Intro

Today we will learn some of the topics we will learn about today include:

The Gemara will discuss various Halachos of burial on Yom Tov.

The Gemara will also discuss Halachos about a baby chick which is hatched on Yom Tov, and related topics of general Muktzah on Yom Tov.

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

- מטרה טובית מייא

Although it is permissible to cook or bake on Yom Tov which falls on a Friday, in preparation for Shabbos, the Chachamim forbade it, unless one prepared an עירוב תבשילין, as we will learn in greater depth in the second Perek of our Mesechtes. This is done by setting aside cooked food on Erev Yom Tov, reciting a Brachah, and stating that through this Eruv we will be permitted to cook and bake on Yom Tov for Shabbos.

Muktzah

Muktzah refers to anything that is set aside and not intended for use on Shabbos or Yom Tov, and is therefore forbidden to be handled on Shabbos or Yom Tov. Included in Muktzah is the concept of Nolad, which is the law of Muktzah, and refers to those items which changed form on Shabbos or Yom Tov, or came into being on Shabbos or Yom Tov, such as an egg that was newly laid, or a utensil which broke into small pieces.

This means literally, that a fetus is like the thigh of his mother, meaning that the fetus is considered as another organ of the mother. One of the resulting Halachos is - if an animal is slaughtered, the Shechita of the mother is not considered valid.

Something fit for human consumption is not considered prepared for animal consumption. For example, a kosher animal that was alive, and therefore theoretically fit for human consumption after it would be properly slaughtered, which dies on Shabbos and becomes a ביצת, is the focus of a Machlokes in our Gemara whether it may be fed to a dog on Shabbos as a ביצת, or whether it is considered מוקצין and forbidden, because of מוכן לאדם לא ומקוקצין.

A business transaction based on false premises. In a case of מוקחת טעות the transaction is null and void, and both the item and the money are returned to their original owners.
So let's review......
Our Gemara continues teaching various Halachos regarding two days of Yom Tov.
On the first day of Yom Tov, only non-Jews should be involved with the tomb. On the second day of Yom Tov, even a Jew may be involved with the tomb.

Mar Zutra adds that we only take care of the deceased on the second day of Yom Tov, if considerable time has passed since his passing, however if he just now passed away, we wait until after Yom Tov.

The Gemara now discusses the topic of
יגיעוב המשלי
Rav Ashi holds even if the person passed away on the second day of Yom Tov, we tend to his burial immediately, because
יומרشيخ לבורמתה
Regarding tending to the deceased, the Chachamim gave Yom Tov Sheni a status of a weekday, and all matters necessary for the mitzva may be tended to, including making keruvim, or to pick up his honor to use at the funeral.

He explained further: although, in such a case
אמר רבי מנחいか פרשת מגיע офסורות מȵוות לכהן מעשה
One can make an Eruv Tavshilin on the first day of Yom Tov itself, and make the following in such a case:
If today, the first day of Yom Tov is Friday, the Eruv Tavshilin can be made today.
and if today is קדוש, then tomorrow, the second day is also קדוש and the first day of Yom Tov is not necessary. However, this works only on a regular Yom Tov, which, as we learned on the two previous Dafim, are שבת קרוהות, are מותר, one day.

But does not work קדושa on Rosh HaShana which is בשינה, with its צוותה של צאן והנה, and therefore considered לא מותר אנשיכא.

The Gemara continues: איכר אפרוחות שלכין תם תון. A baby chick that hatched on Yom Tov, בר איכר אפרוח ממוקש אהו. Rav holds that the chick is forbidden, because it is Muktzeh. והĜשלא גוניתי מיהרא איכר מותרו. Some say that the chick is permissible on Yom Tov, because, whereas, a chick still inside its egg is forbidden to be eaten, and is included in the יומא ארךא - with the chick already hatched, it is now considered fully formed. This is because it can now feed itself. RavShmuel - and some say Rav Yochanan - holds that the chick is not considered מתחילה גוני מיהרא on Yom Tov, because, whereas, a chick still inside its egg is forbidden to be eaten, and is included in the יומא ארךא - with the chick already hatched, it is now considered fully formed. This is because it can now feed itself. Rav was questioned: בין מיתו איכר 회ל סעדל דינן תון. Why is an an קדושa any different than a baby calf which we will learn on ב if born on ד מועד is מותר if born on Yom Tov? To which Rav responded: והלא כתוב בתימא איכר תם שרי. The reason was not Muktzah before it was born, since it could have become permitted by the shechita of its mother - as we know that מועד תמים. So why is it מותר to be eaten without its own Shechita. However, the כוּלָּא was Muktzah before it was hatched, because it had no way to become מותר while in the eggshell.
Let's summarize with the two Braisos the Gemara brings in support of Rav and Shmuel respectively:

