

## שקלים יט

Money found between the tables of שקלים and נדבה goes to whichever it is closer. If it is of equal distance, the money goes to נדבות. If money is found between the tables of עצים and לבונה, the money goes to whichever table it was closest. If it is of equal distance, it goes to לבונה.

A person who set side a מחצית השקל and was then נפטר, the מחצית השקל becomes a נדבה.

Money found in front of animal dealers in ירושלים are considered מעשר (שני). If the money is found in ירושלים, it is considered חולין.

בשר found in the עזרה is considered to be עולות if it is אברים and חטאות if it is חתיכות. If found in ירושלים, it is considered to be a שלמים.

If there are nine stores that sell בשר שחוטה and one that sells בשר נבילה, and a person took from one and does not know if it was from the כשר stores, or non-כשר store, the meat is אסור as שכל since the stores are set, and the meat came from inside one of the stores, it is considered fifty-fifty. If, however, the meat was found in front of the stores, then the meat is כשר as כשר--whenever there is separation, it is assumed to have separated from the majority. If we saw a גוי (or a קטן) holding meat in front of the stores, the meat is considered כשר, as being a how a גוי has no איסור נבילה, there is no קבוע

(קצות החושן). The חכמים were אסר in the both previous cases as the meat is בשר שנתעלם מן העין (unless there was a seal or טביעת עין).