



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

### Chagigah Daf Ches

- The Braisa said, that **B"H** hold that the Korbon Chagigah may be brought from maaser money.
  - **Q:** The Chagigah is an obligatory korbon, and as such should not be allowed to be brought from maaser money!? **A: Ulla** said, **B"H** is referring to where one wants to spend more on the Chagigah than the minimum required amount. That excess may be from maaser money.
    - **Chizkiya** said that if one needs a lot of Chagigah meat (he has alot of people to feed), the first animal must be exclusively of chullin money, and the additional animals may even be exclusively of maaser money. However there may not be any maaser money included in the purchase amount of the initial animal. **R' Yochanan** said that the funds to buy the animals may be mixed along with maaser money, but no animal may be bought exclusively with maaser money.
      - There is a Braisa that says like each of these views. One Braisa says that the word "misas" teaches that an obligatory korbon must be brought from chullin. However, the pasuk of "kasher yivarechicha Hashem Elokecha" teaches that maaser money may be mixed into the purchase funds. This Braisa follows the view of **R' Yochanan**. Another Braisa says, that **B"H** say that the "first eating" (i.e. presumably, the first animal offered) must be from chullin, but any additional animals may have maaser funds mixed in. The understanding of this Braisa follows the view of **Chizkiya**.
      - **Q: B"H** say in the Braisa above that after the first day of Yom Tov, the Chagigah may even be brought from animal maaser. Why can't it be brought from animal maaser on the first day Yom Tov as well? **A: R' Ashi** said, we are concerned that he may separate animal maaser on Yom Tov, which is assur to do, because the separation requires painting the 10<sup>th</sup> animal with a red mark.

### YISRAEL YOTZIN YIDEI CHOVASAN B'NEDARIM U'NEDAVOS

- A Braisa says, the pasuk of "visamachta bichagecha" teaches that all kinds of rejoicing can fulfil the mitzvah of Simcha. From here the **Chachomim** have said that Yisra'eilim may be yotzeh with their nedarim, nedavos and animal maaser, and Kohanim may be yotzeh with the meat of a chatas, asham, bechor or other Kohanic gifts (parts of the animal). One would think that one can even be yotzeh with the meat of bird korbanos and with a Korbon Mincha. The pasuk therefore uses the word "b'chagecha", which teaches to compare the Korbon Simcha to the Chagigah, which must be of an animal. **R' Ashi** said that we learn from the word "visamachta" that the korbon must be of an animal, because only eating meat can bring true Simcha.
  - **Q:** What will **R' Ashi** darshen with the word "bichagecha"? **A:** He darshens it like **R' Daniel bar Katina in the name of Rav**, who said that this teaches that one may not get married on Chol Hamoed (one must be happy with the Yom Tov, not with a new wife).

### MISHNA

- One who has a lot of people to feed, but does not have a lot of money, should spend the minimum on the Olah and should spend more on the Shelamim (so he should have more meat to feed his people). If one has a lot of money and few people to feed, he should spend the minimum on the Shelamim and he should spend more on the Olah. If one has few people to

feed and does not have a lot of money, that is when the **Chachomim** gave the minimum required amount to spend – one me’ah for the Olah and 2 me’ah for the Shelamim. If one has many people to feed and has a lot of money, regarding such a person the pasuk says “Ish k’matnas yado k’birkas Hashem Elokecha asher nossan lach”.

#### GEMARA

- **Q:** The Mishna said, if one has many mouths to feed, but does not have a lot of money, he should spend more on the Shelamim. Where is he to get the money from? **A: R’ Chisda** said, he may supplement chullin money with maaser money, and purchase the Shelamim with that. **R’ Sheishes** said to him, the **Chachomim** said that we may supplement an animal bought with chullin money, with another animal that is bought with maaser money.
  - **Q:** What is **R’ Sheishes** saying to **R’ Chisda**? If he meant to say that we may not mix the chullin and maaser funds to buy an animal with the mingled funds, then he should say so clearly! **A:** He is saying that we may *also* purchase an additional animal from exclusively maaser money.
    - **Q:** That would not follow **Chizkiyah** or **R’ Yochanan** (each only allows one form of supplementing – one allows supplementing a full animal of maaser, and the other allows mingling of funds – but neither allows both)!? In fact, we brought down 2 Braisos, each of which also seems to only allow one method of supplementing!? **A:** The second Braisa can be understood to allow both types of supplementing.
- **Ulla in the name of Reish Laskish** said, if one separates 10 animals for his Chagigah, he may bring 5 on the first day and 5 on the second day. **R’ Yochanan** said that it must all be brought on one day, and may not be divided into 2 days.
  - **R’ Abba** said, they do not argue. **Reish Lakish** is discussing a case where the person specified that they would all be brought on the first day, and **R’ Yochanan** is discussing a case where the person did not specify that they would be brought on the first day.
    - **Q:** What is the case where he did not specify? If he did not have enough time in the day to bring all the animals, or he did not have enough people to eat all the meat from the animals, and because of that he delayed bringing the additional animals until the next day, that is considered as using the second day as a substitute for the first day, which is allowed!? **A:** The case is where he had time, and he had enough people. The fact that he didn’t bring it shows that he intentionally left them over for the second day. However, one may not bring a Chagigah on two separate days (it is baal tosif, unless it is being brought as a substitute for the first day), and therefore it may not be brought.
      - We must make this distinction, because we find another statement in which **R’ Yochanan** says that the additional animals may be brought on the second day of Yom Tov. This contradicts his earlier statement!? Based on the distinction we made above, there is no contradiction.