Bechoros 6 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ The Nidmeh – An Animal That Looks Like Another Species

👉 The Gemara continues discussing a Nidmeh:

An animal is born from one species but:

- Looks like a different species.

For example:

- A cow gives birth to something resembling a donkey.

Although its appearance is unusual:

- Its Kashrus follows its mother.
- Regarding Bechorah, its appearance can affect whether it is Chayav.

If it retains some Simanim of its mother's species:

- It can still be Chayav in Bechorah.

2️⃣ Why Does the Torah Repeat Each Species?

👉 The Torah says:

- Bechor Shor
- Bechor Kesev
- Bechor Eiz.

The repetition teaches that for Bechorah:

- The mother must be of that species
- And the offspring must have the appearance of that species.

However, even if the offspring only retains:

- Some characteristics of its mother's species

that may be enough for:

- Bechorah.

3️⃣ Petor Chamor vs Bechor Shor, Kesev and Eiz

👉 Our Mishnah derives the Din of Nidmeh from the repetition of:

- Petor Chamor.

Another Tanna derives it from:

- Bechor Shor, Bechor Kesev and Bechor Eiz.

The Gemara explains why:

- Each Tanna needs his particular Pasuk
- And what each one learns from the other Pesukim.

4️⃣ Why Mention Shor, Kesev and Eiz Separately?

👉 The Gemara asks why the Torah needs to mention:

- An ox
- A sheep
- A goat

separately.

Each has a unique Halachah that could prevent us from learning:

- One species from another.

An ox has:

- A larger amount of Nesachim.

A sheep has:

- The special Alyah, its fatty tail, brought on the Mizbeach.

A goat has:

- Its own special role in certain Chataos.

Therefore:

- Each species needs to be mentioned.

5️⃣ We Cannot Simply Learn One from the Other Two

👉 Perhaps the Torah could mention only:

- Two species

and we could derive:

- The third.

The Gemara rejects this as well because each combination has:

- A unique feature.

For example:

- A sheep and goat can be used for Korban Pesach

while:

- A cow cannot.

The Pesukim therefore need to identify:

- All three.

Which Non-Kosher Animals Require Redemption?

6️⃣ Perhaps Horses and Camels Also Require Pidyon

👉 One Pasuk speaks generally about:

- A firstborn non-kosher animal being redeemed.

This could appear to include:

- Horses
- Camels
- Other non-kosher animals.

The Torah therefore specifically repeats:

- Petor Chamor.

This teaches that the Mitzvah applies to:

- A donkey

and not to:

- A horse or camel.

7️⃣ Maybe They Still Require Their Full Value?

👉 The Gemara challenges this.

Perhaps horses and camels also require:

- Redemption.

The difference might only be that a donkey can be redeemed with:

- A sheep worth much less than the donkey.

Whereas other non-kosher animals might require:

- Their full monetary value.

The repetition of Petor Chamor teaches:

- No.

The special Mitzvah of redemption applies specifically to:

- A firstborn donkey.

Klal U'Prat

8️⃣ Why Doesn't Our Tanna Need This Repetition?

👉 Our Tanna already uses the repetition of Petor Chamor to teach:

- The Din of Nidmeh.

So how does he know that:

- Horses and camels are excluded?

Rav Pappa explains it through:

- Klal U'Prat.

The Torah first speaks generally about:

- All firstborn males.

Then it specifies:

- Shor
- Seh
- Chamor.

With a Klal followed by a Prat:

- We include only what is specified by the Prat.

Therefore:

- Horses and camels are excluded.

9️⃣ But “Petor” Separates the Chamor

👉 The Gemara notices that the wording is not simply:

- Shor, Seh and Chamor.

The word:

- Petor

appears before Chamor and seems to separate it from:

- Shor and Seh.

The answer is:

- The Vav reconnects the Chamor to the earlier species.

Therefore all three can still form:

- The Prat following the Klal.

🔟 Why Separate the Chamor and Then Reconnect It?

👉 Why did the Torah structure it this way?

Because a donkey is fundamentally different from:

- An ox and sheep.

Shor and Seh have:

- Kedushas HaGuf.

A Petor Chamor has:

- Kedushas Damim.

The Torah therefore separates the donkey to show:

- Its Kedushah is different

while reconnecting it to teach that:

- It belongs with them for this Drashah.

Different Cases of Nidmeh

1️⃣1️⃣ A Cow Gives Birth to a Donkey-Looking Animal

👉 The Gemara now compares several cases.

First:

- A cow gives birth to something resembling a donkey.

There is reason to say it should remain Chayav in Bechorah because:

- The mother is in the Parshah of Bechorah
- And a donkey is also in the Parshah of Bechorah.

However:

- Their types of Kedushah are different.

The cow has:

- Kedushas HaGuf.

The donkey has:

- Kedushas Damim.

