

ר משנה the זאגט –

- בכל מערבין ומשתתפין חוץ מן המים ומן המלח דברי רבי אליעזר

R' Eliezer holds that any type of food, except for salt and water, can be used in שיתופי מבואות זס עירובי חצירות.

ר' יהושע אומר ככר הוא עירוב – R' Yehoshua holds that only bread, and only a complete loaf can be used for an עירוב.

A partial loaf of bread, no matter how large, cannot be used. A whole loaf, even as small as an איסר - a common coin - can be used.

Rashi adds; provided that there are enough loaves to reach the minimum shiur of the amount of food necessary for the עירוב, as taught on the previous Daf.

- בזמן שהן מרובין מזון שתי סעודות לכולן

When they are many, which the Gemara explains to mean 18 or more people, we only need the equivalent of two meals worth, which is 18 גרוגרות, and no more than that, no matter how many people are included.

בזמן שהן כגרוגרת לכל אחד ואחד - When there are less than 18 people, we require a גרוגרות for each person.

The אמגא asks what the חידוש of היעזר 'i s in our משנה considering that we already had a דף כ"ו on דף that said בכל מערבין ומשתתפין חוץ that said בכל מערבין ומשתתפין חוץ המים ומלח ימים ומלח

First the גונארא suggests that ר' אליעזר is highlighting that, unlike ר' sopinion, foods other than bread are permissible even in עירובי חצירות.

The אמרא rejects this because the word בכל may be referring to different types of bread, and even ר"א might hold that other foods cannot be used in עירובי חצירות.

Instead, the גמרא suggests that ר' אליעזר is teaching that even a פרוסה, a broken piece of bread, can be used, unlike אי who insists on a שלימה – a complete loaf out of concern for

- that people who donated a whole loaf will resent those who donated a partial loaf.

Even in cases where everybody donates a פרוסה, R' Yehoshua does not allow it because יחזור דבר לקלקולו – people might continue to give broken loaves even when others give whole loaves.

ב אמר רבי יוחנן בן שאול ניטלה הימנה כדי חלתה וכדי דימועה מערבין לו בה -Even according to אמר ר' יהושע י that we need to use a full loaf of bread, if a small piece was removed, like 1/48 of the loaf for the מצוה of מצוה of - חלת נחתום of הפרשת חלה - that a professional baker separates, or for removing חרומה that had become mixed with the dough in an amount of 1 percent or less, the bread is still considered whole.

If the הפרשת האה was done in a חלת בעל הבית - an amateur baker in his own home, the amount that must be taken is 1/24 - that would make the loaf incomplete, and unfit for an עירוב.

ב חסדא adds that if חפרה בקיסם – a broken loaf is held together with a toothpick, in a way that people cannot tell that it is broken, it is still considered whole. and can be used for an ינירוב.

Shmuel held מערבין בפת אורו – we can make an with rice bread, but there are conflicting reports whether he also allowed פת דוחן - entitlet bread for an ינירוב.

פת עדשים even allowed פת עדשים - lentil bread, but when lentils are mixed with other grains the bread becomes repugnant, just like the bread 'חזקאל made.



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משנה the זאגט:

- נותן אדם מעה לחנוני ולנחתום כדי שיזכה לו עירוב דברי רבי אליעזר

R' Eliezer holds that a person can join an עירוב by giving money to a storekeeper or baker who will be providing the food to be used for the עירוב.

קנין הוכמים אומרים לא זכו לו מעותיו הרמים חלמsagree and hold that a קנין is not accomplished with מעות - by giving money, rather requires - taking physical possession of the food, and he has not acquired the bread, and is therefore not joined in the עירוב.

If the storekeeper goes ahead with it and is מוכה him some bread in the נירוב it does not work because

- אין מערבין לאדם אלא מדעתו

A person cannot be a שליח for another person to participate in an unless he appointed him as his agent.

