## 3.3.2

28a (אמר רב יהודה)  $\rightarrow 28b$  (אמר רב יהודה)

## note #1: definition of "food"

- for כסף מעשר: even something which is only edible with significant intervention;
- for טומאת אוכלין: something which is edible with minor addition;
- for עירוב. something which is edible as is

## I. אירבין's statement regarding acceptable/unacceptable foods for עירובין

- a. Acceptable: פעפועין (unclear), חלגלוגות (probably portulaca oleracea) and גודגניות (coriander)
  - i. Challenge: coriander affect fertility and should be avoided by people without children; if hard by everyone
  - ii. Answer: allowed coriander is soft and for people with children
    - 1. Or: even for people without children; since they are fit for מרובי בגדים
      - a) Per: allowance to use wine for משנה (out משנה)
- iii. Alternatively: מנ was referring to Medean coriander, which is not harmful to fertility
- b. Unacceptable: חזיז (hay)
  - i. Challenge: ברכה himself ruled that we may use חזיז (and מירוב (and the ברכה) for an עירוב (and the ברכה)
    - 1. Resolution: before בבל came to בבל, ruled it out; after he arrived in בבל & saw that they ate it there) included
    - 2. Challenge: does בבל constitute a majority of the world? (i.e. does its custom determine universal usage?)
      - a) Support: status of vegetables follows typical usage, in spite of individual's deviance from norm
    - 3. Answer: רב's 2<sup>nd</sup> ruling was re: garden hay, which is eaten
    - שהכל חזיז heard ruling that the ברכה on hops is בפה"א; on זירא; on שהכל
      - a) אירא. thought just the opposite since אויז grows from ground, hops from air
      - b) But: הלכה follows "child" (!) since hops is a complete חזיז, unlike חזיז
        - i. Note: אירא יורא was wrong in his distinction hops, if cut off, dies (→grows from ground)

## c. Unacceptable: כפניות (unripe dates)

- i. Challenge: תוספתא מע"ש א:יד hearts-of-palm are bought with כסף מע"ש, but are not vulnerable to טו"א, but are not vulnerable.
  - 1. and are vulnerable to כפניות are both bought with כפניות and are vulnerable to טו"א
  - 2. יהודה. hearts-of-palm are considered a tree for all matters, except this (may be bought with בי יהודה.
    - a) And: כפניום are considered a פרי all matters, except that they are exempt from מעשרות
      - i. Note: ר' יהודה seems to be in agreement with ת"ק both rule that קור is bought with מע"ש
        - 1. Answer1 (אב"): they disagree in a case if it was fried or boiled (אב") still no טומאת אוכלין): a. Challenge (רבא): all agree that if fried or boiled, even inedibles can get טו"א
        - 2. Answer2 (רבא): they disagree about the
          - a.Per: disagreement between ב ישמואל and ישמואל:
            - i. בפה"א :*רב יהודה* it's a fruit
            - ii. שהכל שמואל it will eventually harden (הלכה)
            - iii. Concession: a radish will also harden, but we say בפה"א
            - iv. Block: people plant the radish for the hard part, not so with a palm tree
  - 3. Answer: ר' יהודה was referring to a certain type of dates that never get more ripe →considered full
    - a) Challenge: in such cases, חייב במעשרות would not consider חייב במעשרות,
    - b) Per: מעשרות זיי דייר מוספתא שביעית הייר (and אהיני טובניא were only mentioned in re מעשרות אהיני טובניא
      - i. Meaning: they are חייבים במעשרות finds such fruit to be חייב במעשרות)
  - 4. Rather: מניות ''was referring to "regular" כפניות (that would ripen further)
    - a) But: for טו"א, they are already considered food
      - i. Per: יוחנן's comment that they could be sweetened and made edible by fire (cooking)
      - ii. In re: dispute about small and large almonds, sweet and bitter
        - 1. אילעא: ruled that all are exempt
        - 2. אי יחקן: reason for position that all are liable since they could be cooked and made sweet