

following: For the first offence, a fine of a lire of gold or corporal punishment; for the second offence, cutting off the hand; and for the third offence, hanging.

In France an edict was issued on January 30, 1350, to the effect that only good, healthy meat should be sold, and also that meat should not be kept after slaughter for more than two days in winter, or more than one and one-half days in summer. According to Morot, meat inspection was practiced in certain communities at an earlier date (1162). The execution of meat inspection regulations was entrusted to magistrates and experts (*prudhommes*). The first public abattoirs in France may be traced back to the thirteenth century; for example, the *écorcherie* in Amiens. Morot collected numerous ordinances in France which contained interesting prohibitions of the sale of fetuses, still-born animals, and of inflated meat, etc. The sale of measly meat was usually forbidden. Only in case of slight infestation by cysticerci was meat permitted to be sold under declaration of its condition. According to an edict of Robert von Anjou, in which the intolerance of that period is reflected, Jewish slaughterhouses were separated from the Christian. Moreover, it was forbidden to Jews, lepers, and prostitutes to touch with the fingers the meat which was exposed for sale. Another law concerning the inspection of animals and meat was passed on July 22, 1791. Napoleon I established in Paris in 1807 public slaughterhouses at the expense of the city and at the same time closed all private slaughterhouses within the city limits. By a decree dated February 10, 1810, this order was extended to include all the larger and middle-sized cities of France. The establishment of public slaughterhouses in France, however, received a material impetus by the decree of Napoleon III, August 1, 1864, according to which the taxes on the construction capital and the amortizement were to be returned to the city government, while the slaughter fees were not to exceed the expenses of maintaining and managing the institutions.