Introduction to פרק שלישי – אין צדין

As we have already learned, not all יום טוב are permitted on יום טוב for food preparation. Our chapter focuses on איז are permitted on איז מים יום יום יום יום עוב. In addition, the permissibility of checking a ניום טוב for a שמיטה (which would make it available for שמיטה to whom it is given) מום and it fleshes. (יום טוב for a שמיטה) is addressed.

7.3.1

23b (משנה א) $\rightarrow 25a$ (משנה א)

- I. משנה א trapping fish and animals on יו"ט
 - a. אסור to trap fish from a vivarium (fishery) and to feed them there, but
 - b. מותר to trap and feed animals (and birds) in a vivarium
 - c. דשב"ג not all vivaria are the same
 - i. Rule: anywhere where they are מחוסר צידה is אסור; if not, מותר
 - 1. מחוסר צידה: when you have to say "let's bring a trap to trap them"
 - a. Challenge: geese etc. need to be trapped, yet you are not ניצודים ועומדים)
 - b. Rather: need trapping, aren't fed by you & require skilled trapping (they escape)
 - d. Challenge from ברייתא Bird and animal vivaria אסור to feed or trap
 - i. Resolution: חיות חיות not considered trapped in a חכמים v. ביבר
 - 1. And: עופות free bird vs. domesticated:
 - 2. Could answer: same for חיות small ביבר vs. large one (several distinctions offered)
- II. משנה ב traps laid on עיו"ט
 - a. May not: take prey out on יו"ט unless certain they were trapped before יו"ט
 - i. Story: מותר brought fish to ר"ג (on ט"י); declared them מותר but refused on other grounds
 - ii. Omission: משנה forbade ספק מוכן and ר"ג permitted
- III. Ruling re: position of ר"ג
 - a. ספק מוכן אסור) אין הלכה כר"ג :שמואל)
 - i. Some: read this as related to dispute רהלכה בר' יהושע מוכן re: ספק מוכן (הלכה כר' יהושע לאסור)
 - ii. Alternate read: of שמואל as decision on ברייתא
 - 1. ביבר permitted from ביבר, but not from traps
 - 2. דשב"א if traps were found to be broken on מותר, עיו"ט (→trapped before יו"ט)
 - a. But: if found to be broken on ספק::(יו"ט (→trapped on ספק::(יו"ט
 - i. שמואל הלכה כרשב"א שמואל
 - b. *Clarification*: of ר"ג's "permission":
 - i. מותר בטלטול) but may not be eaten
 - ii. 't': may be eaten
 - 1. Challenge: מימרא "allows" even same-day fruit & fish if brought by טלטול must mean טלטול
 - 2. Defense: that's אסור even מימרא (→the מימרא cannot be referring to real בני יומן)
 - 3. Explanation: they are red fish and brined fruit that look same-day
 - c. Final ruling: re: gifts brought by נכרי ביו"ט
 - i. If: they are the type which are still אסור מחובר (assume picked today) until בכדי שיעשו
 - ii. If not: same as מחובר
 - 1. מותר, תחום if they came from within מותר
 - a. If not: אטור for the intended beneficiary, מותר for another ישראל
- IV. Related ruling re: צידה
 - a. עיו"ט and find fish in the reservoir on יו"ט, they are permitted
 - i. Application: a חיה that nested in an orchard, it's offspring requires no זימון
 - ii. Challenge: in index case, he performed an action (dam) unlike application, besides which:
 - 1. ברייתא explicitly requires זימון in such a case (and צפור דרור must have its wings tied)
 - 2. Challenge; ב"ש וב"ה: רשב"א
 - a. Agree: that birds must be in the original place where designated
 - b. Agree: that a חיה that nested in an orchard requires no זימון
 - c. Resolution: an orchard near the city requires no זימון; a distant one requires זימון
 - i. Rationale: the proximate orchard is accessible at all times