



הלכה of the Week

~ כַּשְׁרוּת (2) ~

שְׁחִיטָה ~ Kashrut (2)

The slaughter of poultry (fowl/birds) and animals must be performed according to the הלכה (Halachah, Torah Law). It must be carried out by a G-d-fearing shochet (slaughterer) who is expert in the laws and experienced in the profession. He must have a certificate that says he is qualified to perform שְׁחִיטָה.

If an animal was not slaughtered precisely according to the הלכה it is considered "נבלה" and is forbidden.

Even once the animal has been slaughtered according to the הלכה its meat is still forbidden until it has been kashered by salting or roasting over a flame to remove the blood.

Sometimes an animal or fowl is diseased or wounded, or it has a broken bone or something wrong with an internal organ. Some of these illnesses make the animal "taref" or "treif" even if it were slaughtered according to the Halachah.

The word "taref" or "treif" literally means "torn," although it is also used in general to mean non-kosher.

פְּרָקִי אֲבוֹת of the Week

פְּרָק ה

ב עֲשָׂרָה דורות מאדם ועד נח, להודיע כמה ארך אפנים לפניו, שכל הדורות היו מכעיסין ובאין עד שהביא עליהם את מי המבול.

There were ten generations from Adam to Noah - to show how slow Hashem is to anger; for all those generations did more and more things to make Hashem angry, until He brought the waters of the flood upon them.

ג עֲשָׂרָה דורות מנח ועד אברהם, להודיע כמה ארך אפנים לפניו, שכל הדורות היו מכעיסין ובאין, עד שבא אברהם אבינו וקבל שכר כלם:

There were ten generations from Noah until Avraham - to show how slow Hashem is to anger; for all those generations did more and more things to make Hashem angry, until Avraham Avinu came, and received the reward of them all (the reward that all of them would have received, had they not been sinful).
