

city and three groschen in rural districts shall be paid. If, after the slaughter of an animal, it is observed that it is diseased, it must be removed immediately with the skin and the entrails and the whole carcass must be buried four ells deep in the earth."

An imperial Austrian decree of 1753 prescribes that "since so-called cow-herds and skinner have the effrontery to salt and sell to unsuspecting people the meat and tongues of cattle which have died, and since these must be highly dangerous to the human body, all courts are ordered to exercise strict care that such enemies of mankind and self-seekers shall be exemplarily punished."

A mandate of the principality of Saxony of November 6, 1753, directs that "in case of the prevalence of animal plagues, in order to prevent the transmission of these diseases to man, the meat of these diseased animals shall not be sold."

A general decree in Baden on January 31, 1756, forbade the slaughter of calves and goat kids under three and one-half weeks of age.

According to a ducal ordinance in Zweibrück on October 15, 1767, meat inspectors were required to give heed that no calf should be slaughtered which did not weigh at least thirty-two pounds. By a general ordinance, dated April 3, 1756, in Vienna, it was prescribed that all animals of whatever species should be brought for inspection either to the appointed local judges or to the ordained meat inspectors.

According to a Royal Prussian general decree of February 1, 1769, animals which were bloated from excessive feeding with clover or turnips were excluded from inspection during life as well as from compulsory slaughter by a butcher. On the other hand, the patent and instructions of April 13 of the same year prescribed that as soon as a plague appeared in any locality all arbitrary slaughter of cattle without the knowledge of the authorities and the pickling of meat should cease.

On the occasion of an outbreak of rinderpest, an electoral Bavarian ordinance of the year 1796 forbade the consumption of animals which had been killed or which had died of the disease, and added the remark that any person who secretly sold the meat or internal organs of such an animal should be punished as a poisoner.

A general decree in Baden, in the year 1756, was directed against the slaughter of immature calves and kids. In the year 1772, in the same city, an ordinance was passed with reference