Bechoros – Simanim
פרק ט – מעשר בהמה

Daf 57 – דף נז

1. Animals which are exempt from מעשר בהמה

The next Mishnah states: הכל נכנסין לדיר להתעשר – *all* animals *must enter the pen to be tithed,* with the following exceptions: כלאים – *a crossbreed* (e.g., of a male goat and female sheep), a *tereifah*, יוצא דופן - *one born by Caesarean section,* מחוסר זמן – *one lacking the time* necessary before it is fit for a *korban* (i.e., it is fewer than eight days old), and היתום – *an "orphan,"* one whose mother died or was *shechted* before giving birth to it. Rebbe Yehoshua says that even if the mother was *shechted* and its hide is still intact, it is not considered an orphan, as the Gemara will explain. A Baraisa presents the *derashos* which disqualify the Mishnah's listed cases from being used as *korbanos*. A *gezeirah shavah* between *korbanos* and מעשר בהמה ("תחת השבט" and "תחת אמו") teaches that these are also excluded from מעשר בהמה. Additionally, just as *tereifah* is excluded from מעשר בהמה (because an animal with a severed hind leg cannot "pass under the staff"), a *tereifah* is likewise disqualified from being used as a *korban*.

2. Cases which are subject to מעשר בהמה despite being disqualified as *korbanos* (ex. נעבד)

The Mishnah's expression that "all" animals enter the pen for *maaser* means to include the cases in the following Baraisa: הרובע והנרבע – *an animal who had relations with a person, or one with whom a person had relations,* והמוקצה והנעבד – *or one designated* for idolatry *or was* itself *worshipped*, והאתנן והמחיר – *or one* given as *payment* for a זונה *or* as a dog's *exchange*, or a טומטום or an אנדרוגינוס, all of them enter the pen for מעשר בהמה. [Rebbe Shimon exempts a טומטום and אנדרוגינוס.] Although our Tanna derives from the *gezeirah shavah* (תחת תחת) that animals disqualified as *korbanos* are exempt from מעשר בהמה, and the above cases are also disqualified as *korbanos*, the Torah specifically subjected these to *maaser* in the *passuk*: "כי משחתם בהם מום בם לא ירצו לכם" – *for their corruption is in them, a blemish in them*. Rebbe Yishmael's yeshiva taught: כל מקום שנאמר בו השחתה אינו אלא דבר ערוה ועבודה זרה – *wherever* the word *"השחתה" is said in* [the Torah]*, it* [refers] *to nothing but immorality or idolatry*. Since the *passuk* compares מומין with "השחתה", we derive that wherever a מום does not disqualify an animal (i.e., מעשר בהמה, which is sanctified even as a בעל מום), cases of "השחתה" are also not excluded from it.

