

מסכת ביצה דף כד

DAF YOMI⁴ KIDS

Inside the Daf

One is allowed to prepare food on יום טוב for the Festival even it involves performing a forbidden labor (מלאכה). However, one may only perform a מלאכה that is done directly for the preparation of food. Trapping an animal for food is not allowed on יום טוב since it is a מלאכה too far removed from food preparation.

Since you cannot trap animals on a Festival, if you find an animal in a trap on a Festival you may use the animal for food only if you are sure it was trapped before יום טוב began.

How can one tell if the animal was trapped before יום טוב? The גמרא explains that we look to see if the trap is intact when the Festival begins. If it has been disturbed, we know an animal has been trapped. Rashi explains that wide nets were spread over large areas of land to trap animals. These nets were so big that when you stood at one end, you could not see the other. When an animal got trapped at one end of the net and struggled to get free, the net would detached at the one end.

Before the Festival begins we see if the net has become detached. If it has, we know an animal has been trapped and it may be retrieved to eat on the Festival.

WORDS OF THE DAY:

הָכִי קֶאֱמַר

"THIS IS WHAT IT
MEANS"



Did You Know...

If a non-Jew brings a Jew a gift of fruit on a Festival, the Jew may not take it if the fruit was picked on a יום טוב. If the fruit is of a kind that is not attached to the ground anywhere nearby, we can assume it was picked before the Festival and the Jew may receive it. We must also make sure that the fruit was not brought in on the Festival from far away as this type of transportation is not allowed on a יום טוב.

Trapped!

On the last page we learned that an animal may not be trapped on יום טוב. The question is, what is considered "trapping"? If a flighty bird flies into your house and you close the door to prevent its escape, have you "trapped" it? Since the bird will fly from corner to corner in the house whenever you come near it, the Sages and רבי יהודה say it hasn't been "trapped" at all. Such a bird will only be "trapped" if you confine it into a closet. רבי יהודה says a deer will be "trapped" when one forces it into a house and closes the door.



רבי אשי explains if an animal is inside a closed area, it is considered already "trapped" if a person can reach it with a single lunge forward. This means, if the animal is already in such a closed area when the Festival begins, it may be taken on the Festival and slaughtered for food.

A Moment - מְדוּת

Yoni and Ari were reviewing for their Torah test together. Ari had missed a few classes so he was grateful to have Yoni there to fill in the blanks. At the end of their study session, Yoni asked Ari a question.

"Ari, it seems like even though you missed a few classes, you know the material pretty well. Why did you need me to study with you?"

"Missing classes is a big deal," said Ari. "A person shouldn't absent himself from the study hall for even one moment! Who knows what precious lessons he will miss during that time? Not only that, but as we see in today's *daf yomi*, by missing a class you can come to misrepresent what your Torah teacher says. This can lead to a misrepresentation of Torah itself!"

Games

WORD MORPH

Can you turn DEER into NETS by changing one letter at a time? Follow the clues for help.

D	E	E	R
N	E	T	S

(A drink)

(Watch the stingers!)

(Wagers)

Review Questions – ביצה דף כ"ד

1. Why may one not trap an animal for food on יום טוב (Festival)?

2. What sort of "trapping" may one not do on a Festival to a wild bird?

3. When may a Jew not receive fruit from a non-Jew on a Festival?
