

Zevachim – Simanim פרק ב – כל הזבחים שקבלו דמן

Daf 17 – זי קד

1. The necessity for the Torah to write that עבול יום , טבול יום, and מחוסר בפורים all invalidate avodah

Rabbah explains why the Torah needed to teach that a עמא, a סבול יום ט, and a שבן מחוסר בפורים all invalidate avodah. Had the Torah only written שבן ממא invalidates avodah, that may have been שבן מטמא שבן שבן מטמא – because it uniquely can make other items tamei. שבן יום בפורים could not be derived from שבן שבן פסול בתרומה, וה contrast to שבול יום בפורים could not be derived from eating terumah, in contrast to שבן מחוסר בפורים could not be derived from טבול יום because [מחוסר בפורים and or celler [מחוסר בפורים and or celler [מחוסר בפורים because] ומחוסר בפורים 's purification finishes automatically at night. Furthermore, טבול יום could not be derived from both or out out out and out of eat terumah. However, the Gemara asks that טבול יום both derived from שנו out out together, for although both require an action (since a מחוסר בפורים) הוף קלישא לה טומאתן (טבילה since a מחוסר בפורים has already passed nightfall. The Gemara concludes that Rabbah holds מחוסר בפורים הויב ברת – a zav who lacks atonement is similar to a full-fledged zav (and would be metamei it as a invalue of patents).

2. Machlokes if מחוסר כפורים of a זב can burn the

The Gemara suggests that the question if מחוסר בפורים דוב is a machlokes Tannaim. In a Baraisa, the Tanna Kamma says that if a פסול says it is יוסף הבבלי says it is ineligible. The Gemara presumes that they disagree whether a מחוסר בפורים דוב holds he does, and since the procedure must be performed by a "tahor," he is ineligible. However, the Gemara responds that they argue about the following derashah: הטהור – and the "tahor" person shall sprinkle (which is repetitive, since the previous passuk already required a tahor), מבלל שהוא טמא – this implies that he is someone who is still tamei after attaining some taharah. לימד על טבול יום שבשר בפרה - This teaches that a פרה is eligible for פרה is eligible for שבול יום שבשר בפרה of any tumah of the Torah is eligible (including one requiring a korban the next day), and Yosef HaBavli limits the permit to the tumah discussed there, i.e., טומאת מת (and certainly lesser tumah, like שבו or since his tumah issues from his body.

3. Source that מחוסר בגדים invalidates avodah

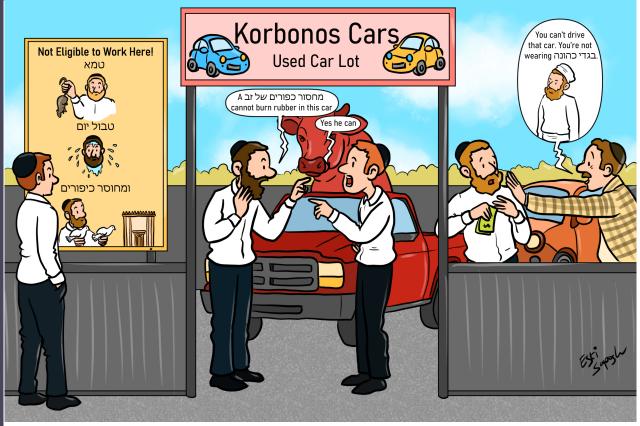
The Gemara provides the source that a מחוסר בגדים — one lacking requisite clothing of a Kohen invalidates avodah. The passuk commands Moshe to clothe the Kohanim, and concludes: והיתה להם בהונה לחקת עולם — and the priesthood shall be for them as an eternal law, teaching: בזמן שבגדיהם עליהם בהונתם עליהם — when their clothing is upon them, their Kehunah is upon them, but if they are lacking in בגדי בהונה in they cannot perform avodah, like any אוד. The Gemara asks that there is another source for this law: a passuk teaches that חוקה חוקה — those who have drunk wine invalidate avodah, and a gezeirah shavah (חוקה חוקה חוקה מחוסר בגדים and one who did not wash his hands and feet. The Gemara answers that this latter source would only teach to invalidate avodah for a אווסר בגדים even invalidates an avodah which does not incur the death penalty.

Siman - Used Car

At the Korbanos Car lot the used car salesman who wouldn't let a מחוסר בפורים, or מחוסר בפורים, work for him, walked past the men haggling over whether they should let the מחוסר בפורים of a ב drive their red cow pickup truck, to stop a Kohen from driving a car because he wasn't wearing his uniform.

DAF 17 | דף יז

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things to remember

- 1. The necessity for the Torah to write that טמא, טבול יום, and all invalidate avodah
- 2. Machlokes if מחוסר כפורים of a a r can burn the מרה אדומה
- 3. Source that מחוסר בגדים invalidates avodah

