

Chullin – Simanim

פרק ה – אותו ואת בנו

דף פג – 83 Daf

1. Four times a year, a seller must disclose a prior sale of the animal's parent or offspring

The next Mishnah teaches that on four days a year – the days before עצרת, Pesach, Shavuot, and Rosh Hashanah – a seller who already sold an animal's mother or daughter for *shechitah* that day must inform the next buyer. Since these are major Yom Tov preparations, the first animal will likely be *shechted* that day, raising the prohibition of אותו ואת בנו. Rebbe Yehudah limits this requirement to sales made on the same day, but if the first sale occurred on a previous day, he need not inform the buyer. Still, if he sold the mother to a groom and the daughter to his bride, he must notify the second buyer, since both are likely to be *shechted* the same day. On these four days, משיטין את הטבח בעל כרחו – *we force a butcher to shecht against his will*, even if only a small portion of an expensive animal was sold. Therefore, if it dies, the buyer loses his portion. The Gemara proceeds to explain how the buyer acquired his portion without משיבה – *pulling near*.

2. The day follows the night regarding אותו ואת בנו

The next Mishnah states: regarding the “one day” written about the prohibition of אותו ואת בנו – *the day follows the night* (i.e., each “day” begins and ends at nightfall). Rebbe Shimon ben Zoma *darshened* that the term “יום אחד” – *one day* is mentioned both in מעשה בראשית and regarding אותו ואת בנו. Just as in בראשית, where יוהי – *there was evening* and then בוקר – *there was morning* establishes that the morning follows the night, the same applies to אותו ואת בנו. A Baraisa explains why this *derashah* was necessary. Since אותו ואת בנו appears in a section discussing *korbanos*, one might have thought that אותו ואת בנו follows the law of *korbanos*, where the night follows the day (because the Torah requires eating a קרבן תודה “that day,” and says not to leave over any of it “until morning,” indicating that the night is part of “that day”). The *gezeirah shavah* from מעשה בראשית teaches to follow the בראשית model.

פרק ו – כסוי הדם

3. כסוי הדם applies only to *chullin* and not *kodashim*

The sixth Perek discusses the *mitzvah* of כסוי הדם – *covering the blood* of a *shechted* חיה or bird. It states: כסוי הדם – *the mitzvah of covering the blood applies both in Eretz Yisroel and outside Eretz Yisroel*, whether or not the Mikdash stands, but only to חולין animals, and not *kodashim*. It applies to חיות and birds (but not בהמות). The Gemara suggests that *kodashim* is excluded because Rebbe Zeira ruled: השוחט צריך שיתן עפר למטה ועפר – *one who shechts must place earth under the blood and earth above it*. Earth cannot be placed under the blood of a *korban* bird on the מזבח: permanently placed earth would improperly alter the מזבח's structure, and temporary earth would constitute a problematic חציצה. Although placing earth beneath the blood is ordinarily not מעבב, it is מעבב here, since it is impossible to fulfill properly (because it is “אין ראוי לבילה”). However, the Gemara challenges this explanation, because one could scrape the blood off the מזבח and perform כסוי properly! Therefore, the exclusion of *kodashim* is explained differently on the next Daf.

Siman – Pogo Stick

The Chol Hamoed **pogo stick performer**, who went to purchase a cow *erev* Yom Tov and was told that the mother was sold earlier that day, asked if it was sold before or after nightfall because, אותו ואת בנו, the new day starts at night, and needed the meat to have the strength to do his double-flip **דם כיסוי** trick on חיות and birds that are חולין, skipping the ones that are קדשים.

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Pogo Stick



The Chol Hamoed **pogo stick performer**, who went to purchase a cow *erev Yom Tov* and was told that the mother was sold earlier that day, asked if it was sold before or after nightfall because, **for אותו ואת בנו**, the new day starts at night, and needed the meat to have the strength to do his double-flip **הדם כיסוי** trick **on חיות** and birds that are **חולין**, skipping the ones that are **קדשים**.

3 things to remember

1. Four times a year, a seller must disclose a prior sale of the animal's parent or offspring
2. The day follows the night regarding אותו ואת בנו
3. **הדם כסוי** applies only to *chullin* and not *kodashim*

