

Mülheim, by the trenchant, if not always considerate, articles in his periodical, produced striking results with regard to a more uniform treatment of the meat of tuberculous animals, the practical application of meat inspection to the pure food law which appeared in 1879, and the introduction of "freibanks" in northern Germany.

From this period a large number of veterinarians in the service of public sanitation took the most active interest in the development of scientific meat inspection and in clearing up the numerous problems in this field which still awaited definite solution. The publications of individual abattoir veterinarians and the proceedings of the incorporated societies of these workers furnish evidence that the abattoirs served also the purpose of scientific institutions. Mascher, in his brochure entitled "Wesen und Wirkungen des Schlachthauszwanges," rightfully says: "The requirement of slaughter in abattoirs changes every slaughterhouse into a temple of natural science, in so far as meat inspection is entrusted, not to apprentices in the public sanitary service, but to the masters of veterinary science." Of the strides in advance which have been made in slaughterhouses, I mention merely the construction of an apparatus for the disinfection of condemned animals by de la Croix in Antwerp, the discovery of the most frequent location of beef cysticerci, and the method for sterilizing the meat of tuberculous animals, due to the discovery of Hertwig, formerly the head of municipal meat inspection in Berlin.

The rapid development of meat inspection, however, was made possible only by the fact that the teaching of meat inspection was introduced into the veterinary schools and was incorporated into veterinary curricula, in consequence of governmental regulations concerning the examination of veterinarians; for in this manner trained men are produced who are competent to make a practical application of the theories of meat inspection.

Concerning the history of meat inspection in countries other than Germany, the following notes may suffice: According to Morot, ordinances concerning meat inspection were passed in Scotland in the years 1153 and 1284; in Italy, in 1221 (Naples and Sicily); and in Belgium in 1333 (Tournay). The regulations of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily were characterized by the draconic punishments which were provided. Butchers were not allowed to slaughter either boar or sow meat as pork, or to deal with animals which died a natural death, or with meat which had been kept over from one day to another, without acquainting the purchasers with these facts. The punishments provided for such cases were the