However, the משנה says, giving money to a בעל הבית would work. As Rashi explains, that since a private individual does not generally sell bread, he meant to appoint him as his agent to include him in the עירוב, and the money is for his effort.

Shmuel adds, that so too, saying י ערב לי - making the storekeeper a שליח to include him in the יערוב - would work. Saying י זכה לי - trying to take ownership of the עירוב food, does not work.

Also, if instead of giving money to the storekeeper, he made a קנין with a כלי he would acquire the bread, and be joined in the עירוב.

The Gemara explains the reasoning of R' Eliezer. מאי טעמא דר' אליעזר הא לא משך?

The אמג asks why גמרא allows the storekeeper to include this person in an עירוב if he did not do a proper משיכה? משיכה answers;

ר עשאו ר' אליעזר כארבעה פרקים בשנה – R' Eliezer allows the giving of money alone to work as a קנין regarding the עירוב, as on the days before שמיני עצרת, פסח, שבועות, ראש השנה and maybe אי"י, where we allow money alone to acquire meat in order to make it easy to buy meat during these times.

The gemara explains it two ways:

-1- אמר ר' שמואל בר יצחק ... בשזיכה לו על ידי אחר - Another person made a משיכה on his behalf. On those 4 days we assume that he wants to buy the meat - therefore the קנין is effective based on - זכין לאדם שלא בפניו - We can accomplish something for a person

זכין לאדם שלא בפניו - We can accomplish something for a person without his consent if it is clearly to his benefit.

On other days, he may not want to spend the money - therefore the is not effective, based on אין חבין לאדם שלא בפניז -

We cannot accomplish something for a person without his consent if it may be to his detriment. The עירוב is also considered a זכות.

-2- אמר ר' יוחנן דבר תורה מעות קונות -The original דין דאורייתא is that - קנין - giving of the money accomplishes the ...

חכמים - The חכמים made a חקנה that giving money alone does not make a קנין, rather he must pull it toward himself to make a אירה שמא יאמרו נשרפו חטיך בעליה – גזירה שמא יאמרו נשרפו חטיך בעליה –

A concern that after having received the money a seller will do nothing to save the produce from being destroyed by a fire, since it no longer belongs to him.

Therefore, on those 4 days

- העמידו חכמים דבריהם על דברי תורה - We revert to the original Halachah that money does make a ,קנין So too regarding עירוב we allow the original Halachah.

נותן אדם מעה לחנוני ולנחתום
כדי שיזכה לו עירוב דברי רבי אליעור
וחכמים אומרים לא זכו לו מעותיו
רבי אליעור קנין חכמים
מעות משיכה
מעות משיכה
אין מערבין לאדם
אלא מדעתו
However giving money to a wald work
שמואל





Dedicated By: _____



4 The Mishnah continues;

רבי יהודה says;

- במה דברים אמורים בעירובי תחומין

The storekeeper cannot include the person in עירוב תחומין without his consent because it is a possible - whatever distance the person gains in one direction as a result of the עירוב, he loses in the other direction, but the storekeeper can include him in עירוב חצירוב חצירום without his consent, because it is certainly a זכות, with no disadvantage at all.

רבי יהודה אמר שמואל paskens like רבי יהודה אמר שמואל רבי יהודה אמר בי יהודה אמר רבי הודה אמר לא עוד אלא כל מקום ששנה רבי יהודה בעירובין הלכה כמותו in every other משנה where he discusses of an עירוב the Halachah follows R' Yehuda, except where he discusses קורה of a מחיצה, such as a יקורה.

Even though ר' יהושע בן אי holds כל מקום שאמר ר' יהודה אימתי ובמה במשנתנו אינו אלא לפרש דברי חכמים –

whenever R' Yehuda uses the words במה or במה he is only explaining, and not arguing on, the הכמים,

רב יהודה אמר שמואל holds that he is arguing and therefore felt it necessary to pasken like him.





