

Our Shiur began with the גמרא reviewing that which we learned on the previous Daf;

- אמר מר בשר אע"פ שיש שם בהרת ימול דברי ר' יאשיה

The ברייתא learns from the extra word בשב that one may cut off ברית מילה in the act of performing a ברית מילה.

The גמרא asks

?הא למה לי קרא דבר שאינו מתכוין הוא

Why do we need a פסוק to teach that this is permissible? After all, it's a דבר שאינו מתכוין - an unintentional act, which is always מותר?

2 At first אביי answers that ר' יאשיה holds like ר' יהודה that א י holds like בסוק to permit it. פסוק to permit it. שיי who holds

דבר שאינו מתכוין מותר would use בשר to teach that one may cut off the צרעה in the act of מילה even intentionally.

Ultimately, אביי agrees with רבא that even "ש would need the פסוק. because the removal of the צרעת is a צרעת – an inevitable result, which אסור agrees is אסור.

The אב" records the same discussion between רבא and אב" with regard to removing צרעת by doing normal activities like tying his shoes tightly, which we learn from a the Posuk לעשות that it's permitted.

Ultimately everybody agrees that we need the פסוק to teach that it is permissible since it is a צרעת that the צרעת will be removed, and would be.















As part of this overall discussion the Gemara teaches regarding עשה דוחה לא תעשה - A positive commandment overrides a negative commandment, only when there is no way to be מקיים the עשה without being אפשר לקיים שניהם - However, if there is an alternative - אפשר לקיים שניהם - He must be מקיים the עשה in a way that will not necessitate being אנבר on the לא תעשה on the עובר.

The גמרא again returns to a Braisa on the previous Daf which taught; יום טוב אינה דוחה אלא בזמנה בלבד –

Only מילה on the 8th day overrides יום טוב, but not a מילה after the 8th day.

מנא הני מילי - what is the source for this

After all, shouldn't the מצות עשה of מילה override the לא תעשה of מילה override the יום טוב of מלאכה

5 The גמרא suggests four answers:
-1- We compare it to נותר, where the פסוק states;
- לא תותירו ממנו עד בוקר והנותר ממנו עד בוקר באש תשרופו

We learn from there, that the leftovers of the קרבן פחש which was brought on a weekday may not be burned on the next morning, which is the first day of יום טוב, but must wait for חול המועד – the next morning which is חול המועד – the next morning which is חול המועד לשריפתו.

So too, the מילה whose time was on a weekday some time before יום טוב cannot now override יום טוב, but should wait until a weekday morning.

-2- From the Posuk עולת שבת בשבתו we learn ולא עולת חול בשבת.

A קרבן עולה of Friday - a weekday - may not be burned on the חבת Friday night, which is שבת. So too, מילה whose time was on a weekday some time before יום טוב, cannot now override יום טוב.

- -3- When the Torah permits certain מלאכה on יום טוב, it says מילה שלא בימנה specifically to exclude מילה שלא בימנה.
- -4- רב אשי explains that יום טוב is actually both a לא תעשה, as it is written:

רעשו אתעשו - You shall not do any work - and an as it says

שבתון - Yom Tov is a day of rest. Therefore, אין עשה דוחה את לא תעשה ועשה -

An עשה and an לא תעשה and an עשה.















7 The אמר next refers to the end of the Mishnah at the beginning of the perek, where ר' עקיבא disagrees with 'ר' regarding אליעזר and says;
אמר ר' עוסירא. כל מלארה שאפשר לענשותה מערר שרת אינה דותה

כלל אמר ר' עקיבא, כל מלאכה שאפשר לעשותה מערב שבת אינה דוחה את השבת -

Any work that can be done before Shabbos, does not override Shabbos.

- שאי אפשר לעשותה מערב שבת דוחה את השבת

That which cannot be done before Shabbos does override Shabbos.

In other words, the preparations may not be done on Shabbos - only the מילה itself may be done on Shabbos.

The Mishnah in מסכת פסחים cites ר' עקיבא making the same statement regarding קרבן פסח, that the preparations - such as bringing it to ירושלים - may not be done on Shabbos. The שחיטה, which cannot be done before, because it must be done on "ד ניסן - the fourteenth day of Nissan - may be done on Shabbos.

Regarding both statements אמר רב יהודה אמר רב הלכה כרבי עקיבא -The Halachah follows R' Akiva.

