



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

### Shekalim Daf Chuf

#### MISHNA – HALACHA GIMMEL

- An animal found between Yerushalayim and Megdal Eider, or that distance away from Yerushalayim in any direction, if the found animals are male, they are to be treated as Olos. The females are to be treated as Shelamim. **R' Yehuda** says, within 30 days before Pesach, an animal that is found of the type fit to be used as a Pesach is treated as a Pesach.
- Initially, the finder of the animal was required to pay for the nesachim to be brought with the found animal. This caused people to leave the lost animals where they were. Beis Din then instituted that that nesachim are paid for from the funds of the tzibbur.
  - **R' Shimon** says, Beis Din instituted 7 things, and this was one of them.
    - They also instituted that if a goy sends nesachim for his korbon Olah, we accept it. If he doesn't, it is paid for by the tzibbur.
    - They also instituted, if a ger died and left over korbanos to be brought on the Mizbe'ach, if he left over money for nesachim, we use that money. If he did not leave over money, the nesachim are paid for by the tzibbur.
    - Also, it is a stipulation of Beis Din that when a Kohen Gadol dies, his daily mincha is paid for by the tzibbur. **R' Yehuda** says it is brought from the money of his heirs and is offered complete at one time (rather than in halves, which is how it is brought when the Kohen Gadol is alive).
    - Also, that the Kohanim may use the wood and salt of Hekdesh to cook and salt their kodashim meat.
    - Also, that the ashes of the parah adumah are not subject to me'ilah.
    - Finally, that the passul bird korbanos are replaced from funds of the tzibbur. **R' Yose** says, the seller of the birds must replace birds that have become passul.

#### GEMARA

- **R' Hoshaya Rabbah** says that the found animal is not itself brought as a korbon. The Mishna is discussing where one wants to make sure Hekdesh does not lose out, and is therefore willing to give an animal for all possible korbanos. He does so by removing the kedusha onto money, and then purchasing 2 animals. **R' Yochanan** said, we cannot let him redeem an animal that has no mum. Rather, the animals themselves are brought as korbanos and we follow the majority of korbanos brought from that animal – the males as Olos, and the females as Shelamim.
  - **Q:** Shelamim are brought from males and females, so why do we assume the males are brought as Olos!? **A:** We let the animal get a mum and then redeem it. He then brings 2 animals, one as an Olah and one as a Shelamim, to account for all possibilities. **A2: R' Ze'irah** said, just like Beis Din made a stipulation that leftover chatas funds are used for Olos, they have likewise stipulated that lost male animals are brought as Olos.
    - **Q: R' Yose** asked, according to **R' Ze'irah** we may very well be intentionally removing the kedusha of a Shelamim and replacing it with the kedusha of an Olah, which is not allowed!? **A: R' Yaakov bar Acha** said, since this is done based on a stipulation of Beis Din, it is not considered to be an intentional changing of kedusha.
- **R' Yasa** said, I heard **R' Yehuda** ask, what is the halacha if one separates a shekel and then dies before giving it? **Shmuel** said, it is used for the purchase of voluntary korbanos. Also, if a Kohen Gadol has excess money that he had separated for the purchase of his "minchas chavitin", **R'**

**Yochanan** says that the money must be destroyed, and **R' Elazar** says it is used to buy voluntary korbanos. Finally, regarding the mincha of the Kohen Gadol, **R' Yochanan** says he first splits it in two, and then makes it kadosh, but **Reish Lakish** says that he first makes the whole thing kadosh, and then he splits it in half.

- **Q:** A Mishna says, if a Kohen Gadol brought the first half of his Mincha in the morning and then died, if a new Kohen Gadol was appointed on that day, he must bring his own half for the afternoon Mincha, and his second half is destroyed. According to **R' Yochanan**, this should not be the case, because only half of it became kadosh!? **A:** **R' Yochanan** holds that even leftover money for the Mincha is destroyed. Surely, the flour, even though not yet kadosh, must be destroyed as well.
- **Q:** The Mishna says, in this case there are 2 halves that are offered, and 2 halves that are destroyed (one from each Kohen Gadol). The 2 halves to be destroyed must be left overnight and then burned. According to **Reish Lakish**, they should be burned as passul right away (they were kadosh and now cannot be offered) without waiting overnight!? **A:** He holds like **R' Yishmael**, who says that it is burned immediately, even before being left overnight.
- A Braisa says, before a Kohen does the Avodah for the first time, he must bring this Minchas Chavitin, on his own. If a Kohen does the Avodah before bringing this Mincha, the Avodah is still valid.
  - **R' Mana** said, if a Kohen who was set to do the Avodah for the first time was appointed as the Kohen Gadol, he must bring 2 Minchas Chavitin – one for the first time doing the Avodah, and one for the daily chiyuv of the Kohen Gadol.
  - A pasuk teaches that this Mincha must be baked during the day, not before daybreak.
    - **Q:** A Mishna says that we appoint people to bake the Mincha before daybreak!? **A:** **R' Chiya bar Acha** said, they boil the water then, but they don't bake until daytime.
  - **R' Yasa says in the name of R' Chanina** that the Mincha is first fried and then baked. **R' Acha says in the name of R' Chanina**, the Mincha is first baked and then fried.
- We mentioned previously that if a Kohen Gadol died during the day, the newly appointed Kohel Gadol brings his own Minchas Chavitin in the afternoon. The Gemara now says, this is not only if he died. A Braisa explains, even if the Kohen Gadol got a mum and was therefore replaced, the replacement Kohen Gadol brings his Mincha then as well. However, if the first Kohen Gadol was replaced temporarily because of tumah, the replacement would not bring his own Mincha.
- A Braisa says, **R' Yehuda** says, we learn from the pasuk that if the Kohen Gadol dies and there is no immediate replacement, a daily minchas chavitin is still brought from the Kohen Gadol's estate. **R' Shimon** says, it is brought from the money of the tzibbur.