skin pockets are opened the female mite dies, although the after effects of toxins from faecal remains and toxins in the mite's body will still cause severe irritation and, in many cases, secondary infection. This may explain why skin scrapings in dogs rarely show a mange mite problem.

Many vets, on finding nothing from a skin scraping, will give the dog a steroid injection and possibly antibiotics. The owner goes away, their dog apparently itch free; that is until the steroid injection wears off. Furthermore steroid injections can actually have the reverse effect. Not only does it enable the mite to breed more efficiently it also lowers the ability of the animal's immune system to fight off the invasion. Even when dogs have been properly diagnosed with Sarcoptic Mange often the shampoo used to treat this problem causes more problems than it cures. Bear in mind that the instructions on the shampoo advise dog owners to wear gloves when applying, to apply outside, not to get on their own skin and not to flush down the sink when finished.

All very well until you consider this is what is being placed on the dog's skin and left. If it works, all this will do is kill the mite, but not improve the skin condition. Hence the next time the dog comes into contact with the mite it gets the same condition.

## DONATIONS



We do not waste money on advertising gimmicks. Every penny raised will be used to help the fox.

**£8** Pays for medication to treat one fox suffering from the dreadful condition of Sarcoptic Mange.

**£10** Buys food for a fox in our care, for roughly a week.

**£20** Pays for one heat pad to keep young or injured foxes warm.

**£72** Buys one fox carrier.

**£77** Pays for one grasper (part of the essential equipment used to catch injured foxes), or helps towards the care required for one fox cub until rehabilitated back to the wild.

**£159** Buys a cage trap, used for catching injured foxes that are still mobile.

**£300** Fully equips one rescuer.

**£500** Buys a home for two foxes that cannot be released.

**Other items always needed are:** Dog food; jiffy envelopes and other office stationery & equipment; working computer equipment (computers - Pentium 2 or above), printers, colour monitors and keyboards. Larger items: Estate Cars or small vans for use as ambulances.

# Receive the Society's Newsletter & save one fox's life

I would like to join the NFWS and receive the 'Vulpine Observer' and enclose:

Please pay by standing order

£12.00 Annual membership. (For payment by standing order - the Society's preferred method - please see next page).

£120.00 Life membership

£9.00 Unwaged Annual membership (supply photocopy proof)

And/Or: I enclose a donation to help the NFWS

£5    £10    £20    £50    £.....Other

Please make cheque/PO payable to 'NFWS' and post to:

**NFWS, 135 Higham Road, Rushden, Northants NN10 6DS**

Name.....  
Address.....  
.....  
.....Postcode:..... Tel:.....

Please debit my: Switch/Visa/Mastercard/Delta card. Amount:£.....  
Card Number:..... Expiry Date:..... Signed:.....  
Name on card:.....Date:.....  
Security code: .....Valid from if applicable.....

bad enough, many foxes will also suffer some degree of conjunctivitis. within four months an untreated fox is likely to be dead.

*During our study of Sarcoptic Mange we have taken many blood tests and skin samples from foxes suffering this condition. We have spoken to over 100 householders whose dogs have contracted Sarcoptic Mange and our findings are as follows: (Please note these are simply our opinions based on the findings, although we have spoken to many people within the veterinary field and they think just maybe we have a case that needs answering).*

Just why is it that the Homoeopathic remedy we send out works in 99% of all cases, considering that this remedy doesn't kill the mange mite?

Why is it that Sarcoptic Mange doesn't pass from one host to another as easily as we are led to believe?

How is it that a fox suffering badly from Sarcoptic Mange can actually be killed rather than cured with conventional medicine?

Why does veterinary treatment not permanently prevent re-infestation; sometimes do nothing for the condition; go undiagnosed or is wrongly diagnosed?

Firstly, to discover how the Homoeopathic remedy (Arsenicum Alb. & Sulphur 30c) we send out works, we need to know what it actually does for the animal. The answer lies in the fact that it treats the skin. With this in mind it's obviously a fair assumption to believe that the skin must have originally been in a poor condition to allow the mites to successfully breed.

With the results of the skin scrapes and blood tests we believe that one of the main reasons some foxes are susceptible to mange is poor diet of the affected animal - like people, they are what they eat. The foxes we deal with are predominantly town or city orientated, and whilst it is suggested that town foxes' diet doesn't differ greatly from that of their country cousins, the major difference we see is in the scavenged items consumed by the former.

