



Inside_the_Daf

Any object that one does not intend to use on the Sabbath or יוֹם טוֹב (Festival) is called מֵקְצֶה, or "set aside." Such objects may not be used on these holy days.

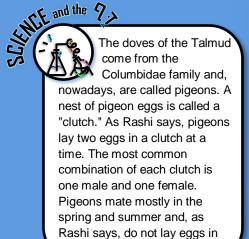


In the days of the Talmud, doves were regularly eaten. Doves are מָקְצֶה and usually may not be used on a Festival. However, on יוֹם טוֹב, one is allowed to slaughter food for the Festival. What happens if someone wants to slaughter a dove to eat on the Festival? Is one not allowed to because it is מְקצֵה?

The מִשְׁנָה teaches that the dove may be eaten if it is "prepared" for Festival use before the Festival begins.

בית הַלֵּל and בֵּית הַלֵּל discuss the proper way to "prepare" a dove. בֵּית הַלֵּל say that before the בֵּית שַׁמַאי begins, you have to pick up each bird you plan to slaughter on the Festival. בֵּית say you don't have to pick up the doves, but rather look at the doves you want and say, "I will take this dove and that dove."

עב חָנֶן בַּר אַמִּי explains בֹּית שַׁמַאי's reason. We are worried that on יוֹם טוֹב, you will choose a dove to slaughter, decide you don't want it, and release it. In such a case, you would have handled the dove for no reason which is not allowed because doves are נְּמָרָא . The נְּמָרָא explains that according to בִּית הָלֵל, one is not likely to change his mind after verbally saying which dove he chooses.



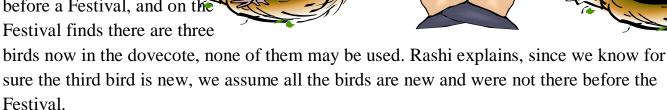
the winter.



New Birds

On the last page we talked about "preparing" (or choosing) doves to slaughter for a Festival.

The מִשְׁנָה says if someone chose two birds in a doveed before a Festival, and on the Festival finds there are three



Also, if someone chose a black bird and a white bird before the Festival and on the Festival he finds the white bird in the black bird's nest and the black bird in the white bird's nest, he

may not use either bird. We don't assume that these are the same birds that just switched places. We assume the original black and white birds flew away and these ones came in their stead.



Did You Know...

בְּי בְּיִנְנָא says, if you don't know whether to follow the majority or what is closest, follow the majority. (For example, if we find a piece of meat in a city where the majority of meat is kosher, but we found it close to a non-kosher butchery, we assume it came from the majority of meat and it may be eaten.)

Review Questions – 'ביצָה דַּף י

- 1. How should you "prepare" a dove before יוֹם טוֹב according to פֿית חלל?
- 2. If you prepare 2 doves and find 3 the next day, which ones may be eaten?
- 3. If you don't know whether to follow the majority, or what is closest to you, what should you follow?



As Joshua walked home from school he found a wallet on the ground. He opened it to see to whom it belonged.

"DAVID SHERMAN" said the name on the driver's license inside.

When Joshua came home he showed his father what he found.

"Oh, I know the Sherman's," Joshua's father said. "They live four blocks away. Here I'll give you the address so you can return it to him."

"Do I have to do it *now*?" asked Joshua. "Can't I just return it tomorrow morning?"

"If you lost a wallet, wouldn't you want to get it back right away," Josh's father asked. "In today's בְּבֵּי, גְּמֶרָא בְּבֵּי, גְּמֶרָא יִבְּיִי אָמָיִרְא says if you have to choose between following the majority or following what is closest – follow the majority. We could understand this as don't do what's 'closest' or easiest to do. Do the right thing, the thing the 'majority' of decent people would do!"

Games

CROSSOUT

Cross out every second letter (starting from the outside) What does the saying mean? (HINT: בָּבִי בַּבְי

