

Chullin – Simanim

פרק א – הכל שוחטין

דף כו – Daf 26

1. Tamed bought with *maaser sheni* money which later fermented

Rav Nachman said in Rabbah bar Avuha's name: תמד שלקחו בכסף מעשר – “*Temed*” (a drink made by soaking grapeseeds in water) *which one purchased with maaser [sheni] money* (i.e., money used to redeem *maaser* produce), ולבסוף החמיץ, – *and [the תמד] later fermented*, קנה מעשר, – [the תמד] *acquires maaser* status. Although it had not fermented at the time of purchase, הוא איגלאי מילתא למפרע דפירא הוא – *it is retroactively revealed that it was a fruit* product, since it was capable of fermenting. The Gemara objects that the previous Mishnah taught that only fermented תמד may be purchased with *maaser* money, but not unfermented תמד. But perhaps if he would leave the תמד, it would later ferment (as the majority does)!? Rabbah answers that the Mishnah's case is where he retained a cup of תמד, which did not ferment. Rava says that the Mishnah follows Rebbe Yochanan ben Nuri: a Mishnah states that if three *lugin* of water, minus a mere קורטוב, was completed with a קורטוב of wine or milk, it does not disqualify a *mikveh* of less than forty סאה. Rebbe Yochanan ben Nuri says: הכל הולך אחר המראה – *everything follows the color* (thus, three לוגין which includes milk would disqualify the *mikveh*). Here, since the תמד appears and tastes like water, he holds it cannot be purchased with *maaser* funds.

2. The age when a girl can be sold, and when she obligates קנס

The next Mishnah states: כל מקום שיש מכר אין קנס – *wherever there is a right of sale* (i.e., a קטנה, whose father can sell her as an אמה עבריה), *there is no fine* (the fifty-shekel קנס paid by one who seduces or violates her), וכל מקום שיש קנס אין מכר – *and wherever there is a fine* (i.e., a נערה) *there is no right of sale* (i.e., the father can no longer sell her). Rav notes that this Mishnah follows Rebbe Meir, but the Chochochim hold there is a קנס at the same age as the right of sale. In a Baraisa, Rebbe Meir says that a קטנה, until growing two שערות, can be sold and does not obligate קנס if she is violated, and after she grows two שערות, she does obligate קנס and cannot be sold. But the Chochochim say: יש לה עד שתיבגר – *a minor girl, from three years of age until she becomes a full adult*, קנס – *does obligate a fine* if she is violated, in addition to being able to be sold (while she is a קטנה).

3. The מוצאי שבת of Yom Tov on ערב שבת, and the הבדלה of Yom Tov on שבת

The Mishnah states: כל מקום שיש תקיעה אין הבדלה – *wherever there is a horn blast, there is no havdalah*, and wherever there is הבדלה, there is no תקיעה. It explains that when Yom Tov falls on ערב שבת, we sound a horn to announce the approach of Shabbos, warning people to stop performing מלאכות which are only permitted on Yom Tov, but do not recite הבדלה, since Shabbos has greater restrictions. When Yom Tov falls on מוצאי שבת, we recite הבדלה but do not sound the horn, since the departing day of Shabbos has greater restrictions than the entering day of Yom Tov. In contrast to an ordinary ערב שבת, Rav Yehudah says that on Yom Tov, one blows תרועה from within the תקיעה, and Rav Assi says he blows a תקיעה and תרועה with one breath. The Mishnah concludes that when reciting the הבדלה from Shabbos into Yom Tov, one says “המבדיל בין קודש לקודש” – “*Who separates between holy and holy.*” Rebbe Dosa holds one says “בין קודש חמור לקודש הקל” – “*...between greater holiness and lesser holiness.*” Amoraim debate if this text is only said בחתימתה – *at [the ברכה's] conclusion*, or even בפתיחתה – *at its beginning*, but the *halachah* follows the first opinion.

Siman – Military Coup

The **soldiers from the military coup** who had bought תמד with מעשר שני money that later fermented, revealing it had really been fruit all along, were examining it when they stopped to help a lost young girl and couldn't tell if she was of the age to be sold or receive a קנס, and then suddenly heard a תקיעה on ערב שבת, signaling them to stop permitted מלאכה and that there would be no הבדלה.

דף כו | DAF 26

Military Coup



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3 things to remember

1. **תמד** bought with *maaser sheni* money which later fermented
2. The age when a girl can be sold, and when she obligates **קנס**
3. The **תקיעה** of **Yom Tov** on **ערב שבת**, and the **הבדלה** of **Yom Tov** on **מוצאי שבת**