A country fox eating a rabbit will not only eat the rabbit, but also what the rabbit has eaten. The meat will be fresh and also the fox will be taking essential vitamins and minerals by eating the liver, heart etc. Extra vitamins and roughage will be digested in the form of what the rabbit has eaten. By comparison, the town fox's diet consists greatly of food hand outs and items scavenged from take away restaurants. Whilst the town fox may be eating the same quantity of food as that of the country fox, the difference in the quality of food is great. From our research we have found several things that affected foxes have in common; including the secondary infection. These are usually all vitamin deficiency related. The homoeopathic remedy improves the animal's skin condition making it virtually impossible for the mange mites to continue their life cycle.



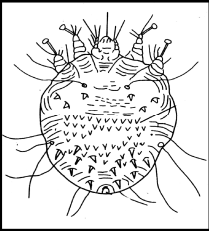
# FOOD FOR THOUGHT: ITCHING FOR AN ANSWER

*To understand Sarcoptic Mange, and look not only for the cure, but also the prevention, we need to know a little about the mite itself:*

## Canine Mange (*Sarcoptes Scabiei*) *Var canis*

The mite that causes the terrible condition we see in foxes, along with several other animals, is the mite known as *Sarcoptes Scabiei*, which belongs to the family *Sarcoptidae*.

The life cycle of the mite is usually between 17-21 days. The adults breed in a moulting pocket on the surface of the skin, and once fertilised the female starts to excavate a burrow through the horny layer of the skin at a rate of 2-3 mm a day. Whilst burrowing the female mite lays her eggs behind her and also leaves faecal deposits as she goes. Once the eggs hatch into larvae they burrow to the surface of the skin where they travel around the animal's body feeding, eventually resting in a moulting pocket. A new generation of mites will be produced every three weeks. The mite prefers skin with little hair, so as the condition worsens and more hair is lost, the mite will eventually colonise the whole of the body.



*Sarcoptes Scabiei* are fairly host specific, although they will try and attack other hosts for periods of time e.g. humans.

The mite's activity causes the skin to react, and this intense pruritus causes the animal host to bite and scratch constantly, self inflicting open wounds, and secondary bacterial infection often follows. All this scratching and biting opens the mite's burrow, and once the female mite is exposed she dies. The eggs and faecal debris left behind continue to cause pruritus which in turn causes more self mutilation, more females to die, more pruritus, more self mutilation etc. etc.

This intense irritation is often made worse by heat. A fox suffering from mange will often act abnormally. It's fear for humans apparently lost, it will walk around almost aimlessly during daylight hours constantly biting and scratching at the irritation. Always on the move and unable to rest for long periods, many affected foxes will be dehydrated, often observed drinking for a duration of minutes as opposed to seconds. In most cases the mange starts at the rear end and a great majority of foxes will hold a leg off the ground, due mainly to the scratching, and self inflicted wounds causing apparent stiffness and soreness to the back end.

If the mite infestation, secondary bacterial infection and dehydration weren't

# Receive the Society's Newsletter & save one fox's life

Annual membership £12.00. Life membership £120.00. Unwaged annual membership £9.00.

**MembershipForm**  
I would like to help the National Fox Welfare Society plan ahead, and have instructed my bank to pay the Society on a monthly basis, until further notice, the sum of:

£1	£2	£3	£4	£5	£6	Other = £
----	----	----	----	----	----	-----------

Name:.....  
 Address:.....  
 ..... Post Code:..... Start Date:.....

Please send this portion back to us at: NFWS, 135 Higham Road, Rushden, Northants, NN10 6DS (This method enables us to budget for each month and is greatly appreciated, thank you).



## Bank Standing Order Form

To:..... Bank/Building Society  
 Address:.....  
 ..... Postcode.....

Please pay: National Fox Welfare Society  
 HSBC, High Street, Rushden, Northants, NN10 0NP  
 Sort Code: 40-39-15  
 Account No: 41381237

on \_\_\_\_\_ each month, starting \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ and until further notice, the sum of £\_\_\_\_\_ per month/annum\*. Please debit my/our account below:

Name .....  
 Address .....  
 ..... Postcode.....  
 Sort Code ..... Account Number.....

Signature ..... Date ...../...../.....

**Please send/take the this portion to your bank to process. In anticipation of your support - Thank You**