1️⃣2️⃣ A Donkey Gives Birth to Something Looking Like a Horse

👉 The next case:

- A donkey gives birth to something resembling a horse.

This is weaker because:

- A horse has no Mitzvah of Bechorah.

On the other hand:

- Both the mother and offspring are non-kosher types.

The Gemara considers whether this similarity, together with:

- Some Simanim of the mother

could still be enough for:

- Petor Chamor.

1️⃣3️⃣ A Cow Gives Birth to Something Looking Like a Horse

👉 An even weaker case:

- A cow gives birth to something resembling a horse.

A horse is:

- Not included in Bechorah
- Not the same type as the mother.

The question becomes:

Can the offspring still be Chayav if it retains:

- Some recognizable Simanim of the cow?

Perhaps:

- Those Simanim alone are enough.

1️⃣4️⃣ The Gemara Searches for a Proof

👉 The Gemara brings several statements to resolve these questions.

One source says:

If a kosher animal gives birth to something resembling:

- A non-kosher animal

it can be Patur from Bechorah.

But if the offspring retains:

- Some Simanim of its mother

it can be:

- Chayav.

The Gemara analyses exactly:

- Which case this source is discussing.

1️⃣5️⃣ Donkey and Horse Can Look Very Similar

👉 The Gemara distinguishes between:

- A cow producing a donkey-like offspring
- A donkey producing a horse-like offspring.

A cow and donkey have obvious differences, including:

- Horns
- Hooves.

But a donkey and horse:

- Are much more similar in appearance.

Therefore, the fact that the offspring resembles the mother may have:

- Different Halachic significance.

Kashrus Follows the Mother

1️⃣6️⃣ A Kosher Mother Produces Kosher Offspring

👉 The Mishnah gives an important rule:

If a kosher animal gives birth to something resembling:

- A non-kosher species

the offspring is:

- Permitted to eat.

If a non-kosher animal gives birth to something resembling:

- A kosher species

the offspring remains:

- Forbidden.

The rule is:

- Follow the mother, not merely the appearance of the offspring.

1️⃣7️⃣ Don't Be Misled by Its Appearance

👉 The Gemara emphasizes this rule so that a person should not mistakenly:

- Follow the appearance of the offspring.

A donkey-looking animal born from:

- A kosher mother

can be kosher.

A cow-looking animal born from:

- A non-kosher mother

remains non-kosher.

For Kashrus:

- זיל בתר אימיה – follow its mother.

1️⃣8️⃣ The Repeated Word “Gamal”

👉 The Gemara derives this principle from the Torah's repetition concerning:

- A camel.

The repetition teaches that even an unusual offspring that resembles a camel can still be:

- Permitted

when it comes from:

- A kosher mother.

The Torah therefore tells us not to determine its Kashrus merely from:

- Its appearance.

Camel's Milk

1️⃣9️⃣ Why Is Camel's Milk Forbidden?

👉 The Gemara also discusses:

- Milk from a camel.

Even though milk itself presents an unusual Halachic concept, the Torah teaches that:

- Camel's milk is forbidden.

Rebbe Shimon derives this from the extra word:

- Es.

It comes to include:

- The milk of the camel

together with the camel itself in:

- The prohibition.

2️⃣0️⃣ Rebbe Akiva and “Es Hashem Elokecha Tira”

👉 This leads into the famous discussion of the word:

- Es.

Shimon HaAmsuni would Darshen every:

- Es

in the Torah as adding something.

When he reached:

- Es Hashem Elokecha Tira

he stopped, because:

- What could possibly be added to the obligation to fear Hashem?

Then Rebbe Akiva came and Darshened:

- Es Hashem Elokecha Tira – Lerabos Talmidei Chachamim.

The Pasuk includes:

- Having proper awe and respect for Talmidei Chachamim.

📌 Key Chazarah

- A Nidmeh is an offspring that resembles a different species from its mother.
- For Bechorah, retaining some Simanim of the mother's species can be significant.
- The Torah separately mentions Bechor Shor, Kesev and Eiz because each species has unique Halachos.
- Petor Chamor applies specifically to donkeys, not horses or camels.
- Klal U'Prat provides another source for excluding other non-kosher animals.
- Shor and Seh have Kedushas HaGuf, while Petor Chamor has Kedushas Damim.
- The Gemara compares a cow producing a donkey-like animal, a donkey producing a horse-like animal, and a cow producing a horse-like animal.
- For Kashrus, follow the mother rather than the offspring's appearance.
- An offspring of a kosher animal remains kosher even if it resembles a non-kosher species.
- An offspring of a non-kosher animal remains forbidden even if it resembles a kosher species.
- Camel's milk is forbidden.
- Rebbe Akiva Darshens “Es Hashem Elokecha Tira” to include proper awe and respect for Talmidei Chachamim.

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