

משנה - the משנה speaks about two cases, where in each case there are two babies who need a ברית. The first case is

- אחד למול אחר השבת ואחד למול בשבת

one was born the previous Sunday and needs a שבת the following Sunday and one was born the previous שבת and should have a שבת this שבת. If he accidentally mixed them up and did the ברית of the Sunday baby on שבת, all agree that he is קרבן חטאת.

Our version of the משנה, which is רב הונא version and is supported by a ברייתא in the name of ר' שמעון בן אלעזר, all agree that טעה בדבר מצוה ולא עשה מצוה חייב -

Where he was trying to do a מצוה, but did not end up doing a טעה בדבר מצוה there is no exemption of מצוה. In this case, where he did the ברית of the Sunday baby on שבת, no מצוה was performed because it was the 7th day of that baby which is too early, therefore he's חייב

However, in a case of - טעה בדבר מצוה ועשה מדוה - טעה בדבר מצוה שעה מצוה - Where he was trying to do a מצוה, and DID end up doing another משנה, which is the second case of the משנה.

אחד למול בערב שבת ואחד למול בשבת – one baby needs a ברית on Friday and the other needs on שבת. When he mixed them up and did the ברית of the Friday baby on שבת, a מצוה WAS performed because it's the 9th day of that baby - there is a חלוקת whether he's חיים.

את בדבר to bring a רבי אליעזר מחייב חטאת – R' Eliezer says he's קרבן העבן לעזר מחייב to bring a חטאת, because he holds there is no exemption of טעה בדבר at all.

פטטר - R' Yehoshua says he is פטור - R' Yehoshua says he is פטור, as Rashi explains because

פטר בדבר מצוה ועשה מצוה פטור - somebody who makes a mistake while trying to do a מצוה - giving the Shabbos baby a bris, and in the end actually does a מצוה - giving the Friday baby a bris, is .פטור.















The אמנה tells us that רב יהודה מתני פטור - רב יהודה מתני פטור - R' Yehuda had a completely different version of our משנה, based on a ברייתא in the name of א 'ר' מאיר, where the משנה first mentions the case of the Friday baby and the Shabbos baby and everybody agrees that he's פטור for giving the Friday baby a bris on שבת, since he ended up doing a מצוה - a case of טעה בדבר מצוה ועשה מצוה.

קרבן ה רבי אליעזר מחייב הטאת - R' Eliezer says he's חייב הטאת קרבן ה רבין ה ליעזר מחייב חטאת, because he holds that the exemption of טעה בדבר מצוה, because he ended up doing a מצוה - R' Yehoshua says he is ורבי יהושע פוטר - RY Yehoshua says he is מצוה is enough to exempt him, regardless of whether he does a מצוה in the end.

The Gemara explains that all this is based on the fact that the Torah compares all מחלוקת to אינבי הי זרה fo שוגג to חיובי השאת. The מחלוקת here is how and to what degree to compare it.





All this is based on comparing all היובי הטאת to עבודה זרה of שוגג

The אראופן is...
to what degree
do we compare it









רבי חייא adds that in the case of a Friday baby and a Shabbos baby, if he already did the bris of the שבת baby on Friday, and then does the bris of the Friday baby on Shabbos, all agree that he's תשה מצוה, even though he was עשה מצוה, because on Shabbos.

this Shabbos is not supposed to be violated for a ברית. Neither one of the 2 babies requires a bris on Shabbos -

The Friday baby, of course not, because it's the ninth day-The Shabbos baby whose bris was done too early, needs חוחה שבת which is not דוחה שבת. 8 THE THE **SHABBOS FRIDAY BABY BABY** Should have Should have 5000 on Friday Since he already שבת did the ברית is the on Friday 9th DAY now only ne ולת דם ברית דוחה שבת

רבי חייא adds

Therefore, he is not considered a טעה בדבר מצוה, because, although he mistakenly THOUGHT he needs to do a מצוה, he is not considered to be erring while trying to DO a מצוה, since there is no מצוה incumbent upon him this.

אריים פאר אריים פאריים פאריים









In a case where he does the bris of the Sunday baby on שבת, it is יניתנה שבת לידחות - this Shabbos was supposed to be violated for the ברית of the Shabbos baby which ws not done yet, therefore יפטור.

In other words:

טעה בדבר מצוה may be an exemption even when לא עשה מצוה. However, even

טעה מצוה is NOT an exemption if there is no טעה בדבר מצוה.



