

on the contrary, was much liked. The young, when cut out of the body or taken away from the teats, constituted a delicacy for the decadent Romans. The meat of oxen was not eaten by the ancient Romans, out of consideration for their mates at work or in the field. They likewise ate no raw meat, for the reason that it had a repulsive, unclean appearance. The opinion prevailed that meat did not become food until it was completely altered by cooking and roasting. Salting meat was practiced by the Romans, and this custom was already common at the time of Homer. Moreover, they already understood the art of preparing sausages; for example, bratwurst (botuli), schnittwurst (incisia), ringelwurst (circelli), and hackwurst (tomacina). Moreover, attention should be called to the fact that, among the ancient Romans, slaughter houses (lanienæ) and meat booths (macelli) existed, which in extent and elaborate organization were not second to other public buildings. With the fall of the Western Roman Empire, these sanitary establishments of Rome were also lost.

Mohammedans.—Mohammed decreed a series of regulations concerning food materials for the communicants of the religious society which was named after him. He forbade in the Koran the use of animals which died a natural death, carrion, blood, pork, the meat of animals at the slaughter of which the name of any other god was called upon, animals which died of asphyxia or of a blow or a fall or by injury from the horns of another animal or which were torn by wild animals ("it is necessary that the animal shall have been killed only by slaughter"), and animals which were killed in honor of other gods.

GERMANY.

(a) *From the Middle Ages to the Thirty Years' War.*

In Germany the first regulations with regard to meat consumption are met with at the time of the appearance of the apostle Wienfried Bonifacius, at the beginning of the eighth century. Under the direction of Pope Gregory III, he forbade the eating of horse meat on the ground that it caused impure blood and eruptions. Pope Gregory III wrote to the apostle Bonifacius as follows: "I have learned from you that there are certain people among you who eat the meat of wild and tame horses. I therefore warn you that this ought to be permitted to no one, but that it should be prevented by all possible means in the name of Christ, and that atonement shall be made for it, for it is unclean and an abomination."