

May 3, 2014
שבֿת קודש
ג' אדר תשע"ד

מסכת
בויצה
דף ל"ד

DAF YOMI4 Kids

Inside the Daf

Even though cooking is forbidden on the Sabbath, it is allowed on ימים טובים (Festivals.) Not only may we cook on a Festival, we may do other מלאכות (forbidden labors) for the purpose of food preparation. Nevertheless, when we are doing מלאכות for food preparation we are not allowed to do anything that appears to be done *not* for the purpose of food preparation.

A ברייתא gives an example. Before cooking the head or the legs of an animal, it is placed in boiling water to remove the hair. One may boil these parts of an animal on a Festival, but one may not smear them with lime, earth or plaster to remove more hair. Why not? Because this is what professional tanners would do to remove hair from animal hides. Also, one may not use scissors to remove the hair because it looks

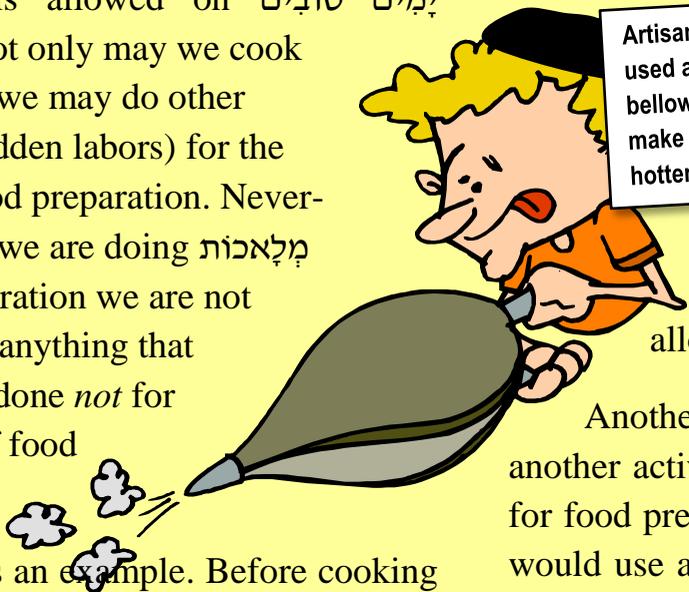
like he is doing this to use the hairs. Since

by using tanner's creams and scissors it *appears* that the labors are being done not for the purposes of

cooking, but for tanning or for collecting hairs, they are not allowed.

Another ברייתא gives an example of another activity that cannot be done, even for food preparation. Artisans using ovens would use a bellows to fan flames if they wanted a hotter fire. For this reason, one may not use a bellows to fan a cooking fire since this would look like he is performing the labor of an artisan. Instead, he should use a tube and blow through it to fan the flames.

Artisans used a bellows to make fires hotter



A Moment מְדוּת

Rabbi Rubenstein entered the rowdy classroom to find two students fighting in the middle of the room, the class cheering them on. Rabbi Rubenstein broke up the fight and promptly announced the entire class would be spending recess in the classroom.

"But all I did was cheer them on!" protested one student.

"And I just cleared some room so they had enough space to fight..." said another.

"All I did was tell them to fight" said another student.

"You are all responsible for the fight," said Rabbi Rubenstein. "The גמרא brings a case where five people each did something to cook food, and they are all held responsible. We don't say to the person who added the spices, 'you only added the spices, you didn't do anything important.' We don't say to the person who added the kindling, 'what you did isn't important, it was the person who lit the fire who is guilty.' We see everyone who participates in an action is responsible!



Did You Know...

Placing a new pot on a fire on the Sabbath is a forbidden labor. The fire hardens the pot, completing its formation. It is forbidden to complete a utensil on the Sabbath.

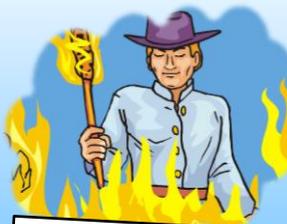
WORDS OF THE DAY:

תָּנוּ רַבָּנָן

"THE RABBIS TAUGHT IN A בְּרִיתָא"

Too Many Cooks in the Kitchen

Cooking is one of the forbidden labors (מלאכות) of the Sabbath. But cooking can also involve other forbidden labors, too. For example, by lighting a fire for cooking, you are performing the forbidden labor of מבעיר (kindling). A ברייתא gives an example of how five people can be involved in cooking a single dish on the Sabbath – and each one is guilty of performing a forbidden labor.



1. Bringing the fire. The fire flares up as it is carried through the air. This is the labor of מבעיר (kindling)



2. Adding wood. Adding wood to the fire is the labor of מבעיר (kindling)



3. Pouring water. Pouring water into a boiling pot cooks the water and is the labor of מבשל (cooking)



4. Adding spices. Putting spices into a boiling pot cooks them and is the labor of מבשל (cooking)



5. Stirring. Stirring food in a boiling pot helps the food to cook and is the labor of מבשל (cooking)

Games

Review Questions – ביצה דף ל"ד

1. Why may a bellows not be used on Festivals?

2. Which two מלאכות (forbidden labors) are involved with cooking on the Sabbath?

3. Why is one not allowed to place a new pot on a fire on the Sabbath?

BOXED IN

Use the boxes to copy the picture

