

vendor was obliged to return the price of the hog. Likewise, immature meat was condemned and thrown into the Danube.

In Landshut, in 1401, an ordinance was passed prescribing that butchers should sell "Jew meat and measly meat" nowhere except between the meat tables, and that neither measly nor Jew meat should be offered as good meat.

The charter of Wimpfen in 1404 prescribed that measly meat should be sold in a "measly booth," three steps removed from the ordinary meat booths.

In 1414 the butchers in Ulm drew up a resolution which they offered to the council for adoption. In this document the traffic with measly pork, bull meat and Jew meat was regulated. Whoever offered such meat for sale was not allowed to sell any other meat at the same time. If a butcher pickled measly pork immediately after slaughter, and the twelve sworn masters of the market were satisfied of this fact, the butcher was allowed to sell other meat. In the year 1423 it was ordered that hogs which were sold by bakers to the butchers must be put upon the steps of the court of inspection before they were allowed to be killed.

On May 30, 1428, Haintz der Otaker and his comrades took the oath to keep the peace. They had been imprisoned in the tower by the mayor and council at Kempten because they bought a calf in Wytenow which was only eleven days old and killed it in the slaughter house at Kempten and sold it.

Steffen Smawczet von Begerndorf was made to take the oath to keep the peace on May 12, 1434, after having been imprisoned in the city of Regensburg because he attempted to sell hogs in which the bladder worms had been secretly punctured so that the inspectors could not recognize them.

The ordinance of the Council of Strasburg, 1435, forbade the watering of mutton before sale and ordered that sausages must be manufactured in the public meat booths and not in houses.

In the Marbach region in Alsace there were sworn meat inspectors on duty in the year 1437. Their chief duty was to see that the quality of the meat offered for sale corresponded with the price fixed upon it. Only fat meat was admitted to common sale. "In the busy season," butchers were allowed, "for the better accommodation of the people," to exhibit meat of inferior value. This had to be sold, however, in another booth. Furthermore, the meat inspectors were required to determine whether there was anything objectionable in the meat, and whether measly meat had been worked over into sausage.