



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

Beitzah Daf Beis

MESECHTA BEITZAH

PEREK BEITZAH SHENOLDA -- PEREK RISHON

MISHNA

- **B" S** say that an egg that was laid on Yom Tov may be eaten that very day. **B" H** say that it may not.
- **B" S** say that one is chayuv for possessing even a kezayis of "se'or" (chametz that has the ability to make something else chametz, like yeast), and for possessing a koseves (date) sized piece of chametz on Pesach. **B" H** say one is chayuv for possessing either of those in the amount of a kezayis.
- **B" S** say, one may shecht a chaya or a bird on Yom Tov and then dig up dirt with a shovel to cover its blood. **B" H** say that one may only shecht a chaya or bird on Yom Tov if he has dirt prepared from before Yom Tov to use to cover the blood. **B" H** agree, that if one did shecht the chaya or bird without having dirt prepared, that he may at that time dig up dirt with a shovel to use to cover the blood, "because the ash of an oven is considered to be prepared" (the Gemara will explain this phrase and its choice of placement here in the Mishna).

GEMARA

- **Q:** What type of chicken laid the egg on Yom Tov? If the Mishna is discussing an chicken that stands to be shechted, why would **B" H** say that the egg is assur? The egg is a piece of something that itself is prepared to be used as food on Yom Tov (it is like taking a slice of bread from the loaf), and would not be considered muktzeh!? If the Mishna is discussing a chicken that is meant to stay alive and lay eggs, why would **B" S** say the egg is mutar? The egg is clearly not prepared for Yom Tov use and is therefore muktzeh!? Although we may be able to answer that **B" S** doesn't hold of muktzeh, the Gemara at this point feels that even one who doesn't hold of muktzeh (something which existed before Yom Tov, but which was not prepared for use on Yom Tov) does hold of "nolad" (something which did not even exist before Yom Tov is surely assur). If so, why does **B" S** allow the egg to be eaten? **A: R' Nachman** said, the Mishna is discussing a chicken that is meant to lay eggs. Still **B" S** hold it is mutar, because they hold like **R' Shimon** who does not hold of muktzeh, and one who does not hold of muktzeh similarly does not hold of nolad. **B" H**, on the other hand, hold like **R' Yehuda**, who does hold of muktzeh.
 - **Q:** We find that **R' Nachman** says regarding Shabbos that **B" S** hold like **R' Yehuda** and **B" H** hold like **R' Shimon**!? **A:** Regarding Shabbos where there is an anonymous Mishna that says like **R' Shimon** (which would mean that we pasken that way), **R' Nachman** says that **B" H** hold like **R' Shimon** (since we pasken like **B" H**, we want the anonymous Mishna to follow his shita). Regarding Yom Tov, where there is an anonymous Mishna that says like **R' Yehuda**, he says that **B" H** hold like **R' Yehuda**.
 - **Q:** Why would **Rebbi** (who set up the Mishnayos) want to pasken that there is no Halacha of muktzeh on Shabbos, but there is one on Yom Tov? **A:** People are very stringent regarding Shabbos, and there is therefore no need for added stringencies. People are not as stringent regarding Yom Tov, and the added stringency was therefore necessary.

- **Q:** Based on this, the Mishna is discussing a chicken that is meant to lay eggs, and the reason that **B”H** say the egg is assur is because of muktzeh. If so, why set up the machlokes regarding an egg that is laid? The same machlokes of muktzeh would apply to the chicken itself (if one wanted to shecht it on Yom Tov)!? **A:** By setting up the machlokes regarding the egg, the Mishna is teaching the chiddush that **B”S** does not even hold of “nolad”.
 - **Q:** Why not state the machlokes regarding the chicken itself, to teach that **B”H** say it is assur in that case as well (even when it is plain muktzeh, and not nolad)? If you will answer that teaching a leniency is more important (it shows how far the leniency is taken), then why not just say both cases in the Mishna? Say, a chicken and its egg: **B”S** say they are mutar and **B”H** say they are assur!?
- **A2: Rabbah** said, the Mishna is discussing a case when Yom Tov was on Sunday, and was discussing a chicken that is meant to be slaughtered (and is therefore not muktzeh). **Rabbah** says, that any egg that is laid today was completed yesterday. The machlokes is therefore regarding the Halacha of preparing from Shabbos to Yom Tov. **B”H** hold the egg is therefore assur.
 - **Q: Abaye** asked, based on this, an egg laid on Yom Tov that is not on a Sunday should be mutar, and yet we know that it is assur!? **A:** It is assur as a gezeirah for a case when Yom Tov is on a Sunday.
 - **Q:** If so, an egg that is laid on Shabbos should be mutar (because it was completed on Friday)!? **A:** It is assur as a gezeirah for when Yom Tov was on Friday.
 - **Q:** A Braisa says that if one shechts a chicken on Yom Tov and finds completed eggs inside, they are mutar to be eaten. We see from here that no gezeirah was instituted!? **A:** The case of finding complete eggs inside a slaughtered chicken is not common, and we don’t make a gezeirah in an uncommon case.
- **A3: R’ Yosef** said, **B”H** say the egg is assur as a gezeirah to prevent one from eating fruit that fell from the tree on Yom Tov (the egg coming from a chicken is similar to the fruit coming from the tree).
 - **Q: Abaye** asked, eating fallen fruit is itself a gezeirah to prevent one from picking fruit off the tree. How can we institute a gezeirah on top of another gezeirah!? **A:** The egg from the chicken was part of the original gezeirah when it was instituted on fallen fruit. Therefore, it is one gezeirah.
- **A4: R’ Yitzchak** said, **B”H** say the egg is assur as a gezeirah to prevent one from drinking juice that flowed from a fruit on Yom Tov.
 - **Q: Abaye** asked, drinking such juice is itself only assur as a gezeirah to prevent one from squeezing juice from a fruit. How can we institute a gezeirah on top of another gezeirah!? **A:** The egg from the chicken was part of the original gezeirah when it was instituted on juice that flowed from a fruit. Therefore, it is one gezeirah.