

ביצה כז

A בכור that was שחט without being cleared by a מומחה (to ensure it has a מום), even if the מום was shown to a מומחה after שחיטה, the animal may not be eaten. The באר היטב explains that since there is a גזרה that perhaps the מום changed after death, the animal is אסור.

It is אסור to cause a בכור to have a מום, even using indirect methods.

If an animal died on יום טוב that was sick, it may be cut up and used as animal food, because since the animal was sick, the owner knew it might die and had in mind to possibly use it. If the animal died suddenly, then it may not be used.

One may not say to a butcher, give me a סלע of meat on יום טוב, but he may say to the butcher, give me a portion of meat, even if it is known that he will pay him after יום טוב.