

In Dissenhofen, during the fourteenth century, the butchers were allowed to slaughter only so many animals between Easter and Saint Verana's Day as they were able to dispose of on the same day.

The charter of Zwickau in the year 1348 prescribes "that no butcher shall offer for sale in the meat booths measly meat, the meat of sows, immature meat, or any meat which has been cut by Jews. All such meat shall be sold outside of the booths."

Bishop Gerhard of Würzburg ordained the following regulations for the control of butchers in 1372: "They shall not mix bad meat with good and no one shall cut up warm meat or offer it for sale."

According to an abattoir statute of Hamburg in 1375, measly meat was required to be sold in a special booth on a white cloth ("*up deme lakene*"), and the same requirement was enforced in Lübeck and Stade.

In 1376 the butchers in Regensburg were punished because they "*pfinnige Furche, eine Sau mit Tritten und einen trefanten Ochsen zu schlagen willens gewesen.*"

In Aachen, the "planks" (the old meat market which was mentioned in the municipal record of 1385-1386) were under the supervision of the master of the meat and fish market and his assistants. These individuals took account of the organization of the market and were furthermore required to cut off the ears of calves "which had not reached a suitable age," a method of marking them according to an old custom. "Special pig inspectors" were appointed for investigating hogs, and it was their duty to brand unclean hogs with a cut. They were required to take the "oath of pig inspectors," which was as follows: "You shall be pig inspectors, for foreigners as well as for the native inhabitants, and neither for love nor money nor goods nor threats, nor from friendship nor enmity, shall you declare otherwise than as you find the pigs to be."

In the year 1391, in order to carry out more strictly the sanitary police regulations of Augsburg, "a meat market was established, and where the old market stood it was torn down and a market was erected there and was surrounded by a wall."

In Passau, in 1394, a system of inspection of animals and meat was introduced under two responsible councilmen with the assistance of meat inspectors. Moreover, the three butchers of that town were required to take oath annually that they would sell only healthy marketable meat. Measly pork was removed and the