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Reichei Lav Milta

In *Messechet Avodah Zarah* (66b) there is a debate regarding whether a *Yisrael* can smell non-Jewish wine. *Abaye* forbids it as he equates smelling the wine with drinking it; while *Rava* permits it as he maintains that there is no substance in fragrance (*reichei lav milta*). The *Gemarah* attempts to links this debate with the *Mishnah* learnt this week (10:3):

If one removed hot bread from an oven and put it over the mouth of a jar of *trumah* wine - *R' Meir* forbids it [to be eaten by a non-kohen], but *R' Yehudah* permits it. *R' Yosi* permits it if it is wheat [bread], but forbids it if it is barley [bread] as barley is more absorbent.

The Gemarah in Messechet Pesachim (76a) tries to link another debate to this Mishnah. There the Gemarah discusses the status of kosher meat that has been cooked in an oven with non-kosher meat (neveilah). Rav maintains that the mixture of the smells cause the meat to become assur. Levi argues however, that the kosher meat remains kosher as there is no substance to smells.

Rashi (*Pesachim* 76b) equates the cases brought in *Avodah Zarah* and *Pesachim*. In other words, in both cases, the argument is simply related to the status of smells. *Abaye* and *Rav* hold that the smells are significant, while *Rava* and *Levi* hold that *reich lav milta*. He further explains that whenever there is a debate between *Rava* and *Abaye* the *Halacha* always accords to the opinion of *Rava* (except for the few known exceptions). Consequently, in the above cases the *Halacha* would be like *Rava*, and by extension *Levi*.

The *Ba'alei Tosfot* have two problems with *Rashi's* understanding. Firstly, *Rava* elsewhere does appear to consider smells seriously. In *Pesachim, Rava* ruled that fish that was cooked in the same oven as meat

cannot be eaten with food containing milk. Secondly, if the cases in *Avodah Zarah* and *Pesachim* were truly equivalent then they would have been mentioned in the same place.

The *Ba'alei Tosfot* continue to explain that in truth *Abaye* could agree with the opinion of *Levi*. In *Avodah Zarah Abaye* prohibits smelling the wine; since the person is directly benefiting from the smell of the wine it is as if he is drinking it. In *Pesachim* however, the smell is entering into another object (the other meat) and *Abaye* there may agree with *Levi* that the smell is not significant. Similarly *Rava* could agree with *Rav* in *Pesachim* yet maintain that there is more room to be lenient in the case in *Avodah Zarah* as the potent smell is somewhat damaging as it enters his body. They therefore conclude that the *Halacha* is like *Rav* in *Pesachim* and *Rava* in *Avodah Zarah*. (See the *Tosfot* for a more complete explanation of how they understand the *Halacha*.)

The Ramban (Avodah Zarah 76b) agrees with Rashi and equates the cases in the two gemarot and responds to the first of *Tosfot's* questions. He explains that the reason why Rava prohibits eating the fish that was cooked alongside meat with food containing milk is not connected to his position on the status of smells. Rava's stringent ruling in this case is a result of a rabbinic decree (a gezeirah). He explains that there are two reasons for this stringency. Firstly, unlike the other case above, since anyone can readily smell the meat and milk it would appear as though one is eating meat and milk together. In the other cases, the smell of the prohibited product is not recognised as being prohibited by a third party without them being informed of the true source of the smell. Secondly, in general the Rabbanim were stricter with the issue related to meat and milk as they were readily abused.

[NB: this is merely a "snapshot" of the issue. See the cited sources for a more thorough understanding of this topic.]

David Bankier

Revision Questions

תרומות יי:גי – יייא:די

- Explain the debate regarding the status of fresh bread that was placed on the mouth of a barrel of *trumah* wine? ('\lambda: '\)
- What is the law regarding bread that was cooked in an oven that had *trumah* cumin burnt in it? ('7: '')
- If *tiltan* is mixed with *chulin* wine, when determining whether it is *noten ta'am*, when does one consider the seed alone, and when does one consider both the seed and the branches? (י:הי)
- How should one treat *tiltan* that is: ('): ')
 - *Kilei kerem?*
 - Tevel?
- In what case would it be permissible for a non-*kohen* to eat *chulin* olives that have been pickled with *trumah* olives? ('1: ')
- Explain the debate regarding a pickled mixture of kosher and non-kosher fish? ('n: '')
- What is the status of brine from non-kosher *chagavim*? ('v: '')
- What is the general rule regard pickled mixtures of *trumah* and *chulin* vegetables? ('?: '?)
- Which foods do the following *Tana'im* treat stringently and why: (יי:ייא)
 R' Yosi?
 - R' Shimon?
 - *R' Yehuda?*
 - *R' Yochanan ben Nuri?*
- What is special about eggs? (יייב (ייב)
- Which *trumah* product are forbidden to be mixed in fish brine and which are permissible? (ייא :אי)
- Explain the debate regarding the status of fruit juices made from *trumah* fruit? (יייא : יבי)
- Can fruit juices become *tameh*? (יייא :בי)
- In general one cannot change the form of *trumah* produce (eg, in to a juice or jam) what are the two exceptions? (ייא גני)
- In which other (four) areas of *halacha* are these two things also exceptions? (יייא געי)
- Can a non-kohen get benefit from the stalks of trumah dates? (יייא:די)

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Trumot 11:5-6	Trumot 11: 7-8	Trumot 11:9- 10	Ma'asrot 1: 1-2	Ma'asrot 1: 3-4	Ma'asrot 1: 5-6	Ma'asrot 1: 7-8
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Next Week's Mishnahyot...