

ביצה כה

If a body of water was stopped up before יום טוב, fish may be removed on יום טוב, as by stopping up the water, that shows that he is being מכין the fish for יום טוב.

Geese, chicken, and doves which are either in a person's house or חצר do not need זימון and may be taken on יום טוב.

If a bird is found whose wings are distinctly tied, the finder must announce his finding.

Rams and deers that need capturing may not be taken on יום טוב, however, their children--provided that they do not need capturing--may be taken.

If a person owns an animal that is very ill, and he has already eaten, but he fears the animal will die before the day ends, may only שחט the animal if he can roast and eat a כזית before the days end.

An animal that was slaughtered in the field may not be carried on a spit or a pole (as this is עובדא דחול), but must be carried in limb by limb.

Before an animal has been שחט, it is בחזקת איסור. Once it has been שחט, it is בחזקת כשרות. Therefore, if a wolf takes the intestines of an animal, and then the intestines are seen to have a hole, we presume it was made by the wolf, and the animal is not a טרפה (as it is בחזקת כשרות). The רמ"א notes that if it happened

before we know the animal was שחט properly, then there is a טרפה, and any ספק that happens in שחיטה is a ספק.

A כוס should not be drunk in one gulp, nor three, but in two gulps. Unless, as the רמ"א notes from the גמרא, the cup is small, or very large.

A blind person may not go out with his stick on יום טוב (to a רשות הרבים or כרמלית), as it is דרך חול.

A person should not be carried on a chair on יום טוב, unless it is a person whom the רבים needs.