Bechoros 54 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ New Animals and Old Animals Cannot Combine

The Daf continues the laws of Ma'aser Behemah.

The Mishnah taught:

👉 Sheep and goats can combine for Ma'aser Behemah.

However:

👉 Animals born in one Ma'aser year cannot combine with animals born in another year.

The Gemara asks a powerful Kal V'Chomer:

Sheep and goats are different species and are Kilayim with each other, yet:

👉 They can combine for Ma'aser Behemah.

Animals of the same species born in different years are certainly not Kilayim.

So why shouldn't:

👉 Chodosh and Yashan – animals of different years – also combine?

2️⃣ Ma'aser Behemah Compared to Ma'aser Dagan

The answer comes from a comparison between:

👉 Ma'aser Behemah

and:

👉 Ma'aser Dagan – the tithing of produce.

Just as with produce:

👉 One may not take Ma'aser from the new year's produce for the previous year's produce,

so too with animals:

👉 Animals from different Ma'aser years cannot be combined.

This establishes a major rule:

👉 Each Ma'aser year stands on its own.

3️⃣ Why Not Compare Species as Well?

The Gemara asks:

If we compare Ma'aser Behemah to Ma'aser Dagan, why stop there?

With produce:

👉 One species cannot simply be used as Terumah or Ma'aser for another species.

Perhaps the same should apply to animals.

If so:

👉 Sheep and goats should not combine either!

But the Torah specifically says:

👉 Tzon.

This teaches that the different types included within Tzon:

👉 Sheep and goats

can combine for Ma'aser Behemah.

4️⃣ Which Limud Takes Priority?

We now have two teachings:

👉 The comparison to Ma'aser Dagan tells us that different years do not combine.

👉 "Tzon" tells us that sheep and goats do combine.

The Gemara asks:

Why assign them this way?

Perhaps we should say the opposite:

👉 Different years do combine.

👉 Different species do not combine.

The answer is that the comparison with Ma'aser Dagan is specifically used regarding:

👉 The year.

Therefore:

👉 Chodosh and Yashan cannot combine.

The special word Tzon then teaches:

👉 Sheep and goats can combine.

Terumah From One Species for Another

5️⃣ Ein Tormin MiMin Al She'eino Mino

The Daf moves into the general rule:

👉 Terumah cannot be taken from one species for another species.

For example:

👉 One cannot separate from one type of produce intending it to cover a completely different type.

The Gemara searches for the Torah source for this rule.

6️⃣ Tirosh and Yitzhar

The Torah separately refers to:

👉 Tirosh – wine.

👉 Yitzhar – oil.

Each is discussed separately regarding the obligation of Terumah.

The separate terminology teaches:

👉 Each category requires its own separation.

One cannot simply take from the wine:

👉 To exempt the oil.

Or from the oil:

👉 To exempt the wine.

7️⃣ A Fascinating Point About Grapes and Olives

The Daf notes that the Torah terminology specifically speaks about:

👉 Wine

and:

👉 Oil.

The discussion highlights that grapes intended to become wine and olives intended to become oil have a particular status in these laws.

The Gemara then asks:

👉 We have established wine and oil – but what about other combinations?

For example:

👉 Wine and grain.

👉 One type of grain and another.

How do we know these also cannot simply be separated one for another?

Kilayim and Different Species

8️⃣ Learning From Kilayim

The Gemara considers using Kilayim to demonstrate that different species are separate Halachic categories.

If two items are sufficiently different that:

👉 Combining them constitutes Kilayim,

then certainly we can understand why:

👉 Terumah or Ma'aser should not be taken from one for the other.

The Gemara analyzes various combinations to establish the broader principle.

9️⃣ What About Other Fruits?

What about two completely different fruits?

For example:

👉 Dates and pomegranates.

The Daf explains that where the underlying obligation is Rabbinic:

👉 The Chachamim structured their laws following the pattern of the Torah obligation.

Therefore:

👉 Different species remain separate for purposes of Terumah and Ma’aser.

Cattle and Tzon

🔟 Why Can't Cattle and Sheep Combine?

We return to Ma’aser Behemah.

The Mishnah taught:

👉 Cattle cannot combine with Tzon.

The Gemara seeks the source.

The Torah separately identifies:

👉 Ma’aser of Bakar

and:

👉 Ma’aser of Tzon.

The wording teaches:

👉 Each has its own Ma’aser.

Therefore:

👉 Cattle cannot be combined with sheep or goats to form a group of ten.

1️⃣1️⃣ Sheep and Goats Are Different

Although cattle and Tzon cannot combine:

👉 Sheep and goats can.

Why?

Because the Torah groups both of them together as:

👉 Tzon.

So we end with three categories:

👉 Cattle – separately.

👉 Sheep and goats – together.

👉 Different Ma’aser years – separately.

Abaye and Rava

1️⃣2️⃣ Reishisam – Each Category Separately

The Gemara discusses another source concerning produce.

Abaye learns from:

👉 Reishisam.

This wording indicates:

👉 Each type has its own beginning/separation.

Therefore, different categories are treated separately for Terumah and Ma'aser.

1️⃣3️⃣ Rava's Approach

Rava explains the Pesukim differently.

The Gemara analyzes why specific words such as:

👉 Dagan

and:

👉 Tzon

are necessary.