3. שלש גרנות למעשר בהמה, and Rosh Hashanah re: מעשר בהמה

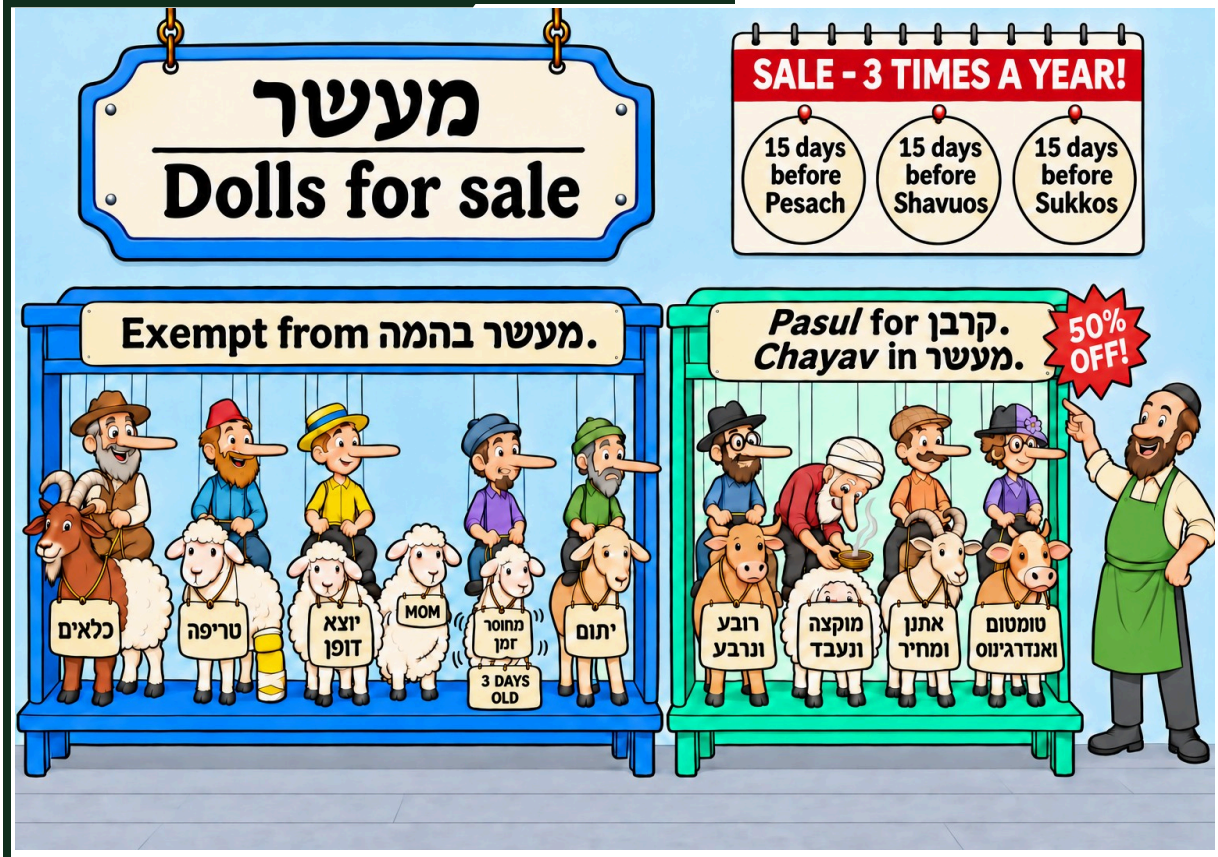
The next Mishnah states: שלש גרנות למעשר בהמה – *there are three designated dates for מעשר בהמה*, as explained below. Rebbe Akiva says these times are בפרס הפסח – *when it is halfway to Pesach* (i.e., fifteen days prior), fifteen days before Shavuos, and fifteen days before Succos. Ben Azzai says the dates are the twenty-ninth of Adar, the first of Sivan, and the twenty-ninth of Av. Rebbe Elazar and Rebbe Shimon say they are the first of Nissan, the first of Sivan, and the twenty-ninth of Elul. [It is not the first of Tishrei, since it is Rosh Hashanah, and מעשר בהמה cannot be designated on Yom Tov.] Animals born in one year may not be tithed with animals born in another year. Tannaim debate when the new year begins for מעשר בהמה. Rebbe Meir says it is the first of Elul. Ben Azzai says: האלולים מתעשרים בפני עצמן – *those* [born in] *Elul are tithed by themselves*. He is uncertain if the year begins in Elul, like Rebbe Meir holds, or in Tishrei, like the third view in the Mishnah. Animals born before the "גורן" may be combined with those born after it; the law of גרנות is only that once the גורן arrives, one may not sell or *shecht* his animals until *maaser* is removed.

Siman - Nose

The store selling **long nosed** dolls riding on **animals exempt from מעשר בהמה** had a half off sale on dolls with **animals disqualified for *korbanos* but חייב in מעשר בהמה** which they held **three times a year at each of the designated times to take מעשר.**

DAF 57 | דף נז

Nose



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3 things to remember

1. **Animals which are exempt from מעשר בהמה**
2. **Cases which are subject to מעשר בהמה despite being disqualified as *korbanos* (ex. נעבד)**
3. **שלש גרנות למעשר בהמה, and Rosh Hashanah re: מעשר בהמה**

