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בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn 'ה קד ח' מסכת ביצה מסכת. Some of the topics we will learn about today:

The Gemara continues its discussion related to כיסוי הדם on Yom Tov, and discusses as well the laws related to שחיטה and כיסוי הדם for an animal called a כיסוי, which was considered a ספק בהמה זס חיה.

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

- As a general rule, one is מלאכה on Shabbos if he performs a creative act. If one performs an act on Shabbos which is קרבן חטאת a destructive act, they are not קרבן חטאת for that action.

מלאכה שאינה צריכה לגופה

Another rule in the מלאכה of Shabbos is that one is only חייב if they desire the same result as was done in the Mishkan. If, however, someone performs an act on Shabbos with a different intent as was done in the Mishkan, this is called a מלאכה שאינה מאכה שאינה, and there is a Machlokes in the gemara if one is חייב for such an action.

ספק had a ספק had a הכמים היים is a type of animal in which the כוי had a היה had a חיה a חיה. The Gemara in Chulin brings several opinions as to what type of animal the כוי במנוש actually was. Because of the ספק היים במדופה מחלם הומרות and a היים.

אתי עשה ודחי לא תעשה are מצוות עשה באוות לא תעשה and a מצוות לא תעשה are in conflict with one another, the rule is אתי עשה ודחי לא תעשה -The Mitzvas עשה, pushes aside, or overrides the מצוות לא תעשה so that one can perform the positive mitzva. סיסוי הדם
on Yom Tov

מקלקל



תלב - There are certain fats that are forbidden in a חלב. with a בהמה of כרת featen. These same fats are completely permissible in a חיה, a non-domesticated Kosher animal.

- חלה - When a person makes dough from one of the חלה - the five species of grain - wheat, barley, oats, rye, or spelt - he must separate a small portion, which must be given to the Kohen before he is allowed to eat the dough. This portion is called Challah. Like Terumah, Chalah may only be eaten by Kohanim and their families, while they are סהור. From the Torah, חלה applies only in Eretz Yisrael. However there is a Mitzva חלה to separate חלה even in Chutz LaAretz.





Review

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So let's review.....

Our Gemara begins with the final statement of the Mishna at the beginning of the Perek;

שאפר כירה מוכן הוא

רבה explains that this statement is not an explanation, but a new teaching, as if it would have read;

ואפר כירה מוכן הוא

Ashes from burning coals are permitted to be used for כיסוי הדם.

However, רב יהודה אמר רב, and a concurring ברייתא qualify this Halachah;

- לא שנו אלא שהוסק מערב יו"ט

Provided that the ashes were from coals that were burned before Yom Tov, because they were then prepared for any eventual needs.

אבל הוסק ביום טוב אסור

But if they were produced on Yom Tov, they would be forbidden to be used for ביסוי הדם, as they would be Muktze. Tosfos explains that the change from wood to ashes is considered נולד. However,

ואם ראוי לצלות בו ביצה מותר

If these ashes are hot enough to roast an egg, they may be used for כיסוי הדם. Rashi explains: They are NOT Muktzah, because, the ashes are fit for the same use as when they were wood, namely, cooking, which is permitted on Yom Tov.

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אלנה:
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The Braisa continues: הכניס עפר לגנתו ולחורבתו

מותר לכסות בו

If a person put earth in his garden before Yom Tov, this earth may be used for כיסוי הדם. Similarly

ואמר רב יהודה

מכניס אדם מלא קופתו עפר

ועושה בה כל צרכו

One may bring in a pile of earth and use it for all his needs. והוא שייחד לו קרן זוית

Provided that he designated a certain corner for the earth, because that indicates that he intends to use it on Yom Tov for general use.

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The Gemara now cites a Mishnah regarding the Halachos of Shechting an animal called a כפק, in which the ספק had a ספק whether it is Halachically considered a חיה or a בהמה ב.

It is forbidden to Shecht a כוי on Yom Tov, for maybe it is a חיה and requires כיסוי הדם, which is problematic with a סוי on Yom Tov, as the Gemara will soon explain.

ואם שחטו אין מכסין את דמו

And, if one did Shecht a כוי on Yom Tov, it is forbidden to perform כיסוי, as maybe the בהמה בהמה, and it is forbidden to handle the earth which is usually Muktzah on Yom Tov שלא לצורך.

