

Review of Makos Lesson 13 - Daf 3B - 4A:

Introduction: Drawn water is called Mayim She'ugin. 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 ?

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)

(d)(Rav): (If three Lugin (a Lug is about a half liter) of Mayim She'ugim, 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'ugim 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'ugim applies. In Rav Yehudah's case, it is called mixed (diluted) wine, so the law of Mayim She'ugim does not apply.

(g)Question (R. Chiya's Beraisa): A case (like Rav discusses) occurred, and they disqualified the Mikveh.

Daf 4A:

(a)Answer (Rava): Rav holds like R. Yochanan ben Nuri, and R. Chiya's Beraisa holds like Chachamim. As we see in the following

1. **(Mishnah):** If a Kortov of wine fell into water, and the volume of the mixture is now three Lugin, and it looks like wine, the mixture does not disqualify a Mikveh. (This is because there are not three full Lugin of water in the mixture, but if there were, it would disqualify the Mikveh);

2. Similarly, if a Kortov of milk fell into water, and there are three Lugin in the mixture, and it looks like water, the mixture does not disqualify a Mikveh;

3. R. Yochanan ben Nuri says, it all depends on the appearance (if it looks like water, it disqualifies a Mikveh). And even if there was three Lugin of water it will not disqualify if it looks like wine.

The Argument in the Mishna According to Rava:

	Case of the Mishnah	Implication	Logic
	3 Lugin minus a Kurtuv of water, that a Kurtuv of Wine /Milk mixed into it....	3 full ugin of water, that a Kurtuv of Wine / Milk mixed into it....	
Rabbanan (First Opinion)	Does Not invalidate the Mikveh in both cases	Does Invalidate the Mikveh in both cases	The measurement Decides
Rav Yochanan ben Nuri	Appears like Wine - does not invalidate Appears like Milk - does invalidate	Appears like Wine - does not invalidate Appears like Milk - does invalidate	The appearance Decides

