

common meat booths they shall sell the kind of meat which has previously been sold in such places; while unclean meat—that is, entrails, tripe, etc.—shall be sold outside of the market.”

The municipal law of the city of Freiburg in Uechtlande, in 1249, provides heavy punishment for dishonesty in butchers.

The following mention is made of a certain slaughter house in the record of the city of Trachenberg, which was established by Duke Henry III in 1253: “*Dotavimus ecclesiae . . . officinas carniū pro sua utilitate et . . . curiam in qua pecora mactantur.*”

In the year 1261, in a charter which he granted to Mayor von Cerlier, Count Raoul IV of Neuchâtel stipulated that “meat showing eruptions should not be sold for good meat,” and also that under the roof of a meat market “pork containing eruptions or meat killed by wolves or dogs, or the meat of any animal otherwise injured, should not be sold.”

The regulations concerning butchers in the Augsburg charter in 1276 are very interesting. They prescribe slaughter in a public slaughter house for cattle, sheep and calves, and also compulsory inspection and declaration for diseased animals, thus giving evidence of a hygienic view-point which is not observed at the present time in a number of civilized countries. The charter contains the following statement:

“No butcher shall slaughter a beef animal, or sheep or calf, except in a slaughter house. If, however, animals die in country districts, two citizens and two honest butchers shall be appointed to issue a warning so that the people may suffer no harm from buying bad meat. If a butcher kills a measly hog, he shall sell it to no one without a statement of this fact. All the parts of any such animal shall be sold in the same booth, and if it is sold whole it shall be only under declaration.”

Furthermore, it was forbidden to put straw into the abdomen of slaughtered animals or to inflate the meat. In addition to a fine, there was also a severe punishment for a transgression of these laws. Moreover, the guilty person was banished from the city for a month, and “when he comes back into the city, he shall not be allowed to slaughter any meat for the period of a month.”

The municipal laws of Nürnberg, 1290, forbade keeping fresh meat for sale longer than two days. Furthermore, it was prescribed that no calf should be slaughtered before it was four weeks old.

Duke Henry III imposed upon the public advocates in Wohlau, in 1293, inspection duties over “*duodecim macella carnis et unum factorium.*”

The city laws of Bamberg in 1306 forbade the sale of measly