

*Editor Review,—*

I notice a communication in Jan. number from one signing-himself "R. E." I think, in publishing said letter, you do a great injustice to reliable breeders among your advertisers, who are endeavouring to do an honorable business. If, after proper investigation, you found the party from whom "R. E." purchased his birds was really culpable, you should not hesitate to publish his name, instead of allowing the blame to be imputed to any honorable breeder, as is done by "R. E.'s" letter.

I cannot agree with "R. E." in his apparent charge of dishonesty being so prevalent in the ranks of breeders of thoroughbred poultry, but believe them to be a class of men in whom the greatest confidence may be reposed.

Probably more dissatisfaction arises through dealing with inexperienced breeders, than in any other way; these, not through any dishonest motives, but in their ignorance of what constitutes a good bird, sometimes send out unsatisfactory stock, and I scarcely doubt but that "R. E." purchased his birds from one of these. If he had placed his order with any reliable breeder, and been willing to pay a fair price, I am quite positive that he would have had no cause for dissatisfaction.

Apologizing for the space I have taken in your valuable paper.

Yours very truly,

C. W. ECKARDT.

"Hazelton," Ridgeville, 14 Jan., '92.

---

### WHITE LANGSHANS.

---

THE spirited engraving which I send you (see January REVIEW—Ed.) was made to represent ideal white Langshans and is a very good

effort in that direction. Pure white Langshans are identical in blood with the black variety and differ from them only in color of plumage. The so-called white Langshans that are being bred and sold for pure, are the veriest mongrels, and should be treated as such by all lovers of thoroughbred fowls. White Langshans are not a new breed but in reality one of the oldest in existence. They were known to exist in the Langshan district at the time A. C. Croad received his blacks from China and there is no reason to doubt that they are as old as the black variety, but, like the white Leghorn, they are very scarce in their native country.

Simultaneously with the importation of white Langshans from China, various sports were heard from in different parts of the United States, some of which we have reason to know were pure, and others were mongrels or some other white breed crossed with Langshan to make them appear something like the pure article. Even to-day *made* white Langshans are not only bred and sold as pure, but at least one member of the American Langshan Club advertises them in his circulars as a *made* breed. If anything was to be gained by crossing the white Langshans on some other breed, there might be a shadow of excuse for so doing, but, as the Langshans have no superiors as a practical breed, there can be no reason for such a proceeding except to manufacture a counterfeit and pass it for the real article which is neither more nor less than fraud. From present appearances it would seem that the efforts of Langshan breeders to keep the black variety pure must be repeated on a larger scale if impure whites are to be driven out.

White Langshans have the same unique style and action that characterize pure Langshans everywhere, and

like the blacks, are unexcelled "all the year round" layers, and make A 1 table poultry. Like all white breeds, exposure to sun and weather causes more or less brass on backs and wings of the male birds. To those who fancy white fowls, the white Langshan will give the best results of any white fowl with which I am acquainted.

H. G. KEESLING.

San Jose, California.

---

### BLACK LANGSHANS.

---

PROBABLY no breed of fowls has been so thoroughly written about for the past five or six years than the Langshan and still its admirers cannot keep still when a chance offers to say a good word for them. There is a charm about the word Langshan known only to those who are familiar with their history or have bred them in some of the various stages of purity, cross-breeding and bad breeding that these noble birds have been subject to since their first introduction into England in 1872 by Major A. C. Croad. The superior blood of the Langshan shows itself unmistakably even when crossed with other strongly bred birds and this is owing to the fact that they are a straight breed having been bred for generations in their native land without the introduction of inferior blood.

Notwithstanding the ill-treatment that Langshans have received by professed fanciers, who were in reality traders and cared nothing for the breed further than their worth in dollars and cents, each year finds them more popular than ever. Few if any who have given the Langshans a fair trial on their merits as layers and table poultry ever discard them for other breeds although some strains are by unskillful and ignorant breeding very inferior to the pure