

# Menachos – Simanim

## פרק ז – ואלו מנחות נקמצות

### Daf 77 – דף עז – 77

#### 1. The amount of flour used in לחמי תודה

The eighth Perek begins: התודה היתה באה חמש סאין ירושלמיות – [the breads of] *the todah came from five Yerushalmi* סאה of flour, which are equal to six מדבריות – *se'ah of the מדבר*, i.e., when the Torah was given (which was increased when they entered Eretz Yisroel). These equal two איפות, which is twenty עשרון, which allows for ten עשרון for the עשרון חמץ loaves and ten עשרון for the מצה loaves. This resulted in one עשרון per מצה loaf (of which there were ten), but of the חמץ loaves, of which there were three types (רבוכה, רקיקין, and חלות) of ten loaves each, each type was made of three and a third עשרון, so there were three loaves per עשרון. The Gemara proves that an איפה equals three סאה, because a *passuk* says that a "בת" is identical to an איפה, and another *passuk* says that a בת is one-tenth of a בור. Since a בור is thirty סאה, an איפה equals three סאה, so the six מדבריות סאה of the Mishnah equal two איפה.

#### 2. אין מוסיפין על המדות יותר משתות

Shmuel said three rulings: אין מוסיפין על המדות יותר משתות – [A city] *cannot increase the sizes of their measures by more than a sixth*, והמשתכר – *nor can they increase the value of coins by more than a sixth*, אל ישתכר יותר משתות – *and one should not profit through selling by more than a sixth*. The Gemara's first two explanations for Shmuel's first ruling about increased measures are rejected, and the Gemara suggests another: לא זבן וזבין תגרא איקרי: – *It is so the merchant does not suffer a loss of principal if he mistakenly sells a new measure for the old price (unaware of the increased volume), since a merchant usually profits by a sixth. The Gemara objects that if so, increasing the measure by a sixth should also be prohibited, since he will have no profit: זבן וזבין תגרא איקרי: – does he buy and sell merchandise just to be called a merchant, without making any profit?! The Gemara concludes that Shmuel has a source in a passuk that coins (and measures) may be increased by a sixth, which is calculated מלבר – externally (i.e., a sixth of the final total, which is a fifth of the original amount). Shmuel's ruling is supported by our Mishnah, which taught that five ירושלמיות סאין are equal to six original סאין, reflecting an increase of a "sixth."*

#### 3. One of each type of תודה bread taken as "תרומה"

The next Mishnah states: מכולם היה נוטל אחד מעשרה תרומה – *from all [the four types of bread], he would take one of ten as "terumah,"* as the *passuk* says: והקריב ממנו אחד מכל קרבן תרומה לה' – *he shall offer from it one of each [bread] offering, as terumah to Hashem*. The word "אחד" implies שלא יטול פרוס – *that he should not take a broken piece, but a whole loaf*. "מכל קרבן" implies שיהיו כל הקרבנות שוות – *that all the bread offerings should be equal, ten loaves each, so he will not take [terumah] from one bread offering for another, but should take from each type for itself*. A Baraisa derives from תרומת מעשר with a *gezeirah shavah* (תרומה תרומה) that the *terumah* taken from לחמי תודה is a tenth of the breads. It proceeds to derive from שתי הלחם that the חמץ breads of *todah* are similarly made of one עשרון per loaf, for a total of ten עשרונות. It then derives that the מצה loaves are also made of a total of ten עשרונות, and since there are three types of מצות (חלות, רקיקין, and רבוכה), each of which is made as ten loaves, the result is that there were three מצה loaves per עשרון.

#### Siman – Goat

The **goat** carrying a large sack of flour for a *todah* that was marked ירושלמיות סאין חמש as well as מדבריות שש סאין since they are equal in measure, walked through a city that just increased the sizes of their measures and values of their coins by a sixth, and was about to cross paths with a Kohen's **goat** carrying four loaves from the four types of לחמי תודה that the Kohen received as *terumah*.

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The **goat** carrying a large sack of flour for a todah that was marked **חמש סאין ירושלמיות** as well as **שש סאין מדבריות** since they are equal in measure, walked through a city that just increased the sizes of their measures and values of their coins by a sixth, and was about to cross paths with a Kohen's goat carrying **four loaves from the four types of תודה** that the Kohen received as *terumah*.

### 3 things to remember

1. The amount of flour used in לחמי תודה
2. אין מוסיפין על המדות יותר משתות
3. One of each type of תודה bread taken as "תרומה"

