30.8.10

114b (אמר רב אשי מנין לבשר בחלב שאסור הנאה ואחד לאיסור בשול) → 115b (אמר רב אשי מנין לבשר בחלב שאסור באכילה)

- I Sources for prohibition of eating בב"ח
 - a דב אשי. v. 1 anything "abominated" by ה' is prohibited to be eaten
 - i extension: to הנאה per הנאה any prohibition of eating → איסור הנאה (unless specified otherwise e.g. v. 2)
 - 1 tangent (on v2): dispute ר"מ/ר' יהודה whether it may be sold to a (גר (תושב) or given to a נכרי
 - (a) both forms permitted to both classes per או... both forms permitted to both classes per נכרי, both forms permitted to both classes per (נכרי
 - (b) א".. only as per delineated, perו (would have stated "give or sell"); no need to give priority to גר
 - (i) Reason: we are obliged to sustain the גר, unlike the נכרי
 - ii Challenge1: products of מלאכת שבת should be אסור (to eat or enjoy)
 - 1 defense: v. 3 is understood as excluding מעשה שבת from having any such status
 - iii challenge2: product of mixed-plowing or grain threshed with a muzzled ox should be אסור
 - 1 defense: if מעשה שבת is permitted, these are certainly permitted
 - iv challenge3: mixed seeds should be אסורים
 - 1 defense: since the תורה explicated a prohibition of כלאי זרעים (v.4) כלאי סבאי permitted
 - 2 challenge: perhaps כלאי הכרם are prohibited to be eaten or איסור אכילה only איסור אכילה
 - (a) answer: כלאי זרעים::כלאי בהמה (v. 5); just as result of cross-breeding may be eaten (e.g. כלאי זרעים) so too כלאי
 - (b) Backup: source for ללאי בהמה being permitted; since the תורה prohibited bringing as קרבן (from ... הבהמה...
 - (i) Implication: it isn't prohibited for "civilian" consumption
 - v Challenge4: the result of אותו ואת בניל (the 2nd one slaughtered on same day) should be אסור באכילה
 - 1 Defense: since the תורה prohibited מחוסר (e.g. before 8th day of life) as → permitted to be eaten
 - vi *Challenge5*: שלוח הקן (i.e. if he didn't send the mother, then did afterwards) mother should be אטור
 - 1 Defense: the תורה didn't command him to send the mother as a stumbling-block (for someone who traps it)
 - b בשר בחלב v. 6 מבושל is extra, teaching that another "cooking" prohibits eating \rightarrow בשר בחלב
 - i Challenge (ר' יוחנן): what's wrong with דרשה 's דרשה'?
 - 1 עי. דעי. איסור אכילת בב"ח vv. 7-8 contain an "extra" admonition of איסור אכילת בב"ח), alludes to דם פסוה"מ–
 - (a) Proof: learned from context, מנוה"מ is "2 types" מותר באכילה but still may not be shorn nor worked
 - (b) therefore: it alludes to another איסור involving "2 types" (בשר וחלב)
 - ii answer (אַיש'): from איסור הנאה, we learn that it may not be eaten; איסור הנאה is inferred from v. 6 (context is קדשים)
 - 1 איסור הנאה would learn איסור הנאה from comparison of דבי (v. 9) to קדש (v. 10)
 - c אסור בהנאה → בב"ח vv. 1-2 imply that you may only sell it before it becomes אסור בהנאה
 - d א תבשל גדי בחלב אמו 3 mentions of דבי ד' ישמעאל.
 - i 1: איסור אכילה
 - ii 2: איסור הנאה
 - iii 3: איסור בישול