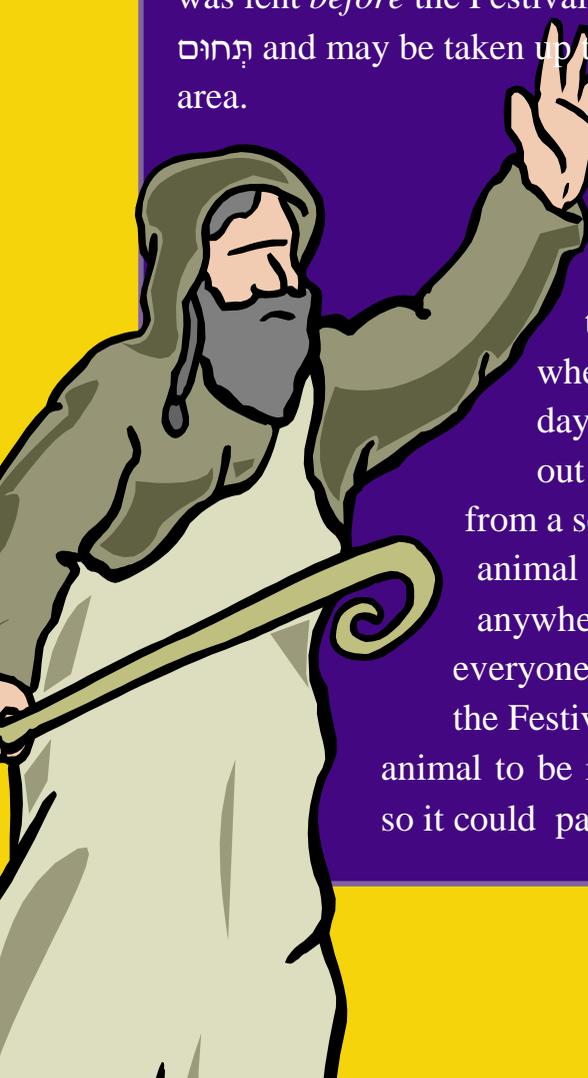


Inside the Daf

We know that one may only walk within his תחום* ("boundary", see sidebar) on the Sabbath and Festivals, but what about his property? May it only be taken up to 2,000 אמות (cubits) from its owner's living area?

Our משנה says that, indeed, one's property follows one's תחום. Therefore, when someone lends his animal to a shepherd on a Festival, the animal may be taken only 2,000 אמות from where its *owner* lives. If the shepherd lives farther than this distance, he may not take the animal all the way to his home.

This is only the case if the animal was lent on the Festival itself. If it was lent *before* the Festival began, the animal follows the borrower's תחום and may be taken up to 2,000 אמות from the borrower's living area.



The גמרא gives an example where an animal was handed over to a shepherd on a Festival, yet it can go anywhere within the *shepherd's* תחום. This is the case where a town has only one shepherd who each day is given all of the town's animals to take out to pasture. If someone buys an animal from a seller, even if the seller still has the animal when the Festival starts, it may travel anywhere inside the shepherd's תחום. Since everyone uses this shepherd it was obvious before the Festival started that the buyer wanted the animal to be inside the shepherd's תחום on the Festival so it could pasture properly.

תחום (Boundary)

On the Sabbath and Festivals, one may walk for up to 2,000 אמות (cubits, about 3542 ft. or 1080 meters) from the end of one's city. If one does not live in a city, he may walk for up to 2,000 אמות from his living area. If he wants to walk farther, he must first make an עירוב תחומין.

עירוב תחומין (Joining of boundaries)

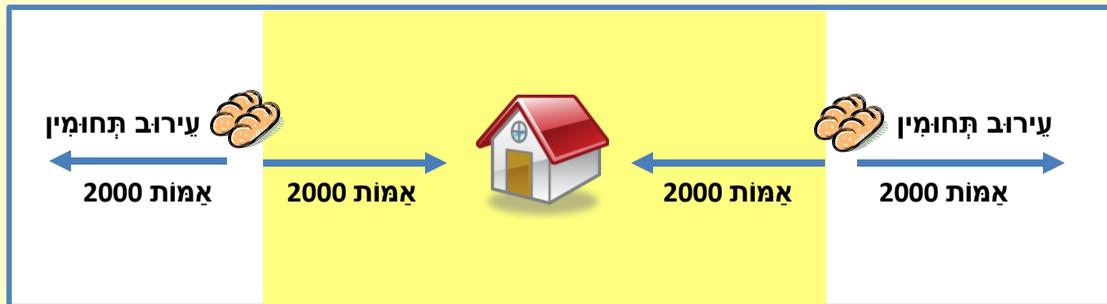
One may walk for up to 2,000 from one's living area (or city) on the Sabbath and Festivals. One's "living area" means where the person may eat. If a person places enough food for two meals within his תחום of 2,000 אמות, he may walk another 2,000 אמות from the place he put his food. This is called an "תחומין" עירוב.

Shared Possessions

What happens if two people borrow a garment to use on a Festival? Whose תחום does the garment follow?

A בְּרִיתָא teaches if two people borrow a garment and one of the borrowers wants to wear it to the study hall in the morning and the other borrower wants to wear it to a banquet in the evening, the garment may travel only where *both* borrowers may travel.

See the picture below and read the captions to see an illustration of this case.



If the two garment borrowers live in the same house, and one makes an עירוב תחומין to the right of the house, and the other makes one to the left, the garment may only be taken inside the area where *both* borrowers can move (yellow area).



Did You Know...

The Torah says we may not slaughter an animal and its child on the same day (see ויקרא כב, כח, Lev. 22,28). This commandment is called, "אותו וְאֶת בְּנוֹ", "it [the animal] and its child."



Games

ביצה דף ל"ז - Review Questions

1. How far from one's living area may one travel on the Sabbath and Festivals?

2. If two people borrow a garment how far can it be taken on the Sabbath or Festivals?

3. What is the commandment of "אותו וְאֶת בְּנוֹ"?

A Moment

"Look at the poor bird struggling to get up," said Eitan's little brother, Zecharya. "I think its wing is broken."

"Who cares?" said Eitan, "it's just a silly old bird."

Tears welled up in Zecharya's eyes. "But the Torah says to be kind to animals. We should be kindhearted and merciful, even to animals. That's why we learned in *daf yomi* today that you can't kill an animal and its child on the same day, because it is such a cruel thing to do. We also learn that רבי יהושע says if two animals are stuck in a pit on Festival, you may take both of them out, even though you don't need both of them for food."

"You're right," said Eitan. "I shouldn't have been so cruel hearted about the bird."

(אבן עזרא הקצר, שמות כג, יט)

Find The Differences

How many differences can you find between the two pictures.

