The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
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סימן תצ"ח סעיף ט"ז-י"ז

Overview

Siman 498 Seif 18:

A כוי (a creature that is born from a female goat and a deer) **may not be slaughtered on Yom Tov. If it was slaughtered the blood may not be covered even if one has dirt that is prepared since one who observes will conclude that the כוי is an undomesticated animal since otherwise the slaughterer would not trouble himself to cover the blood on Yom Tov and will permit the consumption of the cheilev. After Yom Tov if the blood is still recognizable it should be covered.** This is true if one slaughtered it in the corner of his yard or some other private area, but if it was slaughtered in the middle of the yard, even the blood of a domesticated animal may be covered if there is dirt that was prepared since it is comparable to a chamber pot that must be covered so other items do not become soiled.

- There is another variety of כוי that is its own species and it is not clear whether it is domesticated or undomesticated. (M.B. 92)
- A deer mated with a female goat but if a male goat mated with a female deer it may be slaughtered on Yom Tov. (M.B. 93)
- There is a concern that the blood will become absorbed and one will not be able to fulfill the mitzvah. (M.B. 94)
- Tzelach asserts that the restriction is limited to the כוי that is its own species but a כוי that is the product of a deer and female goat may be slaughtered on Yom Tov. (M.B. 95)
- For those who observe two days of Yom Tov one must wait until after the second day of Yom Tov to cover the blood. (M.B. 97)
- This implies that it is certainly permitted to cover the blood of a כוי since it will appear that one's intent is to cover something filthy and will not lead people to the conclusion that the cheilev is permitted. Magen Avrohom asserts that one should not be lenient unless one's intent is actually to cover the filth but if one's intent is to fulfill the mitzvah the blood should not be covered. (M.B. 98)

Halacha Highlight

Moving muktzah to cover a גרף של רעי

Rema Siman 498 Seif 18
דהוי ליה כגרף של רעי
It is similar to a chamber pot

Shulchan Aruch rules that one may not slaughter a כוי on Yom Tov. A כוי is either the offspring of a deer and a female goat or a species to itself about which it is uncertain whether it is a domesticated animal or whether it is an undomesticated animal. The reason such an animal may not be slaughtered on Yom Tov is that one may not cover its blood on Yom Tov and there is a concern that it would become absorbed in the ground on Yom Tov so that even after Yom Tov it will not be possible to fulfill the mitzvah of covering the blood. Even if one has dirt prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the mitzvah of covering the blood it is not permitted since an observer will conclude that if one is permitted to exert himself to cover the blood of a כוי it must be an undomesticated animal and will then conclude that the cheilev is permitted.

Rema adds that Shulchan Aruch's ruling is limited to where one slaughtered the כוי in the corner of the yard or some other place where people are not commonly found, but if the כוי was slaughtered in the middle of the yard it is permitted to cover even a domesticated animal's blood if one has prepared dirt since it is similar to a chamber pot (גרף של רעי) which is commonly covered. Rav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach (שמירת שבת כהלכתה פכ"ב הע' קכ"ד) stresses that one should not conclude from the fact that Rema does not permit moving unprepared dirt which is muktzah to cover the blood that it is generally prohibited to move a muktzah item in order to cover a chamber pot. It may very well be that if one has an actual chamber pot or something comparable it is permitted to move a muktzah item to cover it and the reason why in this case it is not permitted is that the blood more closely resembles filth than something comparable to a chamber pot and that is the reason one may only use dirt that was prepared.