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בס"ד

Intro

Today we will מסכת ביצה f דף ג' learn מסכת ביצה. Some of the topics we will learn about today:

The Gemara continues the discussion of the first Mishna of the Masechte regarding the egg that was laid on Yom Tov, and brings several related Mishnayos and Braisos to explain the various opinions that interpreted our Mishna on the previous Daf.

The Gemara will also discuss a Mishna in Mesechte Terumos regarding pressed dates of Teruma, which became mixed with dates of החלין, as it relates to Rav Papa's explanation of our Mishna.

Some of the key topics and concepts that we will learn about include:

ספק דאורייתא לחומרא ספק דרבנן לקולא

When there is a doubt as to whether an item is permitted related to a Torah law, we take the more stringent approach. If the doubt is related to a דרבון law, we take a more lenient approach.

## ביטול

There is a Halacha, that if a forbidden item became mixed into a permitted item, the forbidden item can become nullified, and the mixture permitted, generally, if there is at least 60 times more of the permitted item than the forbidden item. Our Gemara discusses אחלים which became mixed into אחלים, for which the shiur to nullify and permit the mixture is 100 times more of אחלים than the הולים.

דבר שיש לו מתירין אפילו באלף לא בטל

This is an exception to the Halachah of ביטול. A forbidden item, which will eventually become permitted, cannot become nullified. The mixture remains אסור until that time of היתר. For example, טבל can become permitted by separating מעשרות מעשרות. מעשרות

דבר חשוב לא בטל

Another exception to the rule of ביטול is a דבר חשוב, an item of substantial significance.









Review



1 So let's review.....

The Gemara on the previous Daf brought 4 opinions as to how to interpret the Machlokes of our Mishna.

Rav Nachman said that Bais Shamai and Beis Hillel argue about whether מוקצה and נולד are Assur on Yom Tov or not.

Rabbah said that we are speaking about a case of אם אם טוב שחל אחר, and that Bais Shamai and Beis Hillel are arguing about the law of Hachanah, whether הכנה is required for food and provisions for Yom Tov.

Rav Yosef said that the Machlokes is based on a פירות of פירות, הנושרין,

Rav Yitzehak said that the איסור of the egg laid on Yom Yov is a משקין שזבו of נאירה –

2 Our Gemara now continues: כולהו כרב נחמן לא אמרי כי קושיין

The other 3 opinions did not agree with Rav Nachman because of the Gemara's question - why did the Mishna not discuss the chicken itself?

כרבה נמי לא אמרי הכנה לית להו

The other opinions did not agree with Rabbah's interpretation, because they do not hold of the concept of הכנה, as being הדמנה.

אלא רב יוסף מאי טעמא לא אמר כר' יצחק אלא רב יוסף מאי טעמא לא אמר כר' יצחק Rav Yosef did not agree with the interpretation of Rav Yitzchak, as he holds that eggs are more comparable to fruit, both of which are food, rather than to juice that seeped from the fruit, which is a liquid.











יוסף זען

ורבי יצחק מאי טעמא לא אמר כרב יוסף

Whereas Rav Yitzchok holds that an egg is actually more comparable to fruit juice, both of which are contained items, the juice within the fruit, and the egg within the chicken, as opposed to an actual fruit, which is not contained, but rather exposed on the tree.



The Gemara shows that Rav Yochanan agrees with the opinion of Rav Yitzchak, that a newly laid egg is אסור on Yom Tov because of a משקין שובו io גזרה, based on a statement where he compares the two.

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The Gemara shows...
Rav Yochanan agrees to Rav Yitzchak,
that a newly laid egg
is אסור on Yom Tov
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...based on a statement
where he compares the two

The Gemara now questions the opinions of both Rav Yitzchak and Rebbe Yosef, who hold that the reason for the איסור of the ביצה שנולדה ביו"ט is because of ביצה שנולדה ביו"ט – or גזירת משקין שזבו









7 מיתיבי - We learned in a Braisa:

אחד ביצה שנולדה בשבת

ואחד ביצה שנולדה ביו"ט

אין מטלטלין אותה

An egg laid on Shabbos or Yom Tov may not be moved at all, since it is Muktzeh.

וספיקא אסורה

If the egg was laid בין השמשות, and we are in doubt if the egg was laid on Shabbos or Yom Tov, or before, it is forbidden מספק. ואסורות

And furthermore, if the egg becomes mixed into a batch of even 1,000 eggs or more, all of the eggs become forbidden מספק.