- וצריכא וצריכא - It needed to be taught in both cases, because each has a חומרא - a stringency for which we might think that even the preparations override Shabbos.

קרבן פסח is more stringent in that one who does not bring the קרבן פסח is liable for כרת -whereas not doing מילה on the eighth day does not make one liable for כרת.

is more stringent in that

13 – היתות עליה מילה covenants were made over ברית מילה ברית מילה, but not over קרבן פסח.

שנה the משנה:

עושין כל צרכי מילה בשבת מוהלין ופורעין ומוצצין – Uwe may do all parts of the מילה, including cutting the foreskin - פריעה – peeling back the membrane under the foreskin - and מציצה – drawing the blood out of the wound.

The Gemara points out, that when the תוא says כל צרכי מילה says מילה ALL parts of מילה, he means to teach that you can even cut away א המילה שאינן מעכבין את המילה – pieces of skin that do not affect the validity of the מילה, so long as the מוהל has not stopped the original act of מילה.















- The גמרא has three suggestions of who is the גמרא that does not permit going back after the מילה to cut the ציצין שאינן מעכבין את the extra pieces of skin that do not affect the validity of the ברית:
 - -1- It is רבי ישמעאל בנו של רבי יוחנן בן ברוקא who holds that one may only skin a קרבן פסח on שבת until the chest, which is all that is necessary to remove the אימורים, the insides that need to be burned. He may not go back for further skinning is not a צורך מצוה.

The אמרא rejects this because perhaps he would permit cutting more skin for a ברית מילה since it fulfills – זה א-לי ואנוהו ברית מילה beautiful, which would be considered part of the original Mitzvah which is. דוחה שבת דוחה.

The Gemara cites a Braisa which elaborates; וה א-לי ואנוהו - We interpret as - התנאה לפניו במצוות - Beautify the Mitzvos. עשה לפניו - Make before Him; אים - מוכה נאה ושופר נאה ציצית נאה - a beautiful Succah, Lulav, Shofar, and Tzizis; אים - A beautiful Torah Scroll, ומור בו לשמו - And write in it for His sake, וכתוב בו לשמו - With beautiful ink, with a beautiful pen, and an expert Sofer, וכורכו בשיראין נאין - And wrap the Sefer Torah in beautiful silks.

אבא שאול אומר - Abba Shaul offers a different interpretation which does not relate to our topic.

לו - הוי דומה לו - be like Him - like Hashem. Rashi explains the word אני והוא as a contraction of the words אני והוא - I and He - which means to emulate Hashem's ways.

- מה הוא חנון ורחום אף אתה היה חנון ורחום

Like Hashem, be gracious and compassionate.

The אמרא rejects this because in that case there is no need for חילול שבת to begin with - he does not need to go at all. Perhaps מחלל שבת would agree that once you are allowed to be מחלל שבת to do the ברית, you can cut all the extra pieces away as well.















Finally, the אמרא suggests it is the רבנן who hold that the word יהמיד in the context of לחם הפנים means that the bread must be on the שולחן constantly without any break. Therefore, during the weekly changing of the לחם הפנים, they would do it in a way of

י אלו מושכין ואלו מניחין one group of שלחן would pull the loaves of the previous week off the שלחן, and at the very same time another group of שלחן would put the new loaves on the שלחן. Here too, if there is any break in the איל, the act is considered over and he may not go back to cut the extra pieces of skin because it's a separate act.



The מילה also teaches that if a מוהל starts to do a מילה during מילה at the end of שבת, but does not have enough time to finish the ברין השבת, he is חייב כרת for cutting the person in violation of שבת, since in the end he did not do the מצוה.



We return to the Mishnah; מוצצין – we draw blood from the wound.

ונחנין עליה איספלנית וכמון - And we put on the wound a bandage with crushed cumin, which helps in the healing process. which helps in the healing process. - האי אומנא דלא מייץ סכנה היא ועברינן ליה - - האי אומנא דלא מייץ האי

A מוהל who does not do מציצה puts the baby's life in danger, and should be removed. The very reason that we are permitted to violate שבח by drawing this blood is because it's a סכנה - a danger to the baby's life - Similar to the bandage with cumin, which if not done poses a danger to the baby's life.

After אב" and רבא debate which type of ointment works best, the קרעינהו בני מניומי אסיא למנייהו tells us that -The family of a certain doctor tore their clothing, since רבא was revealing medical information and the people won't





