

יומא לז

At the site of an עגלה ערופה, first the זקנים with the בית דין say: “ידינו לא שפכו את הדם הזה” Afterwards, the כהנים say: “כפר לעמך” “ישראל”.

The water left overnight in the כיוור was נפסל בלינה (therefore, בן קטין made a machine that lowered the כיוור into the מקוה each night, which by virtue of the water being connected to the ground would prevent it from becoming פסול).

When three people walk together on the road, the רב should walk in the middle, the גדול amongst the remaining two to his right, with the third person to the left.

A person walking with his רבי should walk to the side, a bit behind the רבי (i.e. diagonal of his רבי).

עלות השחר can be read from קריאת שמע של שחרית, though שמונה עשרה (and נץ החמה, it should be read right before לכתחילה, כותיקין). כותיקין can be said after שמע של ערבית, בדיעבד. However, one who did so may not say נץ החמה and before עלות שחרית until after נץ החמה, otherwise it would be תרתי דסתרי (by considering עלות השחר both as night and day).

Even though לכתחילה, a portion of the תורה is not written in order to teach a תינוק, unless it is going to be finished, the ש"ך writes that today, since it is an עת לעשות ה', it is מותר.

פרק אמר להם הממונה End of