The Gemara asks;

בשלמא לרבה דאמר משום הכנה

הוי ספיקא דאורייתא

וכל ספיקא דאורייתא לחומרא

This Braisa is understandable according to Rabbah, who explained the Mishna based on Hachana, which is דאורייתא, and in a ספיקא דאורייתא we go לחומרא.

However according to both Rav Yosef and Rav Yitzchak, who explained our Mishna based on a בין השמשות, the egg laid מיל, the egg laid שפיקא דרבנן and

?כל ספיקא דרבנן לקולא

The Gemara answers: סיפא אתאו לספק טרפה

The סיפא of the Braisa which mentions סיפא is referring to a ספיקא מרפה, an egg which might have come from a non-kosher bird, which is in fact a ספק דאורייתא.

If so, the Gemara asks, why does this egg not become בטל in the larger batch of eggs?

If the איסור is because of ביצה שנולדה ביום ביצה, we understand why it does not become - בטל - because;

כל דבר שיש לו מתירין

אפילו באלף לא בטיל

An איסור which will become מותר sometime later – such as this egg, which will be permitted after Yom Tov – does not become סברא. Rashi explains with the סברא;

עד שתאכלנו באיסור תאכלנו בהיתר

Why utilize ביטול to eat something inherently אסור, when you can wait and eat it when it is inherently מותר?

But, if we are talking about an איסור טרפה which is permanent, why would it not become בטל?

The Gemara answers;

ביצה חשובה ולא בטלה

An egg is a significant item, because it's a דבר שבמנין – something that's sold by count – and therefore, does not become בטל.













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However, this is subject to Machlokes.

We will review the various opinions briefly.

First - We have a Machlokes רבי מאיר וחכמים:

R' Meir says;

- שדרכו למנות מקדש

That which is sold by count, does not become בטל, and forbids the mixture - In other words דבר שבמנין לא בטיל.

The Chachamim say;

- אינו מקדש אלא ששה דברים בלבד

Only six very exclusive items are considered so significant that they do not become בטל – but generally דבר שבמנין בטיל.

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Now, we have a Machlokes רבי יוחנן וריש לקיש how to interpret the words of רבי מאיר.

רבי יוחנן אמר

את שדרכו למנות שנינו

Only items ALWAYS sold by count, and never by weight or estimation, are considered דבר שבמנין.

Eggs do not meet this criterion, and according to R' Yochanan are not a דבר שבמנין.

ורבי שמעון בן לקיש אמר

כל שדרכו למנות שנינו

Items that are generally sold by count – even if they are sometimes sold by weight or estimation - are considered דבר שבמנין.

Eggs do meet this criterion, and according to Resh Lakish are a דבר שבמנין.

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The Gemara cites a Braisa that agrees with Resh Lakish. ליטרא קציעות are dried pressed fig cakes. They were pressed on the mouth, or edge of a round utensil, and then lowered into the utensil

The scenario of the Shaila is as follows:

He had many such utensils – on one of them he pressed figs of Trumah, while on the others he had pressed figs of Chullin – and he does not remember which one is Trumah. Now, we must remember that Trumah requires a ratio of 100 to 1 to become בטל.

However,
this is subject to Machlokes...

שדרכו למנות אינו מקדש
מקדש אלא ששה דברים בלבד
דבר שבמנין לא בטיל דבר שבמנין לא בטיל









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We have two versions of a Machlokes.

According to רבי מאיר

רבי אליעזר holds -

התחתונות מעלות את העליונות

The figs inside the כלי ctr מבטל are מבטל the figs on the mouth of the כלי, because we consider the figs on the mouth as if they are already inside the כלי.

holds רבי יהושע

אם יש שם מאה פומין יעלו

If there are 100 other כלים of Chullin, they can be מבטל the one כלי of Trumah TWO VERSIONS OF A MACHLOKES

רבי אליעזר רבי יהושע
התחתונות אם יש שם
מעלות מאה פומין
את העליונות יעלו

According to רבי יהודה holds אם יש שם מאה פומין יעלו
אם יש שם מאה פומין יעלו
אם יש שם מאה פומין יעלו
אם holds
אפילו יש שם שלש מאות פומין לא יעלו
It does not become אפילו יש שם שלש מאות פומין לא יעלו
דבר שבמנין at all, because it is a אבר הבר שבמנין are like eggs in that they are generally – but not always sold by count. They are sometimes sold by weight. רבי
רבי , and the Braisa of ביצת טרפה hold that this is enough to be considered a

This is what the Gemara means; האי תנא תנא דליטרא קציעות הוא דאמר כל דבר שבמנין אפי' בדרבנן לא בטיל וכל שכן בדאורייתא



