

In the previous דף we learned a מחלוקת about skinning a קרבן about skinning a שבת. when שבת falls on שבת:

ברוקה אם ברוקה האומאל בנו של ר' יוחנן בן ברוקה holds it may only be skinned up to the chest, that which is absolutely necessary to facilitate the bringing of the הכמים hold that it may be skinned entirely since it keeps the meat of the קרבן fresh and treated in a respectful way.



2 The אמרא apparently had a tradition that the חכמים supported their opinion from our משנה which allows for one to save the container of the ספרים along with the ספרים, from a burning building.



Rashi explains the rationale as follows.

We see from the Mishnah that once an איסור was permitted לצורך גבוה - to save the ספר for the sake of Hashem, it was also permitted

לצורך הדיוט - to save the container and the money inside, for his personal gain.

So too, once it is permitted to skin the קרבן פסח up to the chest אימורים - because it's necessary to remove the אימורים, the insides that need to be burned, it is permitted to skin the rest of the purpose of eating the meat later that evening, which is personal gain.











The Gemara questions this comparison. Saving the container, even with money inside, along with the מיסור מוקצה דרבנן a was permitted because it is only a איסור מוקצה דרבנן, but skinning the entire animal would not be permitted because skinning an animal is a מלאכה דאורייתא.



After the Gemara points out significant differences between the two cases, the Gemara concludes that we are talking about a case

- דשקיל ליה בברזי - he's removing the skin in thin strips which is also only an איסור דרבנן because איסור דרבנן - it is not the normal way to skin an animal.

The חכמים are merely comparing one אסור מדרבנן to another. As the חומים מתיר מדרבנן מחיר מדרבנן in the case of fire, so too were they מתיר אסור מדרבנן of skinning in an unusual manner in the case of הקרבן פסח.



The Mishnah continues;
ולהיכן מצילין אותן למבוי שאינו מפולש בן בתירא אומר אף למפולש –
The מחלוקת whether the seforim may only be brought into a closed מבוי or even an open מבוי.







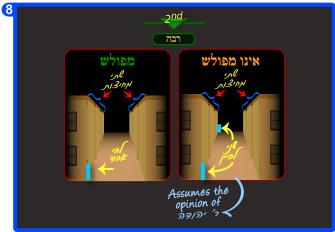




אמר רב חסדא שלש מחיצות ושני לחיין זהו מבוי שאינו מפולש -- both types of מבוי have מבוי both types of שלוש מחיצות ולחי אחד זהו מבוי המפולש - both types of מבוי have three walls but the closed מבוי has two poles on the fourth side, while the open מבוי has only one pole on the fourth side. This explanation assumes the opinion of ר' אליעזר that the only way to make it permissible to carry in a מבוי is by putting two poles on the fourth side.



אמר רבה שתי מחיצות ושני לחיין זהו מבוי שאינו מפולש, שתי מחיצות -2- אמר רבה שתי מחיצות ושני לחיין זהו מבוי both types of מבוי have two opposite walls, but the closed מבוי has a לחי on each un-walled side while the open מבוי has a pole only on one un-walled side. This explanation assumes the opinion of ר' יהודה that you may carry in a מבוי that has two opposite walls if each un-walled side has a לחי.



9 -3- אמר רב אשי שלש מחיצות ולחי אחד זה מבוי שאינו מפולש, שלש -3 both types of מבוי מפולש have three walls, but the closed מבוי has a pole on the fourth side and the open מבוי does not.











The next Mishnah teaches; מצילין מזון שלש סעודות – One may save three meals worth of food from a burning house to the חצר.



However, there is the following מחלוקת תנאים.

The ח"ק holds one may save only as many meals as you need from the time of the fire until the end of שבת. Therefore,

בלילי שבת מצילין מזון שלש סעודות

Friday night before he ate, he may save 3 meals,

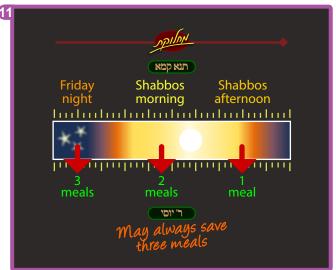
חודוע סעודות מצילין מזון שתי סעודות

Shabbos morning, he may save only 2 meals,

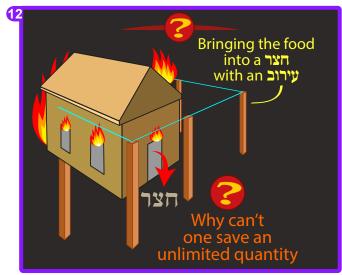
במנחה מזון סעודה אחת

Shabbos afternoon, he may save only one meal.

