



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Pesachim Daf Mem Beis

MEI TASHMISHO SHEL NACHTOM...

- **Q:** One Braisa says the water must be spilled onto a sloped place (so that it will go away) and not onto an area with cracks in the ground (where the water will collect), but another Braisa says that it may be poured onto an area with cracks in the ground!? **A:** The first Braisa discusses where there is a lot of water, where there is risk that it will collect and remain stagnant. The second Braisa discusses where there is less water, and therefore does not pose that same risk.
- **R' Yehuda** says, matzah dough should only be kneaded with water that was drawn and then left overnight (to allow the water to cool overnight so that the dough is not kneaded with warm water).
 - **Rava** said, matzah dough should not be kneaded in the sun, nor with water heated in the sun, nor water from the bottom of the keili used to heat water. Also, the dough should continue to be worked on until it is placed into the oven. The baker should also have two keilim of water – one to be used for the dough and one to be used to cool off the baker's hands.
 - **Q:** What is the halacha if warm water was used to knead the dough? **A:** **Mar Zutra** says it is mutar (just like soaked barley is mutar even though it is not allowed to be done in the first place), and **R' Ashi** says it is assur (the **Rabanan** did not specifically allow it here, so we cannot say that it is mutar based on the case of soaked barley).

HADRAN ALACH PEREK KOL SHA'AH!!!

PEREK EILU OVRIN -- PEREK SHLISHI

MISHNA

- If one has any of the following items on Pesach, he is "oiver" the lavim of "bal yeira'eh" and "bal yimatzei": "kutach" of Bavel (a dip containing bread), beer of Madai, vinegar of Edom, "zeisom" of Egypt, "zoman" of dyers, "ameilan" of chefs, and "kolan" of scribes. **R' Eliezer** says, "tachshitim" of women should be included in the list as well.
- The general rule is, if something is made from one of the 5 grains, one is oiver for possessing it on Pesach.
- Eating anything in the above list, would make one be oiver a lav, but would not make him be chayuv kares.

GEMARA

- A Braisa says, there are 3 things said about "kutach" of Bavel: it clogs the heart (because of the milk byproduct it contains), blinds the eyes (because of the salt), and weakens the body (because of the moldy bread).
 - A Braisa says, 3 things increase a person's waste, make him stoop over, and take away 1/500 of his eyesight: whole grain bread, fresh beer, and raw vegetables.
 - A Braisa says, 3 things decrease a person's waste, make him stand straighter, and are healthy for the eyes: white bread (from fine flour), fatty meat (from a female goat that had never given birth), and old wine (2 years old).
 - Anything that is good for one part of the body is harmful for another part, and visa-versa, except for the following, which are good for everything: fresh ginger, long peppers, white bread, fatty meats, and old wine.

SHEICHAR HAMADAI

- In Madai the beer is made with barley, and is therefore chametz.

V'CHOMETZ HA'ADOMI

- The vinegar in Edom is made by putting barley into the wine, and is therefore chametz.
 - **R' Nachman** said, in the times of the Beis Hamikdash, the wine of the Yehuda region would not sour into vinegar (it was very high quality) unless barley was put into it. After the Churban, this blessing of such high quality wine was taken away from the Yehuda region and given to Edom.
 - A Braisa says, **R' Yehuda** said, originally, one would not have to give ma'aser from vinegar that was purchased from an ahm ha'aretz in the Yehuda region, because it is known to have come from "temed" (inferior wine made by allowing the left over grape particles to soak in water, thereby having the water acquire its taste), which is considered "water" and therefore not chayuv in ma'aser. However, after the Churban, one would have to give ma'aser from vinegar that was purchased from an ahm ha'aretz in the Yehuda region, because it is known to have come from wine.
 - **Q:** We see from a Braisa that **R' Yehuda** says that "temed" is chayuv in ma'aser!? **A:** In the first Braisa, he meant that we can assume that the ahm ha'aretz gave ma'aser, because there is no significant cost in doing so. **A2:** Temed made from grape pulp is chayuv, but temed made from grape seeds is not chayuv.

V'ZEISOM HAMITZRI...

- **R' Yosef** says this is a mixture made of 1/3 barley, 1/3 "kurtimi", and 1/3 salt. **R' Pappa** said that wheat was used instead of barley.
 - This mixture would be soaked, toasted and ground, and one would then drink this between Pesach and Shavuot. It healed constipation and also healed a loose stomach as well. However, it was dangerous for a sick person and a pregnant woman.

V'ZOMAN SHEL TZABA'IM...

- This is water in which grain was soaked, used in the dyeing process.

V'AMEILAN SHEL TABACHIM...

- This is bread of grain which had not yet grown to a third of its potential growth. This was used as a pot cover to absorb the foam from what was being cooked.

V'KOILAN SHEL SOFRIM...

- This is the glue used by a shoemaker. **R' Simi from Chuna'ah** says it is the cream (which contained flour) used by wealthy girls to remove hair. **R' Oshaya** says it is the shoemaker's glue, and the reason it is called "of the scribes" is because scribes also use it for their paper.

R' ELIEZER OMER AHF TACHSHITEI NASHIM...

- **Q:** What is chametz about a woman's cosmetics? **A:** He is referring to the cream used to remove hair. We find that **R' Yehuda in the name of Rav** said that this cream was made of fine flour.