

Review of Makos Lesson 12 - Daf 3B:

(p)**Question (Shmuel):** What is the source that if one lends without setting a date, he may not demand payment until 30 days, whether or not he wrote a document?

(q)**Answer (Rav Masnah) Question:** Why does it say "Shenas ha'Sheva **Shenas ha'Shmitah**"(The seventh year, the Smith year")? We already know that the seventh year is Shemitah!

1.**Answer:** The verse alludes to another Shemitah (period when one may not demand payment), i.e. if one lends without setting a date. He may not demand payment until 30 days.

2.Thirty days are considered like a year (*Shenas ha'Shmitah*).

We learn that from the laws of "Arla" where the tree that takes root 30 days before Rosh Hashanah is already considered having finished the first of three years where you can not benefit from the tree.

5)OTHER QUESTIONS OF RAV KAHANA AGAINST RAV YEHUDAH

(a)(**Rav Yehudah**): If one makes a neckhole in a garment on Shabbos, he is liable (for finishing a vessel).

(b)**Question (Rav Kahana):** Why is this different than cutting off a lid plastered onto a barrel?

(c)**Answer (Rav Yehudah):** The neckhole was part of the garment itself. The lid was merely stuck on the barrel.

Introduction: Drawn water is called Mayim She'uvim. Only water that never entered a vessel (non-drawn water) may be used to fill a Mikvah. (Once there are already 40 Se'in of non-drawn water in the Mikvah, drawn water may be added. However, if before there are 40 Se'ah in the Mikvah, three Lugin of drawn water fall into it, they render the Mikvah invalid.) Other liquids, such as three Lugin of wine, do not invalidate the Mikveh, as long as it does not change the color of the entire Mikveh. The question to be discussed is if 3 Lugin of water that has small amount of wine in it, which gives it the color of wine, falls into a Mikveh before it has 40 Se'ah. Do we go after the fact that we have 3 Lugin of water, or do we go after the appearance of Wine ?

(d)(**Rav**): (If three Lugin (a Lug is about a half liter) of Mayim She'uvim, i.e. water that was in a vessel, falls into an incomplete Mikveh, the Mikveh is Pasul even after it has a full amount of rainwater.) If a Kortov (a 64th of a Lug) of wine fell into three Lugin of Mayim She'uvim and gave it the appearance of wine, it (is considered like wine, so it) does not disqualify a Mikveh (if it fell in).

(e)**Question (Rav Kahana):** Why is it different than dye water?

1.(**Mishnah - R. Yosi**): If three Lugin of dye water fell into a Mikveh, they disqualify it.

(f)**Answer (Rava):** Since it is called dye **water**, the law of Mayim She'uvim applies. In Rav Yehudah's case, it is called mixed (diluted) wine, so the law of Mayim She'uvim does not apply.

קורטוב KORTOV - a measure that contains one sixty-fourth of a Log (LIQUID MEASURES)

The Talmud uses the following standards for liquid measures:

1. Eifah (or Bas) = 3 Se'in

2.Se'ah = 2 Hin

3.Hin (or Tarkav, when referring to dry measures) = 12 Lugin

4. Log = 4 Revi'iyos, or 16 oz.

5.Revi'is = 1.5 Beitzim = 16 Kortovim

The modern-day equivalent of a Revi'is would be 75, 86.4 or 150 ml., depending upon the various Halachic opinions. Thus, the Kortov would be 4.6, 5.4 or 9.4 ml. or 1/4 oz.

So 1 Kortov falling into 3 Lugin is about 1/4 oz. falling into 3 Lugin is about 48 oz. (Ratio of 1:192)