

The Mayor of Munich in 1460 was granted a compensation as meat inspector of two pfennige and three heller.

In Speyer, after the year 1487, "four masters of the meat market" had charge of the organization of the market, inspected the meat and collected fines.

The ordinance of the Council of Nürnberg, 1497, forbade the inflation or swelling of calves' lungs or the lungs of other animals with water or by other means, "for the purpose of making the lungs and their covering appear more marketable, appetizing and larger."

The City Council of Chemnitz, in the year 1506, granted a remarkable concession to the butchers' guild. They were allowed, in the summer time, to slaughter at home, in return for the annual payment of ten gulden, as a result of their "repeated requests and numerous protestations that if animals were killed in the slaughter houses the meat would decompose, become malodorous, and suffer other harm." The butchers, however, were required to promise "not to become a nuisance to anyone" with their slaughtering, not to throw any offal upon the street, but to deposit all offal, "especially of pregnant animals, immediately after slaughter outside of the city in places where no one would be annoyed by it," and to offer no "resistance" when they were again ordered into the slaughterhouses "on account of public exigencies."

All of the regulations thus far mentioned are purely local in character, corresponding to the organization of the feudal conditions of the Middle Ages. When the feudal states became independent, we begin to meet with regulations emanating from central authorities.

Thus, the Mecklenburg state law of 1572 prescribes that the butchers in cities shall be under the control of the stadtvogt with the assistance of two qualified persons. The vogt and his assistants were required to see that no defective or objectionable meat was offered for sale.

In the year 1582 the Palatinate state law prescribed regulations for butchers requiring them to state upon cards the kind of animal which is offered for sale, and to hang the cards in a conspicuous place, "so that the ordinary individual would be able to see and understand it." It was required that the meat of measly hogs, if not badly infested, should be offered for sale outside of the shambles or butcher shop at a place to be determined upon by the authorities.