

meat. In another regulation of the same period, prescribed for Bamberg, "it is also ordered and prescribed for butchers that six men appointed by the city and under oath shall first inspect animals intended for slaughter, and that any meat which these experts consider of doubtful or inferior character shall be so characterized. Any person who shall thereafter sell the same, either in a house or in a market booth, shall be convicted by the testimony of two or more persons under oath, shall be fined five pounds of pennies, or must remain away from the city until he has paid this fine."

In the early records of Duke Boleslaus, in 1307, the following mention is made of a certain slaughter house: "*Curia mactatoria quae in vulgari Machehof dicitur.*"

From the tax-roll of the year 1310 it appears that in Nordhausen there already existed a general slaughter house in which animals were slaughtered and sausages made.

The meat statute of Stettin in 1312 prescribes that "the bone cutters" shall leave the tails on the rumps of slaughtered animals, so that they cannot sell cow meat for steer meat, goat meat for mutton, or the meat of bucks for that of wethers.

The municipal law of Burgdorf, 1316, contains almost exactly the same regulations as those of the charter of Freiburg.

The cities of Brieg and Grottkau received the laws of the city of Breslau from Duke Boleslaus III in 1324. According to these laws, the councilmen were required to choose two men from each line of industrial occupation who were ordered to exercise a supervision over the others, with the right "to use force in preventing the sale of any material which could be harmful to the city."

The statute concerning the slaughter of animals in Köln and the city ordinances of Berlin in 1343 forbade the sale of "milch cows, animals torn by dogs," as well as "diseased, malodorous and unclean animals."

In Würzburg in 1343 punishment is provided for "all persons who offer for sale measly or mangy meat."

During the progress of litigation between the cloister Frowenrode and the village of Wolfmannshusen in 1346, the following decision, among others, was handed down: "The inhabitants of the village shall, at an appointed time, bring all their hogs to the monastery, where they shall be appraised and inspected by viewing their tongues. Those which from the appearance of the tongues shall be considered clean and worth the estimated price shall be retained by the monastery."