

– הקיטע יוצא בקב שלו דברי ר' מאיר ור' יוסי אוסר

According to ר' מאיר an amputee may go out on שבת with his wooden foot because, as Rashi explains - דמנעל דידיה הוא - it is considered his shoe.

ר' יוסי holds that he may not go out with it because it is considered a משוי.

The אמרא discusses whether the opinions in this מחלוקת should be reversed. Ultimately even שמואל and רב הונא who originally thought that they should be reversed, agreed to בד that the way it is recorded in our משנה is correct.

Since ה' מאיר holds that the wooden shoe is considered a real shoe, he is the תנא who holds חלצין בסנדל של קט , you can do אולצין של with a wooden shoe and also that - סנדל של סיידין אשה חולצת בו -

מחליצה can be done with a plaster seller's straw shoe even though, like wood, it is not a popular material to make shoes from.

מולצין שנדל של מידין

בסנדל של עץ אשה חולצין אשה חולצית אשה הולצית אשה הולצת בסנדל של מידין

בסנדל של עץ אשה חולצת בו בסנדל של עץ אשה בו בסנדל של עץ אשר בו בסנדל של עץ אשה בו בסנדל של עץ אשר בו בסנדל של בו בסנדל של בו בסנדל בו בסנדל עץ אשר בו בסנדל בו

2 In the context of the last discussion the מקבא quoted רבי עקיבא that a plaster seller's straw shoes can be מקבל טומאת מדרס - מקבל טומאת מדרס become tamei through supporting the weight of a טמא person.

The אמרא asks גמרא, they are not made for walking but for protecting his shoes from the plaster - They are worn over his regular shoes - and only something that's meant to support a person's weight is סקבל טומאת מדרס.

The שכן הסייד מטייל בו עד שמגיע לביתו - the plasterer does walk home with these shoes, so they are being used for walking as well.





Review



3 אם יש לו בית קיבול כתיתין טמא – The Mishnah said that if the wooden foot has a receptacle for rags - to cushion his stump - it can become טמא.

טמא טומאת מת אוין טמא אמר אביי אמר אביי - It is only מקבל מקבל מקבל or other טומאת - Tumah by contact - but cannot become טמא מדרס.

Abaye holds that the main purpose of the wooden foot is to conceal the fact that he is missing his foot. Its secondary function is to sometimes support the person's weight. Only something that's primarily meant to support a person's weight is מקבל טומאת מדרס.

- רבא אמר אף טמא מדרס

Rava holds that it can become טמא מדרט, because even something whose secondary function is to support a person's weight is מקבל טומאת מדרס.

The Gemara points out the following:

Even אב" would agree that אב" a child's wagon which sometimes supports his weight is טמא מדרס because it is used far more often to support the child's weight than the wooden foot is used to support the man's weight.

Even בא רבא would agree that מקל של זקנים טהור מכלום – an elderly person's walking stick is not מקבל טומאת מדרס, because לתרוצי סוגיא עבידא, it is only meant to straighten out his steps by giving additional support and balance, but never to support most of his weight.

The משנה had said that בהם ויצאין טהורין ואין יוצאין but never identified what לוקטמין are:

אמר חמרא דאכפא – fake donkeys that a clown would pretend to ride.

רבא בר פפא אמר קשירי – Stilts used to walk through mud.
- masks playfully used to scare young kids. These things are not מקבל טומאה because they are not considered a כלי - a vessel.

One may not go out with them on Shabbos, because they are neither a מילבוש - a garment, nor a תכשיט - an ornament.

The next משנה lists another two items that may be worn outside on Shabbos.

הבנים יוצאין בקשרים – young boys can go out wearing knots: בזוגין - and princes with ornamental golden bells. וכני מלכים באור - וכל אדם אלא שדברו חכמים בהוה -

Actually every person may go out that way, but the Mishnah is giving examples of where and for whom it is the usual and customary mode of dress.

The Gemara initially explains the קשורי פואה as קשורי פואה - קשורי פואה אולו - Knots of a certain plant which are used for therapeutic purposes. רב אחא בר יעקב lists several specific and very restrictive criteria for the knots to work, upon which רב נחמן בר יצחק remarked; בל פותא בבירא - the entire remedy has fallen into a pit - which means it is useless - since all these conditions can never be met.









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The גמרא questions this explanation because it should not be limited to young boys. It should work for everybody. Therefore, אמר אבין בר הונא אמר רב חמא בר גוריא בן שיש לו געגועין על אביז – When a young boy has separation anxiety from his father, the father will take a strap from his right shoe and tie it on the boy's left arm. א חוילופא סכנתא – The reverse - tying a strap from the left shoe on the right arm can be dangerous, because he may become even more sad.



Having mentioned אבין בר הונא אמר רב חמא בר גוריא, the אבין בר הונא אמר רב חמא ביד, the אבין בר הונא אמר נס goes on to quote another four of his rulings about therapy on

- -1- You may put a hot cup upside down on the navel on שבת for stomach pain.
- -2- You may smear oil and salt on your hands and feet to help become sober. The Gemara relates that some גדולי האמוראים used to do this.
- -3- You may hang yourself from the head to straighten the vertebra on Shabbos
- -4- You can wrap an infant to straighten its bones on Shabbos.

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The אם concludes with several therapies which אביי quotes אמרה לי - My adoptive mother taught me. His parents died when he was young and he was raised by adoptive parents.

Among all the advice of אב"s adoptive mother, the גמרא informs us that a woman, even if she has no history of miscarriage, may wear a special stone believed to prevent miscarriage.





