

Our Shiur began with the גמרא continuing with the topic of proper conduct in the bathroom.

It tells of רבה 's son, רבה, who was disappointed with חסדא for not teaching תורה, but things like חסדא. but things like - when one enters the bathroom, he should not sit down forcefully or strain too much because this can cause him injury.

רב הונא said;

דברייתא – this is extremely important! He's teaching things which impact your very life.

The גמרא then proceeds to teach preferences of materials to use for cleaning oneself in the bathroom.

היי לפניו צרור וחרס - If he has a choice of a stone or a shard of pottery, we have a מחלוקת between שבת, who says, on שבת, who says, on חבש he should rather use the rock, even though it's generally מוקצה, rather than using a piece of pottery, which involves סכנה of either cutting himself or כשפים sorcery. בחסדא says, it's better to use the piece of pottery, which has תורת כלי - מוקצה - status of a vessel, and is not תורת כלי , rather than the stone which is מוקצה.

The gemara presents another choice of materials; בים ארור ועשבים - a stone or grass This too is a מחלוקת - between רב חסדא and רב המנונא One says it's preferred to use the stone, rather than the grass with which he might cut himself. This applies even during the week.

The other one says it's preferred to use the grass, rather than the stone which is מוקצה.









Review



The גמרא then teaches the consequences of one who does not relieve himself when needed. It's a מחלקת between רב חסדא and רבינא. One says רוח רעה שולטת – he will have bad breath. And the other says ב רוח זוהמא שולטת – he will have foul-smelling perspiration.

one who does not relieve himself when needed רבינא & רב חסרא רוח זוהמא שולטת בו

The גמרא then talks about what to do if one has difficulty relieving himself. Some of the opinions are אמר רב חסדא יעמוד וישב יעמוד וישב -

he should stand and sit repeatedly, which stimulates the muscles of the intestines.

רב חנן from נהרדעא says one should walk from place to place and try to relieve himself each time.









The last משנה of the Perek talks about the minimum amount of חייב – earthenware that one would be חיים for carrying it on שבת. The Mishnah cites three opinions.

זהודה אודה says you need to carry a small piece the size of the ones they used to put in between slats to make sure they didn't warp. This is the smallest שיעור.

רבי מאיר says כדי לחתות בו את האור - big enough to take a coal from a bonfire.

And רבי יוסי says it must be big enough to hold a רביעית of water, which is smaller than שיעור 's שיעור, but larger than שיעור's יהודה.

The משנה brings a פסוק which says that when the wall protecting the Jewish people falls,

ולא ימצא במכתתו חרש לחתות אש מיקוד – there won't even be a piece left over big enough to hold a coal. That seems to prove that that's how you measure the significance of a piece of earthenware, like רבי מאיר said!

But בי יוסי then says there also won't be a piece big enough to scoop up water, which seems to show that even that size is significant!

The גמרא explains that רבי מאיר understood that part of the מפוק to be saying that you won't even be able to find an insignificant piece, like one that can scoop up water. But the smallest significant piece is like he said, big enough to take a coal.











The ninth Perek begins with a series of משניות that start with the words מנין - from where do we know this Halacha - one of which is related to Hilchos Shabbos.

- אמר רבי עקיבא מנין לעבודה זרה שמטמאה במשא כנדה

From where do we know that just like a עבודה זרה, an עבודה זרה an עבודה זרה makes someone טמא if he carries it, even if he does not touch it directly?

The answer is from the פסוק which compares them. It says which compares them בודה, צא תאמר לו You will send away עבודה זרה עבודה זרה You will send away just like a, נדה and say "Go out!"

It must be pointed out, that this Posuk is only an אסמכתא, because אסמכתא. The understanding is as follows; The Chachamim decreed a טומאה on עבודה זרה ועבודה זרה based on the Posuk which compares עבודה זרה. נדה זרה.

The ממענה in Maseches עבודה זרה, in which we see that the Rabonon argue with רבי עקיבא. It talks about pieces of a wall which have the status of עבודה זרה and the בניו ועציו ועפריו מטמאין כשרץ, אבניו ועציו ועפריו מטמאין כשרץ.

Its stones, wood, and mortar are מטמא as a שרץ, because the שרץ which talks about עבודה זרה says שקץ תשקצנו - you must consider it abominable.

Since it uses the words שקץ to describe עבודה זרה, and עשקי is related to the word ארץ, we see they have the same type of האוט, which is limited to טומאת מגע - Tumah by contact. שרץ is not עבודה זרה, by carrying it. So too, אומאת משא can only make you איט if you touch it, not if you carry it.

This is יר' אלעזר's interpretation of the מחלוקת between רבי מחלוקת and the ,רבנן, mentioned later in the **G**emara.

1 הבה interprets the מחלוקת מודרב. עודר הבה interprets the מחלוקת awhen the פסוק says to send פסוק when the הזרם דאמר קרא נכרינהו מינך כזר when the אבודה זרה מינך כזר when the אבודה זרה ומינך כזר when the פסוק says to send away אבודה זרה it means to separate yourself from it completely, and therefore the Chachamin made its laws of wery strict. Therefore Rabbah holds everyone agrees that אבודה זרה משא מושאת משא si עבודה זרה יום by carrying.













כי פליגי באבן מסמא 10

However, they argue about אבן מסמא, a rock that's placed on supports.

There's a special stringency by נדה that if she sits on that rock, utensils that are below become טמא טומאת מדרס, even though they did not bear her weight.

According to רבי עקיבא

מסמא באבן מטמאה זרה עבודה אף מסמא באבן מסמא – מה נדה מטמאה is also מטמא מסמא אבן מסמא.

But the רבנן say, since the Posuk also compares עבודה זרה עבודה אבן מסמא אבן מסמא הבן וו it is not מטמא אבן מסמא אבן מסמא אבן מסמא אבן מטמא וו is also not מטמא טומאת משא - עבודה זרה ווא because we have the other Posuk which compares עבודה זרה זרה סו זרה.

The גמרא adds that according to רבי עקיבא - רבי עקיבא - if איתקש לשרץ is compared to נדה if עבודה עבודה ווא is compared to שרץ, why did the פסוק also compare it to שרץ?

He answers:

- to teach that the objects used to serve the עבודה הרה עבודה למשמשיה - to teach that the objects used to serve the עבודה וואפ למשמשה - by direct contact.

We also learn from the comparison to נדה; כמה נדה אינה לאברים אף עבודה זרה אינה לאברים - מה נדה אינה לאברים

A אודה 's particular type of טומאה does not apply to severed limbs, and a אבן מסמא through מטמא through אבן מסמא. The limbs ARE מטמא במגע ובמשא - by touch or by carrying - not because of אבר מן החי but because of, אבר מן החי + the Tumah of a dead body.

The פסוק teaches that pieces of an עבודה זרה also do not maintain their טומאה.





