

Our Shiur began with the Gemara continuing the discussion about the evil spirit which rests on the hands before washing them in the morning.

רבי נתן teaches - ומקפדת עד שירחוץ ידיו ג' פעמים - the evil spirit will not leave until one washes his hands 3 times.

אמר ר' יוחנן פוך מעביר בת מלך - A certain type of mascara can heal the eye of damage caused by בת מלך - which is the name of the evil spirit resting on the hands in the morning.

The אמרא goes on to list several eye medications, one, כוסברתא, which is not only ineffective but damaging even to who was blind, and one, גרגירא, that worked so well it even helped רב ששת who was blind.

אמר רב חסדא שריקא טויא שרי -

It is permissible to baste a roast after it's been cooked, and it's not a violation of תיקון מנא – fixing something. Rashi points out, as long as the meat isn't רותח

where there might be a concern of בישול.

The גמרא tells the story of זעירי's wife basting a roast for one of אינירי's students, חייא בר אשי, but he refused to eat it. She told him

- לרבך עביד ליה ואכל ואת לא אכלת

I did this for your Rebbe - my husband זעירי - and he ate it, and you refuse to eat it?

The Gemara explains that זעירי held that this type of basting is permitted

- כיון דמיתכל הכי לאו מידי קעביד

Since the roast is edible without being basted, the basting does not significantly improve it. חייא בר אשי disagreed and held that it's forbidden because it is considered a significant improvement.













ש ואמר מר עוקבא מי שנגפה ידו או רגלו צומתה ביין ואינו חושש –
If somebody injured his hand or foot, he may treat the swelling with wine since wine is not an effective treatment anyway, and not considered רפואה.

The גמרא adds two limitations:

- -ו- רב כהנא said that vinegar may not be used for this purpose, because vinegar IS an effective treatment.
- -2- בני מחווא said that the בני מחווא may not use wine either because they are very sensitive and will be healed even with wine.



However, we learn from a story where a donkey stepped on 'רב אשי's foot,

גב הרגל שאני – injuries to the back of the hand or foot are different -

- כמכה של חלל ומחללין עליהן את השבת

They are considered like internal injuries and life-threatening, for which one may be מחלל שבת.



The Gemara next discusses bathing in various waters for therapeutic purposes.

Here too, it's forbidden only where it's obviously being done for therapeutic purposes.











The Gemara cites a contradiction between two שרייתות whether a person may bathe in ים הגדול - the Mediterranean Sea. After two unsuccessful answers, the אמרא finally resolves it ממרא - it is הא ביפין שבו to bathe in its clean waters, because healthy people would also bathe there. וברים שבו - it is אסור to bathe in its dirty waters, because it's obviously for therapeutic purposes.



We also have a סתירה between two ברייתות whether a person may bathe in

מי משרה - water that flax was soaked in. The **G**emara resolves the סתירה by saying

הא דאישתהי - it's forbidden to remain in the flax water for a while, because it's obvious.

הא דלא אישתהי - it is permissible to bathe in it if he does not remain too long, because others may also go into these waters to cool off.

Bathing in מימשרה

Water that FLAX was soaked in

אריישתהי

Does not
remain too long
Others also cool off
in these waters
Obviously for
therapeutic purposes

אגט the משנה:

- אין אוכלין איזביון בשבת לפי שאינו מאכל בריאים

One may not eat שבת on שבת, because it's not eaten by healthy people. Rashi adds;

- ומוכחא מילתא דלרפואה אכיל ליה

And it's obvious that he's eating it for therapeutic purposes. After identifying the difference between the איזבין mentioned in the Torah and איזביון mentioned in the איזבין, the גמרא explains that איזביון is used to treat intestinal worms by eating it together with seven black dates.











אבל אוכל הוא את יועזר

A person suffering from worms in the liver - which usually come from eating a variety of foods אליבא ריקנא - on an empty stomach, may use יועזר - which is eaten with seven white dates - for treatment. The אמרא also suggests three more remedies for this illness, if יועזר doesn't work.



The Mishnah continues;

כל האוכלין אוכל אדם לרפואה וכל המשקין שותה –

One is permitted to eat and drink all normal foods and drinks that healthy people eat, even if his intention is to eat it for therapeutic reasons. Foods that are not eaten by healthy people, and generally only used for medicinal purposes may not be used on Shabbos because it is obvious that he's only eating it for its therapeutic value.



The ητ concludes with a discussion of treating snake related illnesses.

הטים מגולים – a person who drank מים מגולים, water that was left exposed and may have snake venom in it, should drink אבוברואה. If that doesn't work, the גמרא suggests four other possible remedies for this.











12 – האי מאן דבלע חיויא – If somebody swallowed a snake he should eat hops with salt and run a distance of three מיל. In fact there was a story where דב שימי בר אשי either used this treatment on somebody or had אליהו הנביא do this treatment on him, and it killed the snake that he had swallowed, ונפק מיניה גובי גובי גובי גובי, and the snake came out in pieces.



13 - האי מאן דטרקיה חיויא If somebody was bitten by a snake, he should tear open an embryo of a white donkey that is not a טרפה and sit on it.







