

Inside the Daf

So far, we have learned that, on the Sabbath and Festivals, an object that belongs to two people may be carried only inside the תְּחוּם area where both people can go. Therefore, if a woman borrows water, salt or spices from a friend on a Festival to mix with her own flour to make dough, the dough may be carried only inside the תְּחוּם (boundary) area where both the woman and her friend may go. This is because the dough is made up of ingredients that belong to the woman (the flour) and her friend (the water, salt and spices).



רבי יהודה says, if the woman borrowed only water to add to her own flour, the water becomes part of the dough since it can't even be seen inside the dough. Therefore, the dough may be carried anywhere its owner can go and is not limited to the תְּחוּם area of the friend who lent the water.

The גְּמָרָא points out that salt, too, becomes part of the dough when mixed in and can't be seen. So, why doesn't רבי יהודה say that if a woman borrows salt to add to her own flour, it becomes part of her dough and may be carried anywhere inside her own תְּחוּם area?

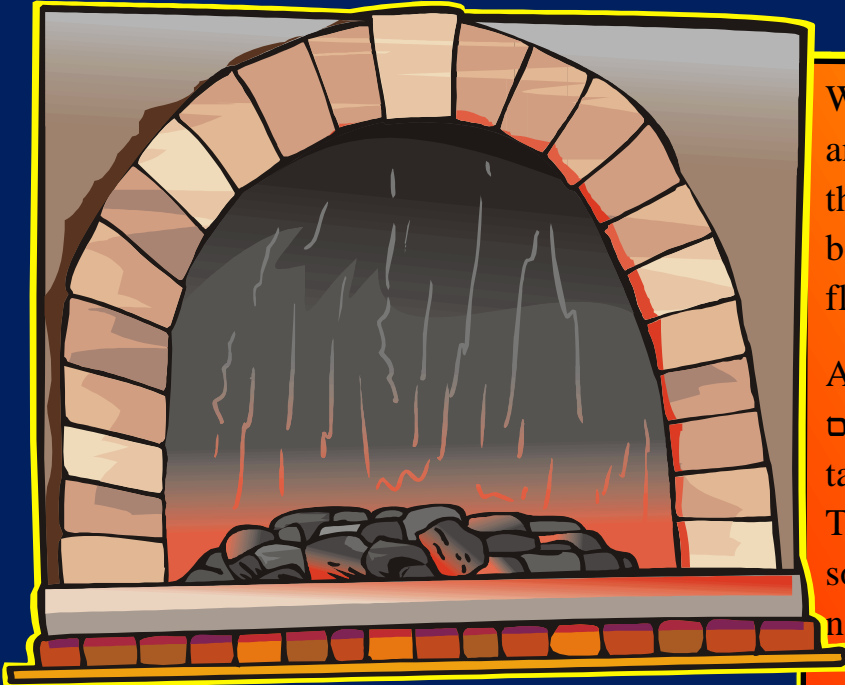
The גְּמָרָא explains there are different kinds of salt. Some salts, such as מַלַּח סְדוּמִית (Sodomite salt from the Dead Sea) are fine and disappear inside the dough when mixed in. Other types of salt are coarser, such as מַלַּח אֶסְתְּרוּקְנִית (Istrokian salt, some say from certain areas along the Caspian Sea). This type of salt can still be seen after it is mixed with dough. Therefore, when used in dough, the dough may be carried only within the תְּחוּם area shared by both the salt's owner and the dough's owner.



Did You Know...

The גְּמָרָא says that water drawn out of a public well on a Festival may be carried anywhere inside the תְּחוּם area of the person who drew the water.

Fire & Coals



What is the difference between a burning coal and a flame? According to the גמרא, five things exactly. The reason for the differences between the two is that coal has a body but a flame has no body or substance.

A burning coal can only be carried within the תחום of its owner. The coal's flame can be taken anywhere since a flame has no body. This means if someone lit a candle from someone else's coal on a Festival, the flame is not restricted to the coal owner's תחום.

If someone pledges a burning coal to the Temple and accidentally uses it for his own personal needs, he must bring a sacrifice to atone for this sin. If someone pledges a flame to the Temple and benefits from it accidentally, he does not have to bring a sacrifice.

A burning coal left over from an idol that has been burned to the ground, or that was used in idol worship may not be used. A flame that comes off of such a coal may be used.

A מְדוּת Moment

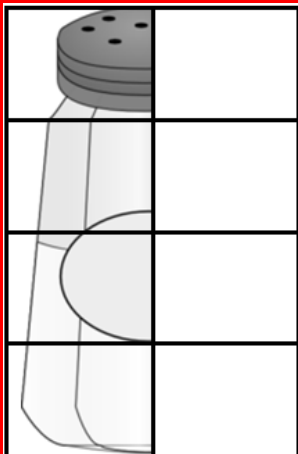
Yehoshua came back from the Moshe ben Dan concert on high. He hadn't felt so elated in all his life! A few days later, the enthusiasm had ebbed and everything was back to normal. But Yehoshua still missed the feeling he had after the concert.

"Why can't I feel that way all the time?" he asked his brother. "Why doesn't the feeling last?"

"The גמרא teaches us, a flame has no real substance and therefore has no importance in Jewish law. A burning coal, however, has a body and substance and is important. What we learn from this is that quick flashes of enthusiasm don't last. You have to nurture the fire inside yourself so that it stays within you. Then it will last and will be important. Learn Torah. It will give you a sense of accomplishment that will last in you forever."

FINISH IT OFF!

Finish the other half of the salt shaker



Games

Review Questions – בִּיצָה דָּף ל"ט

1. According to the יְהוֹדָה, which ingredient becomes part of dough when it is mixed in?

2. Why is coal different than fire?

3. Where may water drawn from a public well be carried on a Festival?
