

Then there are the birds. No mention has been made of these yet, but perhaps Lochinvar's greatest claim to fame is as a bird sanctuary. It provides one of the last reservoirs of the myriads of waterfowl that once swarmed over the flats. Luckily they still swarm here in a glorious profusion of flight patterns and plumage. Here are all the most important waterfowl of Central Africa, and by taking a boat trip up one of the creeks one may experience views of birds and animals that may only be described with superlatives. Everywhere wheel duck and the smaller birds, while along the banks is a continuous fashion display of beautiful creatures in various attitudes, either just standing, preening, relaxing, or moving about displaying a riot of colour and form. Fish eagles, pelicans, wood ibis, many herons and egrets, geese and storks, sacred ibis, pratincoles and

kingfishers in a seemingly never-ending list.

Near the prospective site for the new lodge are the Gwisho Hot Springs, on the banks of which are the hidden remains of a Late Stone Age settlement of bushman-type people who lived on Lochinvar from about 2000 B.C. Hot water from the spring could be discreetly piped to a lido near the lodge. One possible site for the lodge is at the base of the nearby hill (on top of which is the Middle Ages Iron-Age site) from which one has a magnificent view over the Flats with grazing animals usually in sight.

Money for the lodge has already been made available under the First Development Plan and it is hoped that work can be started on building both the lodge and the landing field soon. When these have been completed, Lochinvar should not be omitted from the itinerary of any visitor to Zambia.

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## Feeding young Rhinos

In a recent letter received from Daphne Sheldrick (author of "The Orphans of Tsavo", reviewed in our January 1967 issue), she gives us the following most interesting and useful information.

"I am still busy with orphans—this time a baby kudu and a new born rhino calf; baby rhino, like elephant, are very difficult to rear, and it occurred to me that you may be interested to have the mixture we have found most suitable in case one of your readers acquires such an orphan.

We have successfully raised two baby black rhinos from birth, using the following recipe: one, "Rufus" who featured in my book, and is now 6½ years old, and the other, "Stubby", who is now just over a month old and thriving.

The mixture is: 8 measures Lactogen to 24 fluid ounces warm water with 1 lb Nestum cereal and 1 lb Bemax per feed for three days; then increase Lactogen to 9 measures, (water, Nestum and Bemax remaining

as before) for three more days. Feeds are given at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. From the seventh day onwards, continue to increase Lactogen by one measure every three days until the calf is getting 15 measures in the 24 lb. oz. of warm water; after 1 week, increase the Nestum to 2 lbs in each feed.

The adjustment to an artificial diet is nearly always accompanied by tummy upsets, but we have found that one tablespoon of T.C.P. Colloidal Emulsion given in four tablespoonfuls of water between feeds usually clears this up, and after a week, the calf settles down; I hope the above may be of help to anyone who has to raise a baby rhino, for I know the difficulty we experienced before we hit on the right mixture."

For "trunny tummy", John Newby recommends Tetrex as being an infallible remedy; the dose is one teaspoon per 24 hours in food for one week. The remedy is expensive, but has never yet been known to fail.