

Our Shiur began with the Mishnah; החושש בשיניו לא יגמע בהן את החומץ אבל מטבל הוא כדרכו ואם נתרפא נתרפא –

One who has a toothache may not rinse with vinegar, because that is an obvious form of רפואה. However he may dip food in vinegar in a way that he would normally eat.

2 The משנה questions, why does the משנה assume that vinegar is good for the teeth, since the פסוק, referring to a lazy person, says

– he is like vinegar to the teeth and

smoke to the eyes -

which implies that vinegar is harmful to the teeth.



החושש בשיניו...

The גמרא offers two answers:
י פסוק offers two answers:
- הא בקיוהא דפרי is refering to juice of unripe fruit which is bad for the teeth.

הא בחלא – but our משנה is talking about vinegar which is good for teeth.

- vinegar – הא דאיכא מכה

IS good for teeth that have a wound, הא דליכא מכה - it is harmful to healthy teeth.

The משנה implies that even if you swallow the vinegar it is a אסור.

- והתניא לא יגמע ופולט אבל מגמע ובולע

The ברייתא says that only rinsing and spitting it out is אסור, but rinsing and swallowing is מותר?











The ארא gives two answers: אמר אביי כי תנן נמי מתניתין מגמע ופולט תנן – אמר אביי כי תנן נמי מתניתין מגמע ופולט תנן – Our משנה also only forbids rinsing and spitting out, but would permit rinsing and swallowing.
ברא אמר אפילו תימא מגמע ובולע כאן לפני טיבול כאן לאחר טיבול – Our משנה forbids swallowing the vinegar after the meal is over when it is clearly being used as medicine, but the ברייתא allows swallowing it before the meal when it looks like a natural part of the meal

The אכזרא questions how could רבא distinguish between rinsing and swallowing before the meal or after the meal, considering that he generally holds of the concept of - that once something is permitted in one context we permit it in all contexts?



The גמרא gives

two answers

אביי

מתניתי

רבא )

אפילו תימא

As Rava taught;

כל חייבי טבילות טובלין כדרכן בין בתשעה באב בין ביום הכיפורים

One may go to the מקוה on תשעה באב and טבילת for יום כיפור for תשעה באב ogo to the Mikvah on שבת, and there is no issue of מתקן - crepairing. This does not apply in our times.











The אכז answers that רבא indeed holds רבא, and אבר retracted his answer that distinguishes between before and after the meal. Rashi notes, in conclusion רבא will agree with אב" that our מאמע ופולט is talking about מאמע ופולט which IS forbidden.



The משנה taught; החושש במתניו לא יסוך יין וחומץ אבל סך הוא את השמן -One may not rub wine or vinegar on his loins as a medicine, but may use oil for that purpose.

ירד ולא שמן וורד - There is a מחלוקת whether a regular person may use שמן ורד - rose oil, for that purpose. The תנא קמא forbids it since regular people would only use rose oil for medicine. Rashi explains; because it's expensive and rare - ומוכחא מילתא דלרפואה היא - and it's obviously being used for therapeutic purposes.

בני מלכים סכין שמן ורד על מכותיהן שכן דרכן לסוך בחול -Princes may use rose oil for רפואה, because they use it regularly.

רבי שמעון permits it since כל ישראל בני מלכים – ALL Jews are considered princes.











9 אמר רבי אבא בר זבדא אמר רב הלכה כרבי שמעון - אמר רבי אבא רבי שמעון ולאו מטעמיה - He agrees with the פסק - He agrees with the רבי שמעון - He agrees with the סf טקסן but for a totally different reason. אמעון holds that even where rose oil is NOT commonly used by regular people for NON-therapeutic purposes, it IS permissible because, כל ישראל בני מלכים.

Rav holds; אי שכיח אין ואי לא שכיח לא -רב holds it is only permissible in places where it IS commonly used by regular people. Where it's not used by commoners it's indeed forbidden. אין שרא דוורדא – where Rav lived it was very common. Only there is it permitted for everybody.

As part of this discussion the Gemara teaches that in the חלוקת regarding בר שאינו מתכון that it's חבי יהודה that it's מותר מותר that it's רבי שמעון that it's הדרן עלך שמנה שרצים!

שרצים - We have B"H completed the Fourteenth Perek שמנה שרצים, and begin the Fifteenth Perek ואלו קשרים B'ezras hashem.





Perek of אלו discusses the מלאכה of tying and untying knots on Shabbos.
It begins by teaching that there are 3 types or levels of knots.
Level one being אסור מדאורייתא and חייב חטאת.
Level two being אסור לכתחילה.
Level three being מותר לכתחילה.











12 Zugt di Mishnah;

- ואלו קשרים שחייבין עליהן קשר הגמלין וקשר הספנין

A person is הייב for tying or untying the permanent knot that ties the ring into the camel's nose or the permanent knot that ties the rings onto the ship - which are generally categorized as a double knot.



יש לך קשרין שאין חייבין עליהן כקשר הגמלין וכקשר הספנין – Some knots are more temporary in nature and one would not be חייב for tying them.

The knots that tie a leash to an animal's nose ring and an anchor to a ship's ring are not permanent enough to be חייב סוד אורייתא, but they are permanent enough to be אסור מדרבנן.



And level three being...
קושרת אשה מפתח חלוקה וחוטי סבכה ושל פסקיא
-ורצועות מנעל וסנדל ונודות יין ושמן וקדירה של בשר
-עarious knots in a person's clothing and some common household items are considered to be so temporary that they may even be tied שבת.











15 - רבי מאיר אומר כל קשר שהוא יכול להתירו באחת מידיו אין חייבין עליו איר who is mentioned in the first Mishna holds that any knot you can untie with just one hand, is not subject to the קושר ומתיר 6ס מלאכות דאורייתא.

The אנדרא is not sure if the reason ר' מאיך is lenient because of the ability to untie it with one hand or the fact that normally only very loose knots can be untied with one hand. The נפקא would be a bow which is tied tightly but can be untied with one hand.







