

אמר ליה אביי לרב יוסף Our daf begins by discussing כובא דארעא - which is bread made of a loose batter of flour mixed with water, baked in a cavity at the base of an oven.

אביי asks רב יוסף, what כובא do we make on כובא דארעא רב יוסף answers הזונות - as oppsed to המוציא – since it is גובלא בעמלא, a pastry like dough and is usually eaten as a snack.

מר זוטרא, on the other hand, was קוביע סעודה on כובא דארעא and not only made a המוציא, but also said ברכת המזון atferwards.

מר בר רב אשי takes it even a step further and adds, ואדם יוצא בהן -פסח on מצה of מצוה that one can fullfill the ידי חובתו בפסח because it is considered לחם עוני.

Next the גמרא discusses - דובשא דתמר - דבש תמרים - Honey from a date.

שהכול says we say a שהכול - because it is considered זיעה בעלמא moisture or "sweat" that seeps out from the date. And brings proof to this from רבי יהושע who holds that on דבש who holds that on eats it by mistake he does not תרומה of תרומה, if a non-כהן have to pay it back, because it is not considered as if he ate any of the fruit.

Next the טרימא discusses טרימא mashed fruits. with רבא holding that we say בורא פרי העץ.

- תמרי של תרומה who says that רב אשי which may not be crushed completely because it is אסור to destroy תרומה even for eating purposes - one may not make beer from it, however טרימא is permitted because it still retains its fruit-like character.













Next discussed is שתיתא - Toasted wheat kernals mixed with oil, water and salt.

רב holds you say a שהכל and שמואל says מזונות.

תב חסדא adds that there really is no argument here, because when it is of a thicker consistency, than we say כמזונות- as because שמואל, because במלתייהו קיימי - it remains in the same category as before, However, when it is of a looser consistency, as in a drink, which is used for a הכם, then a שהכל is made - like ב.

The מכורא points out at the end, that even though one may not take medicine on שבת, however if it is taken as a food or drink then it is permissible, with the theraputic benefit occurring on its own, automatically, - so to speak.





אפער the משנה returns to our שעל הפת הארץ שעל הפת הוא אומר המוציא לחם מן הארץ שעל הפת הוא אומר המוציא לחם מן הארץ בני מחמיה argue. The רבנן ₪ רבנ נחמיה where the המוציא לחם מן הארץ argue. The רבי נחמיה on bread - רבי נחמיה on bread המוציא לחם מן הארץ without the ה ה explains the מחלוקת and says, everyone agrees that the word מוציא is in the past tense meaning "what Hashem has brought forth from the earth"

However they disagree, in what tense המוציא hold it too is in the past tense, whereas רבי נחמיה holds that it refers to the future.

The חלכה follows the חנס', with מוס' adding that we prefer מוציא to מוציא even-though מוציא would be correct according to everyone, because the 'ה מוציא seperates the the end of from מוציא, so they don't inadvertantly become attached into one long word of והעולממוציא.





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7 The גמרא again quotes from our משנה ועל הירקות אומר...האדמה

The אכורא says that by mentioning ירקות - vegetables, right after פת -Bread it teaches us that just like bread was transformed by fire, so too the mishna is talking about vegetables that were transformed by fire - meaning cooked teaching us that it still retains its ברכה.

- We are then presented with various אמוראים and their opinions about שלקות cooked vegetables: רבנאי mentions
 - אב"י who holds that we say a האדמה האדמה and ב חסדא יוחנן mentions ב who also holds האדמה and רב חסדא, who according to עולא, says שהכל with ב חסדא adding that he holds that השלקו שהכל was ברכה If its original ... שהכל was, then after it is cooked, we say only a.

However האדמה - שלקו - החלתו שהכל - שלקו , if it orginally was not really edible and only a שהכל would have been said, now after cooking it, we say a האדמה - because this is how it was really intented to be eaten.

רב נחמן introduces us to שמואל who holds האדמה האדמה האדמה האדמה איר שמון שמואל who according to אינולא, holds איר, who according to מחלוקת, and then addsthat he holds that this was already a מחלוקת ביוצין ברקיק השרוי - if you can fulfill the מצה of מצה on מצות that were soaked or cooked.

רבי מאיר holds that you can and רבי יוסי holds that only with soaked but not if cooked - because once its cooked it loses its original status of being called a מצה. Similarly, they would hold the same with vegetables.

The גמרא refutes this, and says that מכח חם is very different because it needs ניטעם מצה; it needs to retain the taste of מצה in order for a person to be יוצא the מצה of מצה.







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Review



The אמרא now turns its attention to רב חסדא, who both רב חסדא, who both עולא, that he holds that on שלקות cooked vegetables, we say a שהכל.

The גמרא presents a ברייתא that states that this in itself is a מחלופת.

with רב חייא בר saying that רב יוחנן holds האדמה while רב holds האדמה holds בימין בר יפת שהכל saying that ביוחנן!

עולא עולא עולא איז מדי יצחק בר יצחק ש רב יצחק ש רב יצחק ש רב יצחק ש רב יעולא would accept רב ינמין בר יש understanding of יחונו יחונו in lite of the fact that אבר אבא יש עמעתא יש בר אבא - a close student of דיי שמעתא who was exteemly יש in his words, and would be מהדר בתלמודיה - review his learning with his רבי every 30 days!

The גמרא asks one final question according to those that hold that שלקות מברך עליהם בורא פרי האדמה because they hold שלקות מברך.

...מתיב רב יצחק בר שמואל

ירקות - vegetables that one wants to use on מרור for מרור , one cannot be יצא with them if they were – Soaked – Stewed or Cooked.

But why not, don't you hold במילתייהו?

To which the גמרא answers similar to an earlier י.... That for פסח - דבעינן טעם מרור we need the taste of morror, which would be lost with any of the above processes.

Our אכזרא ends with a brief discission about the exact size of a אית which the gemora says is not that of a large אזיר Olive, only that of a medium size olive which is referred to as אגורי meaning where the juice is not absorbed into the fruit as with apples etc., but rather the oil is contained in it.









Review