

In the previous daf we began the eighth perek with the משנה, משנה – If one carries concentrated wine on – המוציא יין כדי מזיגת הכוס , you are only חייב if you carry the amount that can be diluted to make a cup of drinkable wine.

The גמרא explained, that would be the amount of wine needed for a כוס של ברכה - such as ברכת המזון, קידוש - and הבדלה and אוור - יין חי fo רביעית - raw wine, so that when diluted with 75% water, as was the custom in those days, would equal a full רביעית הלוג of wine.

This proportion is actually a machlokes רבא and רבא.

Rava holds it is 3 to 1 - as he says;

- כל חמרא דלא דרי על חד תלת מיא לאו חמרא היא

Wine that does not contain 3 parts water for each part of raw wine is not considered drinkable wine.

Abaye holds it is 2 to 1. He cites a Mishnah in Maseches Niddah:

- והמזוג שני חלקי מים ואחד יין

Properly diluted wine contains two parts water for each part of raw wine.

The גמרא then discusses the amount of congealed wine needed to be חייב for carrying.

- תנא יבש בכזית דברי רבי נתן

According to רבי נתן, the שיעור of congealed wine is a כזית, because the שיעור of wine is a רביעית, and when a רביעית of wine is congealed, it becomes a כזית.

said רב יוסף

- רבי נתן ורבי יוסי ברבי יהודה אמרו דבר אחד

רבי יוסי ברבי יהודה apparently taught a similar rule based on the fact that a כזית liquid congeals into a כזית.

He commented on a ruling of בית, that blood of בנילה - a dead animal is טמא ;

טמא בדם שיש בו - לא טמאו - it's only טמא if there's at least a רביעית of blood.

The reason is, because the meat of בילה is only אטמא at a ביזית, and a סרזית, ביזית of blood is the equivalent of a הינו, because כזית of blood is the equivalent of a כזית. של הייש - when it congeals, it becomes a כזית. But אביי says אביי של א היא א אייש - We cannot compare the two cases because blood is thicker than wine, and might need less liquid to congeal to a given solid volume.

Perhaps רבי נתן, who said that a רבי wine congeals to a רבי נתן, might hold that even less than a רביעית blood would congeal to a הנזית, and should therefore be אטט at less than a רביעית. Similarly, רבי יוסי ברבי יהודה, who said that a רביעית דם congeals to a רביעית might hold that you need more than a רביעית wine to congeal into a כזית, or another way of looking at it is that a רביעית wine will congeal into less than a רביעית of congealed therefore be liable for carrying less than a כזית of congealed wine.













The next part of the משנה said, the minimum amount of milk needed to be חייב for carrying is כדי גמיעה, enough for one swallow.

The גמרא questions the spelling of the word; גמיעה או כדי גמיאה - Is the correct spelling גמיאה with an א, or with an י?

The אמרא cites the פסוק which אליעזר said to רבקה; - הגמיאיני נא מעט מים מכדך

Give me now to swallow some water from your jug - And it's spelled with an א.

The גמרא then proves from Psukim that the following 3 words are all spelled with an v.

, גרעינין, עוממות which mean seeds, dimmed, and closing. Regarding the Halacha חלב כדי גמיאה -

The גמרא cites a ברייתא that this is the correct amount for - חלב של בהמה - animal's milk, but for

האשה – human milk, the minimum amount is כדי ליתן במשיפא של קילור - Enough to mix with a paste called קילור, to make medicine for the eyes.

The next item in the Mishnah was - דבש כדי ליתן על הכתית

The minimum for honey is the amount you put on a sore.

על פי כתית – you only need enough to put on the head of a sore.





Now, since the גמרא is talking about healing sores, it brings a related quote.

אמר רב יהודה אמר רב כל מה שברא הקדוש ברוך הוא בעולמו לא ברא דבר

Hashem did not create anything in the world that does not have a purpose.

For example, a slug can be used to heal a sore, a gnat can heal a snake bite, and a snake can be used as an ingredient to heal boils.









The גמרא then discusses more of רב יהודה's teachings about nature.

For example, he says

וטר גובתיה - Why does a camel have a short tail?

סשום דאכל כיסי – because it eats thorns, and if it had a longer tail, it would get caught in the thorn bushes.

On the other hand, oxen have long tails because

דייר באגמי ובעי לכרכושי בקי – it lives in swamplands, so it needs a longer tail to swat away the gnats.

מוני also taught that the names of many objects are actually descriptions of what they do. For example, a door is called אשד in Aramaic, from the words – דרך שם – the way inside is there.

A house is called ביא ואיתיב, from the words ביא ואיתיב – come and sit in it.

And a cloak is called לבושה from – לא בושה – no embarrassment, because it covers everything.





9 The משנה goes on to the next part of the משנה, שמן כדי לסוך אבר קטן -

The minimum amount of oil one must carry to be הייב is - enough to rub on a small limb. דבי רבי ינאי adds, that this means שמן כדי לסוך אבר קטן של קטן – the smallest limb of the smallest person - a one-day-old infant.

The גמרא concludes that this definition is actually a מחלקת מחלקת

According to רבי שמעון בן אלעזר, it is indeed the amount you can rub on the smallest limb of a one-day-old child.

But כדי נחן says, כדי לסוך אבר קטן - which the גמרא understands to mean the amount you can rub on a small limb of an adult, which is the equivalent of a large limb of an infant. This is a larger amount than the one before.



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