

Our shiur began with the Gemara returning to the following statment:

גופא אמר רבי יהושע בן לוי כל מקום שאמר ר' יהודה - אימתי ובמה במשנתינו אינו אלא לפרש דברי חכמים

Whereever משנה בי says אימתי and במה in a משנה, it indicates that he is only explaining - and not disagreeing with - the opinion of the חכמים.

- ור' יוחנן אמר אימתי לפרש ובמה לחלוק

ה' יוחנן holds אימתי indicates an explanation - במה indicates a

The גמרא cites a Mishnah in מסכת סנהדרין -- ואלו הו הפסוליו

The following are פסול לעדות - disqualified from testifying, - one who plays with dice - a form of gambling - and for that matter, all gamblers,

one who lends with interest,

- ומפריחי יונים - one who races doves - another form of

ישביעית - one who deals with produce of Shmittah - the seventh year.

Rashi explains, gamblers are disqualified because, - אסמכתא לא קניא

When placing the bet, he hopes and assumes that he will win. When he loses, he does not pay up willingly. His opponent, therefore, receives the money unlawfully, and is considered to have transgressed the גזילה of גזילה.

Similarly, a סוחרי שביעית and סוחרי שביעית who have no qualms to transgress a לאו for financial gain are considered רשעים, and are disqualified, because the Torah says;

אל תשת רשע עד -



מסכת סנהדרין in משנה ואלו הן הפסולין The following are NOV/ 1100... ומלוה בריבית המשחק בקוביא lends with interest וסוחרי שביעית ומפריחי יונים races doves deals with שמיטה produce

Disqualified Disqualified because ... because... No qualms to אסמכתא לא קניא Hopes to win Doesn't pay willingly **OPPONENT** אל תשת רשע עד







ע יהודה ' י uses the word אימתי to explain that gamblers are only פסול לעדות if they do not have a regular job.

Rashi explains; ר' יהודה

Rashi explains; ר' יהודה hold אסמכתא קניא -

Every gambler realizes that he may lose, and pays up willingly. The recepient is, therefore, not considered to be stealing. However, gamblers are disqualified because אינו עוסק ביישובו של עולם -

Since they are not engaged in acceptable activities, they do not appreciate the efforts of people in earning a living, and will have no compunction to cause others a loss based on their false testimony.

The Gemara cites a ברייתא which quotes the חכמים that a gambler is בייתא even if he has another job – apparently ר' disagrees with the חכמים?

The גמרא answers that the חכמים of the משנה agree with רבי that אסמכתא אסמכתא הניא אסמכתא יהודה.

The חכמים of the ברייתא follow the opinion of איס של who holds אטמכתא לא קניא.

הדרן עלך חלון - We have B"H completed the Seventh Perek of סי"ש משתתפין, and will begin the Eighth Perek כיצד משתתפין, B'ezras hashem.

אגט the משנה; כיצד משתתפין בתחומין -

In order to set עירובי תחומין that anybody can use, a person would put out a barrel of food and say;

- הרי זה לכל בני עירי, לכל מי שילך לבית האבל או לבית המשתה

Anybody who plans on going to a בית המשתה or בית המשתה can use this ...















- וכל שקיבל עליו מבעוד יום מותר

Whoever decided before שבת that they want to use the עירוב can rely on it.

- משתחשך אסור שאין מערבין משתחשך

One who decides after dark, cannot use it, because one cannot make an עירוב after the onset of שבת.

- אמר רב יוסף אין מערבין אלא לדבר מצוה

From the examples given by our משנה of using the עירוב to go to a shiva house or a wedding, we see that an עירוב can only be made to enable one to do a מצוה.

When the משנה says that a person cannot decide to use the בירוב after שבת begins, it seems to be saying עירוב - we cannot retroactively clarify that he wanted to use the משבת. However, even the opinion that says - we do rely on retroactive clarification - can explain the משנה saying;

- הודיעוהו - to mean - מבעוד יום מותר

The person has to be informed of the presence of the עירוב before שבת, but does not actually have to decide until after שבת starts, because ברירה will allow the decision made on שבת to work retroactively from the time he was aware of the עירוב.

אסור אסור - means - משתחשר אסור

He was not informed of the עירוב שלחש, but after dark. שבת will not help, because it can only go back to the earliest time that he was aware of the עירוב, which in this case is after dark when an עירוב can no longer take effect.

וכל שקיבל עליו

מבעוד יום

אמר רב יוסף...

אין מערבין אלא לרבר מצוה

דרסיי the examples of our מור...

An עירוב An עירוב can only be made

to enable one to do a יובו!

שלרוב Dne can't decide to use the עירוב begins

It seems...

Cannot retroactively clarify

we can explain

אוריעוהו לא הודיעוהו

NOT INFORMED INFORMED before באל before באל CAN Tetroactively clarify

NOT DECIDE retroactively retroactively

9 אמר רב אסי קטן בן שש יוצא בעירוב אמו – A six year old child is included in his mother's עירוב, and does not require his own portion in the עירוב.







?עירוב



The ברייתא asks that according to the ברייתא only a child who is only a child who is - צריך לאמו - needs his mother, is included in her עירוב. A child who is who is אין צריך לאמו - does not need his mother, is NOT included in her עירוב.

