

tering industry. A general Württemberg rescript, in the year 1605, forbids the slaughter of "tainted" animals. The butcher ordinance of the same year directs, furthermore, that it shall be the duty of the police "to observe that no other than healthy, nutritious, and clean meat shall come into the market. To this end, slaughter houses, abattoirs and wagons shall constantly be kept clean and no other than healthy meat shall be slaughtered." Every individual who had bought meat from other localities was required to file with the official inspectors an official certificate concerning the health of animals in that region. The inspectors passed upon the certificate, inspected the animals while living, and, after slaughter, determined the marketability of the meat, and "in general attended to all matters pertaining to a faithful service of the public in this regard."

In the "Statut des ehrsamem Fleischhauerhandwerks" of Schwiebus of the year 1590, the following paragraphs are found:

"(8) We shall have care that each master of meat inspection shall slaughter clean, good, vigorous and marketable animals. If, however, one or the other of these officers shall violate this rule, then the other masters shall take counsel and he shall be punished according to the verdict of his associates."

"(24) The Jewish method of slaughter shall be entirely forbidden, and any master of inspection who shall permit a Jew to slaughter according to their custom, whether a large or a small animal, shall forfeit his office."

The communities in "Rappenmünzbesirk der vorderösterreichischen Länder," to which Marbach, Rufach, Basel, Colmar, Münster, Türkheim, Kaysersberg, Amerschweier and Mülhausen belonged, concluded in 1519 at Ensisheim to grant to the farmers an inspection of their animals "at the public market," if the butchers "did not give a reasonable price for their animals and would otherwise retain them at this price."

In Bavaria in 1615 detailed regulations were enacted concerning the practice of meat inspection. In addition to other points, it was declared that no calf under three weeks of age should be slaughtered; that food animals "should be inspected alive as well as after slaughter in the manner required by law, and should be found healthy" by ordained sworn meat inspectors, "who were to be chosen from the most suitable persons by our State and market authorities and ordained, or similarly appointed, one for each village, by the rural courts upon the authority of the Four."