

מִצְוֹת  
לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה  
#144

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Re'eh: (דברים יב:יז)  
לֹא תֹכֵל לֶאֱכֹל בְּשַׁעֲרֵיךָ  
וְכוֹי' וּבְכֹרֶת בְּקָרְךָ

The *bechor* has to be brought as a *Korban*, and the meat belongs to the *Kohen*. This *mitzvah* has two parts: Someone who is not a *kohen* can't eat the *bechor*. The second part of the *mitzvah* is that if the *bechor* was brought as a *korban*, the *kohen* is not allowed to eat it outside of Yerushalayim. (This *mitzvah* is only kept when the *bechor* doesn't have a *mum*, and it can be brought as a *korban*.)

מִצְוֹת  
לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה  
#108

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Korach: (במדבר יז:יז)  
אֶךָ בְּכוֹר שׁוֹר אֹו בְּכוֹר  
כֶּשֶׁב אֹו בְּכוֹר עֵז לֹא  
תִפְדֶּה קֹדֶשׁ יֵהֶם

We are not allowed to trade (be *podeh*) a *bechor* for another animal. The *bechor* itself needs to be brought as a *korban*. (We are allowed to sell it if it has a *mum*.)

## Rambam: Hilchos Bechoros

### PEREK BEIS

We learn about a *bechor* that has a *mum*. One of the things we learn about is what kinds of *mum* make a *Bechor* not good for a *korban*. If the *bechor* has one of these kinds of *mum*, the *kohen* is allowed to eat it anywhere.

### PEREK GIMMEL

Now we learn about how the *bechor* is checked for a *mum* that would make it not good for a *korban*. A *kohen* can't decide for his OWN *bechor*! We also learn about using the wool that fell off of the *bechor*.

### PEREK DALED

The Rambam teaches us when an animal is *patur* from being a *bechor*, and when it's a *sofek* — for example, if it belongs to a *Yid* and a *goy*, or if we are not sure it is a *bechor*.