



נדרי דף נ"ד

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה says that someone who made a נדר not to eat ירק is permitted to eat דלועים, and רבי עקיבא argues. Since their מחלוקת is regarding things that a שליח would ask about, why does the משנה only discuss one case? There are various scenarios where this same principle would apply, for example bread and matzo or pita, etc.
2. Further to the above, the גמרא earlier discussed a situation where רוב people use sesame oil versus olive oil, why doesn't the גמרא use a similar test regarding vegetable?
3. The משנה writes that he is אסור בפול המצרי לח ומותר ביבש פול. Since the פול is always לח before it dries, why isn't he already prohibited from eating it before it dries and once it's אסור it should remain אסור.
4. The גמרא says that רבי עקיבא and the רבנן argue regarding items which a שליח would ask about. What is the גמרא adding with this explanation? Isn't that what the משנה already established?
5. The בריתא says that someone who made a נדר not to eat meat, is prohibited from eating the head, feet, the windpipe, liver, and heart. Why does it specify each body part? It could have just said every part of the animal is אסור?

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לימוד מסכת נדרים מוקדש על ידי משפחת מרמלשטיין
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