If everything within the broad category could automatically combine:

👉 These extra specifications would be unnecessary.

Their presence teaches us where:

👉 Different categories must remain separate.

Returning to the Earlier Hekesh

1️⃣4️⃣ An Apparent Contradiction

Earlier, the Gemara used the comparison between:

👉 Ma'aser Behemah

and:

👉 Ma’aser Dagan

for one specific rule:

👉 Different years cannot combine.

Now it appears that the same comparison is being used for:

👉 Different species as well.

But earlier we indicated:

👉 The Hekesh was being used specifically for the issue of years.

How can both be true?

1️⃣5️⃣ The Earlier Statement Was Retracted

The Gemara resolves the contradiction by explaining:

👉 The earlier limitation was retracted.

The discussion also reflects the close connection between teachings transmitted in the Beis Medrash of Rava and Rav Papa.

The result is:

👉 The Hekesh can provide broader guidance between Ma’aser Dagan and Ma’aser Behemah.

How Close Must the Animals Be?

1️⃣6️⃣ A New Mishnah – Tziruf for Ma’aser Behemah

The Daf now introduces another important rule.

Suppose a person owns animals:

👉 Spread across different areas.

When are they considered close enough to combine into one group for Ma’aser Behemah?

The Mishnah gives the measurement:

👉 Kimlo Regel Behemah Ro’ah.

The animals must be within the normal range associated with:

👉 A grazing animal and its shepherd.

1️⃣7️⃣ Sixteen Mil

The Mishnah defines the distance as:

👉 Sixteen Mil.

Animals within this range:

👉 Can combine for Ma’aser Behemah.

This creates a practical geographical limit on which animals are considered:

👉 One flock for purposes of Ma’aser.

What About Thirty-Two Mil?

1️⃣8️⃣ Animals on Opposite Sides

The Mishnah then discusses animals that are:

👉 Thirty-two Mil apart.

At first this seems strange.

If the limit is sixteen Mil:

👉 Why even discuss thirty-two?

Surely seventeen Mil should already be too far!

The answer depends on:

👉 What is located in the middle.

1️⃣9️⃣ A Group in the Middle Connects Them

Suppose there are animals:

👉 On one side.

👉 Another group sixteen Mil away in the middle.

👉 Another group sixteen Mil beyond that.

The middle group can serve as:

👉 A connecting point.

Therefore, animals spread across a total distance of thirty-two Mil can potentially:

👉 Join together for Ma’aser Behemah.

The key is that:

👉 Each group is within the required distance of the connecting group.

2️⃣0️⃣ The Shepherd in the Middle

The Daf describes the situation in terms of:

👉 The shepherd and his grazing animals.

If the shepherd is positioned so that the animals fall within the normal grazing range:

👉 They can be regarded as one connected group.

This explains how animals spread across a much larger total distance can still:

👉 Combine.

The Yarden Separates

2️⃣1️⃣ Five on Each Side of the Jordan

There is one important exception.

Suppose a person has:

👉 Five animals on one side of the Yarden.

and:

👉 Five on the other side.

Even if the physical distance would otherwise allow them to combine:

👉 The Yarden separates them.

Therefore:

👉 The two groups do not combine to create ten for Ma’aser Behemah.

The river acts as:

👉 A Halachic division between the flocks.

What Does Sixteen Mil Really Mean?

2️⃣ 2️⃣ The Range of the Shepherd

The Shiur of sixteen Mil is connected to:

👉 The range over which a shepherd normally relates to and supervises his flock.

The Daf presents this not merely as an arbitrary number:

👉 It reflects the practical connection between the shepherd and the animals.

Animals within that normal grazing range:

👉 Are considered connected.

Animals beyond it:

👉 Are separate.

2️⃣ 3️⃣ Seeing the Animals

The discussion connects this distance to:

👉 The shepherd's ability to maintain awareness of his animals.

The practical point is that the Shiur represents:

👉 A flock that can genuinely function as one group under the shepherd's supervision.

This gives us an important principle:

👉 Physical distance can determine whether separate animals are Halachically considered one unit.

📌 Key Chazarah

- Sheep and goats can combine for Ma’aser Behemah, but cattle cannot combine with Tzon.
- Animals born in different Ma’aser years cannot combine.
- The rule of different years is learned by comparing Ma’aser Behemah to Ma’aser Dagan.

- Just as new and old produce cannot be tithed together, animals from different years cannot be counted together.
- The Torah's word Tzon teaches that sheep and goats nevertheless can combine.
- Terumah generally cannot be taken from one species for another.
- The Torah separately discusses wine and oil, teaching that each requires its own separation.
- The Gemara expands the principle to other types of produce.
- Where the obligation is Rabbinic, the Chachamim patterned their rules after the Torah system.
- Cattle and Tzon each require their own Ma’aser count.
- Abaye learns separation of produce categories from Reishisam.
- The Gemara revisits how broadly the Hekesh between Ma’aser Behemah and Ma’aser Dagan can be applied.
- Animals must be sufficiently close to each other to combine for Ma’aser Behemah.
- The standard distance discussed is sixteen Mil.
- Groups extending across thirty-two Mil can sometimes combine when there is an appropriate connecting group in the middle.
- Five animals on one side of the Yarden and five on the other do not combine.
- The distance reflects the normal range within which a shepherd and his animals function as one connected flock.

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