This Braisa supports Rav that a baby chick that hatched on Yom Tov is a mischer.

Rebbe Eliezer Ben Yaakov holds a baby chick, even when hatched on a weekday, is forbidden to be eaten as long as it has not yet opened its eyes, as we learned in a Braisa.

Baby chicks are included in the category of issur because, they are not considered fully formed until they open their eyes.

The Gemara continues:

This Braisa supports Shmuel that a baby chick hatched on a weekday is a mischer.

Rebbe Eliezer Ben Yaakov holds that an egg laid, which is complete and ready, cannot be considered part of the chicken it hatches from. Therefore, if the egg is found inside the chicken, it is permitted to be eaten on Yom Tov.

Similarly, if the buyer asked for a complete chicken, the buyer's request is void because the buyer got an egg instead.

The Gemara concludes that Rav is teaching:

Once an egg is laid, it is complete and ready. Therefore, an egg found inside a chicken is considered part of the chicken and is forbidden to be eaten on Yom Tov.
Once an egg is laid, it is complete and ready. The Gemara asks: What is Rav teaching with this statement?

Does Rav mean to teach that now that an egg is laid, and is completely separated from its mother, it may be eaten with milk - implying that if found inside a slaughtered chicken, the egg is considered to be part of the chicken, and would be forbidden to be eaten with milk?

Now that an egg is SEPARATED from its mother, it MAY be eaten with milk. If found INSIDE a slaughtered chicken, the egg is FORBIDDEN to be eaten with milk?

This cannot be, because A Braisa explicitly states that a complete egg found inside a chicken may be eaten with milk. Does Rav mean to teach that only with the laying of the egg does it become complete and מוכן, ready to eat, and therefore would only be permitted on Yom Tov if it was laid on Erev Yom Tov. However, if found inside a slaughtered chicken on Yom Tov, the egg is considered to have been part of the chicken until now, and was not מוכן Erev Yom Tov, and therefore, forbidden on Yom Tov?

Another Braisa explicitly states that eggs that have reached maturity, even when found inside a chicken may be eaten on Yom Tov.
The Gemara concludes that Rav is teaching: דף ו"א אמר רב הונא אמר רב

 unser נאשה נכם למדלת אפרות


 בכרע אמה אנא ממדלת אפרות


 Only an egg that was LAID can hatch a chick.

But an egg found INSIDE a chicken will NOT produce a chick.

If one is purchasing eggs for raising CHICKS

He may only be sold eggs that had been LAID

And was given

Which CANNOT produce chicks

Similarly…

If the buyer asked for

Which CAN produce chicks

Similarly, if the buyer asked for

- fertilized eggs, which can produce chicks, and was given

- unfertilized eggs, which cannot produce chicks, it is a makach teshuva – the transaction is null and void.

The practical application would be, if one is purchasing eggs for the purpose of raising chicks, he may only be sold eggs that had been laid by the chicken, and not those that were found inside the chicken.

Lemai nepesk matnas laminaka vomeira

The Gemara asks: What is Rav teaching with this statement?

Once an egg is laid, it is complete and ready.

This cannot be, because

אף בחול אסור לפי שלא נתפתחו עיניו

If the buyer asked for unferilized eggs, which cannot produce chicks, he may only be sold eggs that had been laid by the chicken, and not those that were found inside the chicken.

Afrorox beno bino bishchita

Afrorox bein derorim

 achievessh

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