משנה the זאגט:

- קטן נימול לשמנה לתשעה ולעשרה ולאחד עשר ולי"ב

A ברית of a healthy child can sometimes be done at the earliest anywhere from the 8th to the 12th day of the baby's life.

- כדרכו לשמנה - Under normal circumstances it's done on the 8th day.

בין השמשות נימול לתשעה. If a baby was born ברין השמשות twilight where we are not sure which day it is, we do the ברית on the later day, which we call the 9th day. We cannot do it on the earlier day, because that might be the 7th day, in which the bris would be invalid.

פשבת נימול לעשרה שבת נימול לעשרה יום שבת נימול לעשרה we push it off another day which we call the 10th day, because it might be the 9th day which is not חבח. If the second day is also יום טוב where it falls after שבת - we push it off another day, which we call the 11th day. If that other day is also שבת - like two days of ראש השנה that fall after שבת שבת שבת bush it off another day, which will mean the bris is done as late as the 12th day of the baby's life. This is all for a healthy baby.

The משנה concludes, however, אין מוהלין אותו עד שיבריא – If the baby is sick we delay the bris until he is healthy.











12 The גמרא adds; חלצתו חמה נותנין לו כל ז' להברותו –

From the day the sick infant recovers from his fever, we give him an additional seven days to recover before doing the ברית.

The גמרא remains with a שאלה if seven calendar days is enough or if he needs a full seven periods of 24 hours before getting a bris.

נותנין לו כל ז' להברותו

After the fever,

we give him SEVEN days

to r ver

Seven

Seven

CALENDAR OR 24 HOUR

days

Periods

משנה the זאגט:

משנה identifies the pieces of skin that must be cut in order for the ברית to be valid and to enable the child to eat  $\pi$  ברות if he is a כהן.

The משנה adds two more הלכות:

First, if the child is a בעל בשר, exceedingly plump to the point that you cannot tell that the foreskin has been removed, the מוהל should cut some more skin to avoid

העין - the appearance that something was done wrong.

אלו הן ציצין המעכבין את המילה

Pieces of skin that MUST be cut
for the scinct to be valid
and to enable one
to eat הרומה if he's בהן

If the child is a בעל בשר

Exceedingly plump

More skin should be cut
to avoid אורי מין

The אבר quotes two opinions whether the entire אבר or only part of it needs to be apparent when erect, in order to avoid the need for more cutting.











The פרק concludes with the ברכות recited at a אקב"ו על המילה of ברכת המצוה makes the אקב"ו על המילה of ברכה of ברכה of ברכה המצוה.

The father of the baby makes the ברכה of ברכה אבינו of אקב"ו להכניסו בבריתו של אברהם אבינו

which is followed by everybody there offering a ברכה - בשם שנכנס לברית כן יכנס לתורה לחופה ולמעשים טובים – just as the child has entered the ברית be should also enter Torah, a wedding canopy and many good deeds.

Afterwards, anybody else can be appointed to make the ברכה of ידיד מבטן

or in the case of a גר - a convert, "הגרים", את הגרים", or in the case of a עבד כנעני - a servant, "אקב"ו למול את העבדים".

הדרן עלך רבי אליעזר דמילה - We have B"H completed the Nineteenth Perek רבי אליעזר דמילה, and begin the Twentieth Perek תולין B'ezras hashem.



פרק תולין begins by discussing using a strainer on שבת and יום and טוב.

There are two potential issues with using a strainer: Hanging the strainer is like making a temporary tent which is a בונה of חולדה building.

Running wine through the strainer is similar to בורר, sorting.













זאגט the משנה:

השבת אומר ונותנין טוב ביום את המשמרת תולין את רבי אליעזר אומר רבי אליעזר את רבי אליעזר אומר שני סוב שני only, but not on שבת.

We may pour wine into an already suspended strainer, even on Shabbos.

As Rashi explains the second Halachah; רבי אליעזר holds that there is no issue of sorting - בורר בכך - because this is an unusual way to do בורר בכך - because this is an unusual way to do בורר בכך. The Gemara explains that there is also no issue of hanging the strainer on יום טור, because although בי אליעזר does not allow even ADDING to a אהל עראי - to a temporary structure on אהל but he holds that it is אהל even to MAKE a אהל עראי אוכל נפש FOR עראי אוכל נפש - when done even for very preliminary stages of food preparation that could have been done before יום טוב.

On שבת, though, the strainer may not be hung because of making an אהל עראי, but may be used to filter wine since it is an unusual way of sorting.

The opinion of the חכמים will be explained in the following Shiur.







