



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

Shekalim Daf Tes

- A Braisa says, **R' Nosson** holds, one is chayuv for carrying out a kezayis of congealed wine.
 - It was explained in the name of **Shmuel**, that **R' Nosson** holds like **R' Shimon**, who says that one is chayuv for carrying out liquid wine in the amount of a revi'is, which, when congealed, is a kezayis.
- **R' Simon in the name of R' Yehoshua ben Levi** said, when **Rebbi's** mule died, they paskened that its blood did not give off tumah as a neveilah. **R' Elazar** asked **R' Simon**, did they pasken this way because it was less than a revi'is of blood, or even though it was more than a revi'is? **R' Simon** did not answer him. He then asked **R' Yehoshua ben Levi**, who answered that they ruled it tahor only because it was less than a revi'is.
 - **R' Bibi** said over this psak regarding the mule of **Rebbi**. **R' Yitzchak bar Bisna** asked **R' Bibi** whether the case was where there was less than a revi'is of blood or more than a revi'is, but he did not answer. **R' Zrika** asked **R' Bibi**, why did you ignore him? He explained that he was under a lot of financial pressure, which distracted him.
 - **Q:** How do we pasken? **A:** **R' Yehoshua ben Pesorah** said in a Mishna that blood of a neveilah is always tahor.
 - **Q:** It may mean that it is tahor in that it can't make something "muchshar l'kabel tumah", but still can make something that is already muchshar, to be tamei!? **A:** A Mishna says that the blood of a sheretz is like its flesh and can make something tamei, but cannot make something muchshar, and there is no other blood like this. We see from the Mishna that animal blood is different and cannot make something tamei.
 - **Q:** It may mean that sheretz blood is different in that it gives off tumah even if only the size of a lentil, which is not true about all other blood. But, it may be that other blood does give off tumah when it is a revi'is!?
 - **R' Yose** said, one amarah says the blood is tamei, which is like the shitah of **R' Yehuda**, and one amarah says the blood does not give off tumah, which is like the shitah of **R' Yehoshua ben Pesorah**.

SHEMAH YANI V'YOMRU...

- **R' Yishmael** taught, a person with long hair may not be the one to withdraw the shekalim, because people may say that he stole some and hid them in his hair.
 - A Braisa says, they would separate the woolen strands of his clothing to show that he didn't take and hide any shekalim.
 - A Braisa says, they would talk to him the entire time so that people could not suspect him of hiding any in his mouth.
 - **Q:** Why didn't they just have him fill his mouth with water? **A:** **R' Tanchuma** said, he has to make a bracha when he separates the coins.
- **R' Shmuel bar Nachman in the name of R' Yonason** said, a pasuk in the Torah, another in Nevi'im, and another in Kesuvim, all teach that one must do what he can to remain free of suspicion from Hashem and people alike.

MISHNA

- The members of **R' Gamliel's** house would bring their shekalim as the person was ready to withdraw coins for use. They would throw it in front of him and he would pick them up and place them on top of the pile, thus assuring that their coins would be used for the first purchases.
- The one who withdraws the coins would ask, "Should I take coins from the pile?", and they would reply "Withdraw, withdraw, withdraw".
- After filling up the boxes, he would cover the remaining coins with a leather cover. He did this after the second withdrawal as well, but not after the third. This was done, because what was left after the withdrawal were considered "leftovers", and could therefore not be taken at the next withdrawal.
- The first withdrawal was done with intent for the people of Eretz Yisrael. The second was done for the people of the cities around Eretz Yisrael. The third was done for the people of Bavel, Madai, and all countries further away.

GEMARA

- **Q:** The coins are taken on behalf of all people who have, and who will, donate. If so, why did the members of **R' Gamliel's** house do that? **A:** They took pleasure in knowing their actual coins were being used for the first purchases. In truth, it was unnecessary.
- A Braisa says, if the leather cover on the coins were removed, causing all the coins to get mixed up, we must treat all the coins as "leftovers" and they may not be used in future withdrawals.
- A Braisa says, the third withdrawal was made from the most expensive coins (because those are the coins that came from far way, and they would change in the shekels for gold coins for easier travel).
- A Braisa says, the first withdrawal was done with intent for the people of Eretz Yisrael and all of Klal Yisrael, the second was done for the people of the cities around Eretz Yisrael, and for all of Klal Yisrael, and the third was done for the people of Bavel, Madai, and all countries further away, and for all of Klal Yisrael.
- A Braisa says, when taking money from the withdrawal boxes (there were 3 boxes for each withdrawal), after taking money from the first box (the one marked "aleph") they would begin taking money from the second before finishing the first, and then from the third before finishing the second. If they used the entire third box, they would then go back to the second, and then back to the first. If all the coins were used and more money was needed, they would go back and take from the new coins (not the "leftovers"). **R' Meir** says they would take from the "leftovers".
- **R' Pinchas ben Yair** said, we learn from pesukim that: zrizus (diligence) brings one to nekiyus (cleanliness from sin), nekiyus brings one to tahara (purity), tahara brings to kedusha, kedusha brings to anava (humility), anava brings to yiras cheit (fear of sin), yiras cheit brings to chasidus (doing beyond the letter of the law), chasidus brings to ruach haKodesh, ruach haKodesh brings to techiyas hameisim, and techiyas hameisim brings to the coming of Eliyahu.
- It was taught in the name of **R' Meir**, one who lives in Eretz Yisrael, speaks lashon hakodesh, eats all his produce only when tahor, and says Keriyas Shema every morning and night, is clearly fit for Olam Habah.

HADRAN ALACH PEREK B'SHLOSHA PERAKIM!!!