30.8.2

104b (משנה א2) $\rightarrow 105b$ (אמר ליה לא מיבעיא)

1. וַיּנָּדַע הַדָּבָר לְמָרְדֵּכִי וַיַּגַּד לְאֶסְתֵּר הַמַּלְכָּה **וַתּאמֶר אֶסְתֵּר לְמֶּלֶךְ בְּשֵׁם מְרְדֶכָי**: א*סתר ב, כב* 2. **הַבָּשָּׂר עוֹדֶנוּ בֵּין שִׁנֵיהָם** טֶרֶם יִכָּרָת וְאַף ה' חָרָה בָעָם וַיַּךְּ ה' בָּעָם מַכָּה רַבָּה מְאֹד: *במדבר יא, לנ*

- I משנה אב: dispute ב"ש/ב"ה regarding putting fowl and cheese on same table
 - a "z" they may be placed on table together, but not eaten together
 - b ב"ה they may not even be placed on table together
 - i ד' יוסי. this is one of those instances where ב"ה is lenient and ב"ל stringent
 - 1 Ouestion: what is the difference between ר' יוסי and ר' יוסי?
 - (a) Cannot be: that ב"ש thinks that ביש even allows eating fowl with cheese
 - (b) Reason: he reports that 1 of the 6 leniencies of ב"ש is putting cheese with fowl on table but not to eat
 - Answer: teaches that our ד' יוסי si ח"ק per v. 1 (properly attributing a quote is a redemptive act)
 - ii *note*: the precaution only applies to the table where they eat
 - iii however: they may be placed side by side on the table where the food is laid out
- II various מימרות, ברייתות and cases involving keeping meat and dairy in proximity
 - a אבהו) "באפיקורן" s father-in-law): taught that fowl and cheese may be eaten "באפיקורן" (loosely)
 - i Meaning: without having to wash hands or wash out mouth between eating them
 - ii Story: ר' יצחק בריה דר"מ came to ר' אשי 'r's house; they gave him cheese then meat and he ate without washing hands
 - 1 Challenge: from אגרא, implication that for meat, hands must be washed between meat and cheese
 - 2 Answer: that's only if eating at night (in dark, can't see if pieces of fowl on hands); during day, even meat
 - b ב"ש וב"ה on separating between ב"ש בשר וחלב clean out mouth; ב"ה wash hands
 - i Cannot mean: that ב"ש says only קינוח and ב"ה only allows for מדיח
 - 1 Reason: ר"ז rules that קינוח requires but then he's following ב"ש
 - (a) Note: re ז"י"'s ruling only applies to cool, wheat bread but not barley and not warm wheat bread nor to hard bread
 - (b) Final ruling: any food can be used except for flour, dates or vegetables
 - ii And cannot mean: that ב"ם requires only ב"ה and ב"ה requires both
 - Reason: if so, it would've been mentioned among קולי ב"ש
 - iii *Rather*: ב"ש וב"ה agree that either one is acceptable; each one gave one example
 - c Question (ר' אסי לר"יי): how long must one wait between meat and cheese?
 - i *Answer*: no time at all
 - ii Challenge: ר' חסדא ruled that after eating meat, may not eat cheese; but after cheese may eat meat
 - iii Rather: he asked how long must one wait after cheese to eat meat (answer: no time at all)
 - 1 Question: posed to מ"ח is meat stuck between the teeth considered בשר (for rule of waiting)?
 - (a) Answer: v. 2 indicates that it is still called meat
 - d Testiomnials of חכמים. about their inferiority to their fathers' piety
 - i מר עוקבא. father would wait 24 hours after meat to eat cheese; he only waited from meal to meal
 - ii שמואל. father would check his property twice a day; he only checked once
 - 1 Stories: שמיא, ד' אמי followed שמואל s advice and saved their property (from theft/damage)
- III בטילת ידים before meal (מים אחרונים); between courses (מים אמצעיים) and after meal (מים אחרונים)
 - חובה 3^{rd} מצוה 1^{st} are מצוה; 3^{rd} are
 - i Challenge: 1st and 3rd are obligatory; 2nd רשות
 - ii Answer: relative to רשות of 2nd; 1st is considered חובה
 - b ברייתא: differences between the various handwashings:
 - i target: 1st may be washed onto ground or into a מים אחרונים ;כלי must be washed into מים אחרונים
 - 1 Alternate version: may not be washed onto ground (difference if he washed onto pile of twigs)
 - ii Temperature: 1st may be hot or cold; 3rd must be cold, as warm water doesn't get rid of זוהמא
 - 1 Note: 1st may not be washed from water that is יד סולדת בו
 - (a) Alternate version: 3rd may be washed from warm water unless it is יד סולדת בו
 - c תבשיל לתבשיל only between תבשיל, but for cheese obligatory
 - d Explanation for 3rd: מלח סדומית, which blind (if touched to eyes) (פור one קורט of salt)
 - i Question: if someone is measuring salt, must he wash מים אחרונים? (answer no need)