

of doubt concerning the health of an animal, the magistrate or city authorities were required to institute an inspection by the kreisphysicus or some other physician, whose decision was to be awaited. In 1783 the inflation of the fresh meat of calves and wethers by means of the mouth was forbidden, and later also inflation with bellows, in spite of the vigorous protests of certain butchers.

Likewise, a decree of the principality of Hanover in the year 1712 provided severe penalties against the practice of inflating meat in order to give it a shining, voluminous appearance, and finally directs that "all officers or persons who have charge of the veterinary police shall be ordered to have meat markets and slaughter houses visited frequently by their assistants without previous announcement."

Moreover, a Hanover rescript of the year 1716 prescribes that food animals shall be inspected before slaughter, and that when found to be healthy they shall be branded upon the horns and after branding shall be held for three days, after which they may be slaughtered after another inspection. In the same year, the introduction of smoked and salted meat was forbidden "because it is rumored that certain unscrupulous cattle dealers slaughter animals in infected localities and sell the meat after it is smoked or salted."

Likewise, the market ordinance of Leipsic in 1726 forbids the sale of salted or smoked meat, a provision which later was enforced throughout Saxony.

Meat inspection was very carefully regulated by the patent of the principality of Brunswig-Lüneburg, March 31, 1732. This instrument contained the following statement: "No animal shall be slaughtered either for the market or for private consumption before it has been inspected. Two deputies, assisted by two sworn slaughterhouse foremen chosen for this purpose, shall inspect under oath the animals which are designated to them as food animals. If they find them to be healthy and without defects, the animals shall be branded with a G on the right horn and with the same character upon the right loin. After this has taken place, they shall sign a printed certificate containing the result of their inspection. After slaughter the skin must be left attached to the back of the animal until the above mentioned officers have inspected the brands anew and have declared that it is the same animal and that the internal organs have a healthy appearance. For these duties a compensation of six groschen per head in that