



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

### Zevachim Daf Ayin Aleph

#### PEREK KOL HAZEVACHIM -- PEREK SHEMINI

##### MISHNA

- All korbanos that became mixed with chata'os that must be left to die, or with oxen that must be killed with skila, even if one became mixed in 10,000 other animals, all the animals must be left to die.
- If a korbon became mixed with an ox with which an aveira was committed – with an ox that killed a person but was only witnessed by one person, or was witnessed only by the owner of the ox, or an animal that sodomized a person, or an animal that was sodomized by a person, or an animal that was designated for avoda zara, or an animal that was worshipped, or an animal that was used to pay a zonah, or was used to exchange for a dog, or with an animal that was kilayim, or was a treifah, or an animal that was born with a Caesarean section – in all these cases the animals must be left to graze until they get a mum, after which time they are sold and he brings the type of korbon that was mixed up with these, using the value of the most expensive animal in the group.
- If a korbon became mixed with animals of chullin that don't have a mum, the chullin animals should be sold to people who need to bring the same type of korbon as the korbon mixed in (and all the animals are then brought for this type of korbon).
- If a korbon became mixed with another korbon of the same kind (e.g. a chatas with a chatas, or an olah with an olah), the Kohen should offer the korbanos "for whoever is the owner" (without intending specifically for either person). If korbanos became mixed with korbanos of different kinds, the animals should be left to graze and develop a mum, and the animals are then sold, and new korbanos should be purchased, each with the value of the most expensive animal in the mixture, with the shortfall coming from the owner's own money. If a korbon became mixed with a bechor or an animal of maaser, they are left to graze and develop a mum, (the korbon is then redeemed and the money is used to buy an animal for a replacement korbon) and all the animals are then eaten as a bechor or maaser.
- Any kind of korbon can become mixed among others except for a chatas and an ashm (they are brought from different types of animals than the rest).

##### GEMARA

- **Q:** What does the Mishna mean when it says "even if one became mixed in 10,000 other animals, all the animals must be left to die"? If it was one korbon mixed in 10,000 animals that must be left to die, of course that one korbon must also be left to die!? Even if one became mixed in 10,000 other animals, all the animals must be left to die!? **A:** The Mishna means, even if there are 10,000 valid korbanos and one animal that must be left to die became mixed among them, they must all be left to die.
  - **Q:** Another Mishna already teaches the halacha that an animal that is assur to be brought as a korbon, for example an animal involved in sodomy with a person, that becomes mixed among other animals, makes the entire mixture assur in any amount (even if the assur animal is one among many valid animals). Why does our Mishna need to repeat this halacha? **A:** **R' Ashi** said that **R' Simi** explained, if we only had that Mishna we would say that this stringency (of it not becoming batul) only applies for use on the Mizbe'ach, but for private use we would allow it to become batul. If we only had our Mishna, we would say that this ruling only applies to animals that are assur b'hana'ah (a chatas that must be left to die, or an ox that must be stoned), but other animals would become batul. Therefore, we need both Mishnayos.

- **Q:** Our Mishna discusses animals that are not assur b'hana'ah as well!? **A:** Our Mishna's discussion of those animals doesn't say that it is never batul, only that the mixture is assur. We would think that there is a certain amount which would make the mixture batul. We therefore need the other Mishna to teach that.
  - **Q:** So why even discuss this case in our Mishna? **A:** Our Mishna teaches how to remedy the situation, whereas the other Mishna does not.