



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

Beitzah Daf Chuf Hey

- **Rabbah bar R' Huna in the name of Rav** said, if one closes the feeder to a stream of water before Yom Tov (so no new water or fish can enter on Yom Tov), and then finds fish in the water on Yom Tov, the fish are mutar (the act of closing the feeder is his preparation of these fish for Yom Tov use).
 - **R' Chisda** said, based on **Rav's** Halacha we can say that if a wild animal goes into an orchard to give birth before Yom Tov, no preparatory designation is needed for the baby.
 - **Q: R' Nachman** asked, there is a big difference between this case and the case of **Rav**, because no act was done here, whereas a real act was done in **Rav's** case!? **Q2:** A Braisa says that **Shmaya and Avtalyon** said that a preparatory designation *is* needed for the baby in such a case!? **TEYUFTA!**
 - **Q:** There is another Braisa that says that **B"S** and **B"H** both agree that a preparatory designation would *not* be needed for the baby in this case!?
A: The first Braisa means that a designation is needed for the mother. The second Braisa means that one is not needed for the baby.
 - **Q:** Designation would not be enough for the mother, because it needs to actually be trapped!? **A: R' Nachman bar Yitzchak** said, both Braisos refer to the baby. The first Braisa is discussing an orchard that is far from the city, and the second Braisa refers to an orchard near the city (which is considered to be automatically prepared without further designation).

MISHNA

- An animal that is in danger of dying may not be shechted on Yom Tov unless there remains enough time during the day to eat a kezayis of its meat after it is roasted. **R' Akiva** says, it may be shechted as long as there is enough time to eat a kezayis of its raw meat from the area of the shechita.
- If one shechted an animal out in the field on Yom Tov, one should not carry in the animal on a pole (carried by 2 people, because it is degrading to the Yom Tov), but should rather carry it in limb by limb in his hands.

GEMARA

- **Rami bar Abba** said, a Korbon Olah must be skinned and cut into pieces before being brought onto the Mizbe'ach, and the same should be done by butchers preparing for human consumption. We learn from the Olah proper manners, that one should not eat the meat of an animal until it has been skinned and cut into pieces.
 - **Q:** Is he teaching us manners or a Halacha (that we must check the entire animal for possible signs of treifah before eating it)? You can't say that he comes to argue on **R' Huna** who says that an animal is presumed not to be a treifah unless found otherwise, because in our Mishna **R' Akiva** says that one may eat from the "beis tvichasa" (the place of the shechita), which means one can eat from the animal before it is skinned!?
A: R' Akiva may be referring to the "place of digestion" (i.e. the stomach), which does need skinning before being eaten, and is therefore not a proof to **R' Huna**.

- **Q: R' Chiya** taught that **R' Akiva** refers to the place of the shechita!? **A: Rami bar Abba** was teaching us proper manners.
- **Rami bar Abba** said, the “chatzuva” grass (whose roots grow straight down) “cut the legs” of the reshaim (they are punished for not learning from the grass not to steal); the young trees (whose fruit may not be eaten for 3 years, and thereby teach patience) “cut the legs” of butchers (who don’t thoroughly check for signs of treifah), and of those who have tashmish with a niddah (they both don’t have the patience to wait); and the “turmusu” (which is bitter and must be cooked 7 times before it becomes sweet) “cuts the legs” of the Yidden, who had to be punished 7 times for worshipping avodah zarah and didn’t do teshuva.
- A Braisa says in the name of **R' Meir**, the Torah was given to the Yidden because they are strong-willed people. A Braisa taught in the yeshiva of **R' Yishmael** says a similar idea as well. This is also in line with what **Reish Lakish** said, that there are 3 things that are difficult to win against: the Yidden from among all the nations, the dog from among the animals, and the chicken from among the birds. Some also add the goat from among the small animals. Others also add the “tzlaf” from among the trees.

SHACHATA BASADEH LO YIVI'ENAH B'MOT

- A Braisa says, on Yom Tov (so as not to degrade the Yom Tov): a blind man should not go out with his stick, a shepherd should not go out with his bag, and a man or woman should not be carried out on a chair (as was done for prestigious people).
 - **Q: We find that R' Yaakov bar Idi** and others allowed the carrying out of great men who were needed to give shiurim!? **A: For such people there is a communal need and it is allowed. The Braisa is not speaking about such people.**
 - **R' Nachman** asked **Chama bar Ada** to visit **R' Yakov bar Idi** and ask him what the Halacha is regarding carrying one out on a chair on Yom Tov. By the time he got there, **R' Yakov bar Idi** had passed away. He asked the question to **R' Zrika**, who said that it is allowed as long as the chair is not carried on the people’s shoulders (it should be carried in their hands).
 - **Q: We find that R' Nachman** allowed his wife, Yalta, to be carried in her chair on people’s shoulders on Yom Tov!? **A: She was different because she was afraid to have her chair carried by hand (it was less secure).**
 - **Ameimar** and **Mar Zutra** were carried on people’s shoulders on Yom Tov because of fear as well. Others say they were carried in that way to get them to their place in the Beis Medrash quicker, so that the people would be allowed to sit down.