5 Rabbah explains that the אפר כירה and the עפר בקרן זוית cannot be used, because,
אפר כירה מוכן לודאי ואין מוכן לספק
Which the Gemara later interprets as

אפר כירה דעתו לודאי ואין דעתו לספק He had in mind to use it for all eventual certain needs, but nor for eventual doubtful needs. Rabbah explains...
אפר כירה & עפר בקרן זוית
אפר כירה be used
Because,
אפר כירה מוכן לודאי
ואין מוכן לספק
אפר כינה דעט אוראי

As part of this discussion the Gemara entertained the thought that in the case of a חיה ודאי one would be allowed to crush earth for כיסוי הדם based on

- עשה דוחה לא תעשה

The מצות עשה or כיסוי הדם overrides the אל of doing כיסוי on Yom Tov. However, this is not so, because of the well-known רלל

אימר דאמרינן אתי עשה ודחי את לא תעשה

כגון מילה בצרעת א"נ סדין בציצית

דבעידנא דקא מעקר לאו קא מוקים לעשה

מעשה דוחה לא תעשה only applies where the two are done simultaneously. For example, in the case of מילה, while cutting off the צרעת he is simultaneously performing the מצוה of מילה, or in the case of עובר, while wearing the garment and being עובר on the אל סל מקיים the Mitzvah of מקיים ציצית.

However, in our case, he is first טובר on the אל of כתישה, and only later will he be מקיים the Mitzvah of כיסוי הדם.

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However, in our case,

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Review

6

the Mitzvah of כיסוי הדם



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And even in a case where he crushes the earth and covers the blood in one motion, it would not be permitted, because אין עשה דוחה את לא תעשה ועשה ועשה

A מצוות עשה cannot override another Mitzva, that is comprised of both a א משה and an עשה. In our case, the כיסוי הדם of עשה Tow which is both a לאו of לאו of עשה and an כל מלאכת עבודה לא תעשו of עשה ביום הראשון תשבות -

8 רמי בריה דרב ייבא gives yet another explanation of why we may not do כיסוי הדם on Yom Tov; גזירה משום התרת חלבו

If people would see that we allow כיסוי הדם on Yom Tov, they might mistakenly think that a כוי is a חיה ודאי, and would then permit the כוי of a כוי, which is forbidden in a בהמה, but permitted in a חיה.

However, during the week there is no such concern, because they will understand that it's a ספק, and we are מחמיר both ways. We do כיסוי because it might be a חיה, and we may not eat its because it might be a בהמה.

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9 תני רבי זירא - Rav Zeira added; לא כוי בלבד אמרו אלא אפילו שחט בהמה חיה ועוף ונתערבו דמן זה בזה אסור לכסותו ביום טוב עוב got mixed together, of which some is חייה and some is not - IF

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The Gemara continues:

אמר רבה שחט צפור מערב יו"ט אין מכסין אותו ביו"ט

If one slaughters a bird on Erev Yom Tov, the blood of this שחיטה may not be covered on Yom Tov itself, as the person should have covered the blood before Yom Tov.

Furthermore, not being able to cover the blood does not detract from one's Simchas Yom Tov, as the bird is still מותר באכילה, permissible to be eaten, even if the blood has not been covered.



11

However,

גלגל עיסה מערב יו"ט

מפריש ממנה חלתה ביום טוב

If one kneaded dough before Yom Tov, he may separate the חלה on Yom Tov, even though the חיום for separating the dough existed before Yom Tov. Rashi explains that although, separating חלה is considered a form of taking תרומות ומעשרות, which is forbidden on Yom Tov, Rabbah holds that the Chachamim did not include חלה in this איסור, as one is לכתחילה allowed to knead dough and bake fresh חלה on Yom Tov, and also to separate the nath as well. As such, חלה may even be separated from dough kneaded before Yom Tov.

אבוה דשמואל, however, disagrees and says; אפילו גלגל עיסה מערב יום טוב אפילו גלגל מפריש ממנה חלתה ביו"ט –

While חלה may be taken from dough kneaded on Yom Tov itself, it may not be taken from dough that was kneaded before Yom Tov.





