

ordinance, a system of instruction for meat inspectors, three grades of meat were distinguished: (1) marketable; (2) non-marketable; (3) non-edible. Other ordinances concerning meat inspection were passed in Würtemberg in 1860, in Bavaria in 1862, and in Baden in 1865, despite the fact that in southern Germany the danger from trichinosis did not exist. In the south German regulations concerning meat inspection, the possibility of the occurrence of trichina in pork was not considered. It is therefore probable that the connection which had been demonstrated by Küchenmeister between the cysticercus of food animals and the tape worms of man furnished the chief impetus to a reorganization of meat inspection in addition to the general feeling of its necessity.

The Kingdom of Prussia in the year 1868 passed a law with regard to the establishment of public slaughterhouses to be used exclusively for this purpose, and laid down the foundation for the practice of a scientific meat control.

The biological investigations concerning muscle cysticerci and trichinae were the first building stones for the structure of scientific meat inspection. During the 70's, Gerlach carried out investigations concerning the transmissibility of tuberculosis by the consumption of the meat. It was Gerlach also who published the first scientific work on meat inspection ("Die Fleischkost des Menschen"). Simultaneously, Lydtin, the head of the veterinary service in Baden, organized in a model manner a system of practical meat inspection in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The most important advances of our science in the last twenty years are due, however, to Bollinger, who indefatigably and with convincing arguments insisted upon the great public importance of meat inspection, and who, by means of his treatises on meat poisoning, as well as by means of his numerous experimental investigations concerning the virulence of the meat of tuberculous animals, laid a solid foundation for practical meat inspection. These investigations possess a quite peculiar value because they were carried out in an accurate manner with the utilization of the results of bacteriological science which had developed rapidly in the meantime. Schmidt-Mülheim also attacked the problems of our science with effective results in its development. Being a trained physiologist, he treated the science of meat inspection and the methods of slaughtering in a scientific manner in his "Lehrbuch der Fleischkunde." Later he was able to arouse interest in meat inspection by founding a journal which was devoted entirely to meat inspection and the knowledge of animal food materials. Schmidt-