"ר' יוסי holds one may always save three meals.



Since we are talking about bringing the food into a אירוב with an עירוב, the גמרא explains why one may not save an unlimited quantity of food:











אמר רבא מתוך שאדם בהול על ממונו אי שרית ליה אתי לכבויי - Rava says that since a person is anxious about losing his money, if we allow him to take an unlimited amount he may get so caught up in saving everything, he will forget that today is שבת and extinguish the fire, which is a מלאכה.



The גמרא cites a Braisa which teaches a similar concern. - נשברה לו חבית בראש גגו

If a barrel of wine on his roof broke, he may place one כלי on the ground to catch the spilling wine. He may not bring additional כלים to catch more wine midair or at the edge of the roof -

- גזירה שמא יביא כלי דרך רשות הרבים

Due to concern that in his haste to bring more כלים he may inadvertently carry them through the רשות הרבים, which is a מלאכה דאורייתא.



- נזדמן לו אורחים

If he's expecting guests, he may bring additional כלים.

The ברייתא points out that he must invite the guests first and then save the wine, so that there is a need for the wine at the time he's saving it. He may not save it and then invite, because then there is NO need for the wine at the time he's saving it.

- ואין מערימין בכך, משום רבי יוסי בר יהודה אמרו מערימין

The ה"ק says one may not employ הערמה - Halachic subterfuge - invite guests who have already eaten and save more wine on account of them.

רבי יוסי בר יהודה says he may do that.











The מחלוקת suggests that this מחלוקת is directly related to the מחלוקת in a case of אותו ואת בנו שנפלו לבור -

An animal and its offspring fell into a pit on יום טוב. He cannot Shecht both of them because of the אותו ואת of איסור



דבי אליעזר says he may raise only one animal to Shecht it which is permitted on Yom Tov - and sustain the other animal in the בור.

רבי יהושע permits הערמה to save both animals. He raises one for the purpose of שחיטה, but does NOT shecht it. He may then raise the second animal under the PRETEXT of being unsatisfied with the first one.

In both cases we have a מחלוקת whether one may employ - Halachic subterfuge.



However, the גמרא differentiates between the two cases.

Perhaps רבי אליעזר only in the case of the animal in the בור, because there is an alternative - sustaining it in the בור, but he would permit it in the case of the spilling wine, where he has no other way of saving more wine.











Similarly, perhaps רבי יהושע permits הערמה only in the case of the animal in the בור to prevent צער בעלי חיים - the suffering of the animal, being in the בור all day, but he would not permit it in the case of the spilling wine, merely to prevent financial loss.



The גמרא records three more statements about saving food:

- הציל פת נקיה אין מציל פת הדראה

If you already saved three meals worth of high quality bread, you may not save any lower quality bread because we assume you would not eat it anyway. If you already saved low quality bread, you may save high quality bread, because it is preferable.



ם מצילין מיוה"כ לשבת אבל לא משבת ליוה"כ – מצילין מיוה"כ is on Friday, you may save food on יוה"כ to have for שבת, but when יוה"כ is on Sunday, you may not save food on שבת to ensure that you will have enough to break your fast after שבת; because you can get food after the fast.











- שכח פת בתנור וקידש עליו היום

If one forgot bread in the oven from before שבת, מצילין מזון שלש סעודות -

On שבת, he may remove only 3 meals.

He may also invite others to each remove מזון שלש סעודות.



However, he must remove the bread with a knife, rather than with the paddle used during the week. Even though - רדיית הפת חכמה ואינה מלאכה

Removing bread from an oven is not considered a מלאכה, it should be taken down with a שינוי - in an unusual manner, so that it does not appear like a

לובדא דחול - a weekday activity.



The שבת concludes with four statements about דף meals: לעולם ישכים אדם להוצאת שבת -

A person should always wake up early on Friday to shop and prepare for the שבת meals.











ב 25

- חייב אדם לבצוע על שתי ככרות

One should say לקטו לחם over two חלות, as it says לקטו לחם משנה - they gathered a double portion. However, רב כהנא's minhag was to cut only one of them.



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- רבי זירא הוה בצע אכולה שירותיה

R' Zeira's custom was to cut a piece of Challah large enough for the entire meal, and since that was NOT how he cut bread on a weekday he was not worried of appearing gluttonous.

אכי ורבי אסי would use the עירוב bread when they had an opportunity to do so,

- הואיל ואיתעביד בה חדא מצוה ליתעביד בה מצוה אחרינא

It is appropriate to do a second מצוה with something that was already used to do one מצוה. α