This distinction is likewise relevant regarding whether we are obligated to train him in the Mitzvah of סוכה.

צריך לאמו need not be brought to the סוכה.

אין צריך לאמו must be brought to the סוכה.

The Gemara defines אין צריך לאמו -

as a child who does not require assistance in the bathroom, OR, no longer cries out for his mother when he awakens. Depending on the individual child, this stage of development is pegged at 4 to 5 years of age. According to the Braisa, a six year old would definitely not be included in his mother's

After some discussion, the **G**emara concludes: לא קשיא הא דאיתיה אבוהי - When the child's father is in town, he is not so dependent on the mother even at the earlier age of 4 to 5 years old.

במתא - When the father is not in town, the child is dependent on the mother up to the age of 6 years old.

ברייתא teaches as follows;
An ברייתא can be made
בין מדעתן בין שלא מדעתן
בין שלא מדעתן Even without the consent of
הוא his minor children, - עבדו ושפחתו הכנענים - his Cannanite slaves.

However, an עירוב must be made
- אלא מדעתן
- אלא c Only with the consent of
- הנו ובתו הגדולים - his adult children,
- העברים - his Jewish servants, and
- his wife.

The Gemara points out that we do not necessarily need their explicit approval. Their acquiescence is assumed, unless - דמחי - they specifically object - OR - עירוב - they made their own - עירוב - in which case - אין לך מיחוי גדול מזה -

There is no greater objection than that.











משנה the זאגט –

- כמה הוא שיעורו מזון שתי סעודות לכל אחד ואחד

The amount of food necessary for an עירוב is two meals worth for each person.

- מזונו לחול ולא לשבת דברי ר' מאיר

 R^{\prime} Meir holds, we measure the meal by his weekday meals. ר' יהודה אומר לשבת ולא לחול - $^{\prime}$

R' Yehuda holds, we measure by his Shabbos meals.
- Both opinions are trying to be lenient.
- Both opinions are trying to be lenient.
- מאיר meals since the food is so much better.

ר' יהודה holds people eat less on שבת so that they will have room for a third meal – סעודה שלישית.

רבא and חב יסף both agree with י' מאיר that people eat more at שבת meals, which is supported by the common expression שביח – there's always room in the stomach for delicious foods.

There is a מחלוקת in the משנה about the minimum amount of bread in עירובי תחומין.

- ר' יוחנן בן ברוקא אומר מככר בפונדיון מד' סאין בסלע

The amount of bread one would receive for the price of a סלע, when grain is being sold at the rate of 4 סלע.

Minimum Amount of bread

עירובי תחומין חו

רייותנן בן ברוקא

מככר בפונדיון

מד' מאין בסלע

כמה הוא שיעורו? מזון שתי סעודות לכל אחד ואחד

מתכוונים להקל

רווחא לבסימא לכיח

when grain is

being sold

at the rate of 4 סאה for a סלע

יהודה

at less

to have room for

The amount of bread one would receive

for the price

of a פונדיון

Let's explain:

1 אס gets you 4 סאה of grain.

Since, דינר 4 has 6 סאה - דינר will get you 1 יורר יורר will get you 1 סאה of grain.

Since, 1 סאה + and סאה has 6 סאה האטר האטר has 6 סאה - פונדיון שנו מעה האטר האטר הפונדיון שנודיון בי of grain.

Since, 1 ספונדיון - פונדיון will get you 1/2 מקב of grain.







15 However, רב חסדא says; צא מהן מחצה לחנווני -

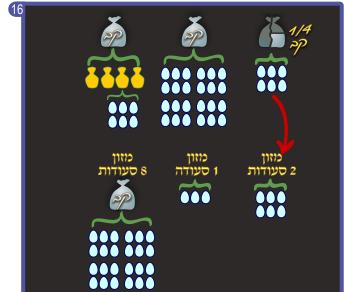
Half of the price is the baker's gross profit, to cover his costs of wood and labor, and some net profit. Therefore, one is actually getting bread in the amount of only a 1/4 סקב.

16 Now, a קב has 4 לוג - and each ביעים - six eggs.

Therefore, a קב consists of 24 ביעים, and this loaf of 1/4 of a קב consists of 6 ביעים.

Now, according to איוחנן בן ברוקא that this is the minimum amount of bread for an עירוב, which requires מעודות - מזון שתי סעודות consists of bread equivalent to 3 ביעים.
A ביעים 24 25 of 24 ביעים, therefore, contains 8 סעודות.





Now, let's explain the other opinion in the Mishnah:

רבי שמעון אומר שתי ידות לככר משלש לקב -Two-thirds of a loaf, when 3 loaves are fashioned out of a ב.

Now, since a קב consists of 24 ביעים, each loaf consists of 8 ביעים.

Since the עירוב bread of 2/3 of a loaf provides עירוב two meals, the whole loaf provides 3 meals, and a קב of 3 loaves provides 9 meals.





Review



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- למר תשע ולמר תמני

According to קב מרבי שמעון provides 9 meals, and according to קב מר' יוחנן בן ברוקא provides 8 meals.

The Gemara therefore concludes;

- וקרובים דבריהם להיות שוין

Their views are close to being identical.

The bread of the עירוב is 5 - 1/3 - OR - 6 ביעים respectively.





