29.3.3 19a (אמר רב כל מקום שנאמר) → 20a (על כל קרבנך תקריב מלח)

- I מעכב and it is מעכב (all details are indispensible) מעכב (all details are indispensible)
  - a assumption: he means if it states both per v. 1
    - i challenge: מעכב states מורת הנזיר) but not חוקה, yet מעכב is מעכב
      - מוקה being written כן יעשה (על תורת נזירו) answer: since it states כן יעשה
    - ii challenge: תודה only states תורה yet the 4 species of loaves are all indispensible
      - 1 answer: per v. 2, which alludes to תודה, שלמי נזיר are compared
    - iii challenge: מעכב never invokes חוקה, yet all 4 species (cedar, hyssop, string, birds) are מעכב
      - 1 answer: v. 3 uses תהיה must be as presented
    - iv challenge: מעכב each other מעכב מעירים each other
  - b conclusion: he meant either חוקה or חוקה
    - i challenge: all קרבנות, which fall under the rubric of חורה (e.g. חורת המנחם, yet many components aren't
      - 1 answer: it it states חורה, still requires חוקה alone is sufficient to generate indispensability
      - 2 challenge: he stated "תורה וחוקה"
        - (a) answer: he meant if it states תורה still needs חוקה; not the inverse
    - ii challenge: מנחה invoke מנחה (v. 4) yet רב requires repetition to generate עיכוב in any מנחה related laws
      - 1 answer: חק (v. 4) is in re: eating of מנחה, not offering
      - 2 challenge: מעכב ach other חו חק which invoke מעכב each other מעכב each other
      - 3 rather: anytime it states חק in context of eating, it refers to entire offering;
        - (a) however: in the case of מנחות, v. 6 focuses עיכוב on flour and oil exclusively
- II Reassessing מעכב is statement that anything repeated in context of מעכב
  - a Dissent: גרש ושמן only גרש ושמן (flour and oil) are מעכב
  - b Challenge: doesn't שמואל accept the principle that if it's repeated it is מעכב?
    - i Rather: they disagree about the restriction against using a measure for the מלא קומצו vs. מלא קומצו
      - 1 זב this is also repeated, per v. 7
      - 2 שמואל we can't infer permanent law from יום השמיני) הוראת שעה.
      - 3 Challenge: שמואל infers rule that מקדש are מקדש dry (flour) from v. 8 (שעה)
        - (a) Answer: since that is repeated 12 times (for each נשיא) we can infer from it
  - c Challenge (משנה is repeated (v. 9) yet it isn't מעכב (per our משנה)
    - i Answer (כב): that verse is used to determine the location of הגשה SW corner (לבני ה'): that verse is used to determine the location of
      - 1 *Note*: ר"א maintains that it must be on the south side
        - (a) Reason: he holds that the entire מזבח was in the north → facing כבש (S) was also facing שתח (W)
  - d Challenge (מעכב add מלח: , which is not repeated, is מעכב and ר" (vv. 10-11)
    - i Answer (תנא holds like our תנא salting is dispensible
      - 1 Challenge (א יצק כהן then איצק כהן should be לא יצק כלל but we already established that it means לא יצק כהן
      - 2 Defense: מליחה couldn't be done by a זר he can't approach the מזבח
    - ii Alternatively: since it invokes ברית (v. 10), it is as if repeated
      - 1 Challenge: isn't מנחה overtly repeated (v. 12)
      - 2 *Answer*: that verse is needed to limit קרבן (not עצים ודם which aren't accompanied by anything else; or the שיריים which are not a קרבן) and to extend to לבונה (which comes in the same כלי) and to all (e.g. אימורים etc.)