



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Menachos Daf Kuf Daled

MISHNA

- If one wants to bring a wine offering on the Mizbe'ach, he may not bring one, two, or five lug, but he may bring three, four, or six lug, or any amount above that.

GEMARA

- **Q:** Is there a set amount for nesachim or not (if one promises to bring a certain amount of wine, must he bring it all as one korbon, or can he divide the amount into many korbanos)? What would be the case? For example, where he promised to bring 5 lug. If we say there is no set amount, then he can bring 4 lug of the wine, and the remaining lug can be given as a donation to the tzibbur. If we say there is a set amount, then he can't bring any of the wine until he adds one more lug. What is the halacha? **A: Abaye** said, a Mishna says there were 6 boxes in the Mikdash for collecting money for voluntary korbanos of the tzibbur. The six were to collect money from each of the following six items: extra money from a chatas, from an asham, from the asham of a nazir, from the asham of a metzora, from bird korbanos, and from a chatas mincha. Now, if the amount for nesachim is not a set amount, there should be a seventh box for when one brings 5 lug, and must give one for the tzibbur's voluntary korbanos!
 - The Gemara says this is not a valid proof. The other six sources are used for donated tzibbur korbanos, which are not very common, and therefore they need someplace to be stored until they are ready to be brought. Extra nesachim is something that can be used all the time. By combining the extra of one with the extra of another, the combined amount can be used for another korbon. Therefore, they do not need to be stored away and another box is not needed.
 - **Rava** said, a Braisa says, the word "ezrach" teaches that one may bring an offering of wine. How much wine does one bring? Three lug. How do we know that he may add more? The pasuk says "yihiyeh". We would think he may also bring less. The pasuk therefore says "kacha". Now, what is meant that he may add? It can't just mean that he may also bring 4 or 6 lug, because just as one may bring 3 lug since that is the amount that is brought with a lamb, we know he can also bring 4 or 6 lug, since those are the amounts for a ram and a par! Rather, it must mean to teach that he can even bring 5 lug. From here we see that there is no set amount for nesachim. SHEMAH MINAH.
 - **Q: R' Ashi** asked, our Mishna says that one may not bring 1, 2, or 5 lug. This makes a comparison between 2 lug and 5 lug, and teaches that just as 2 lug is never fit to be brought (if he removes one lug he is still left with one lug, which also can't be used for anything), the same is true for 5 lug and it can't be used at all. This proves that the amount of nesachim is a set amount! **A:** The Gemara says this is not a proof. It may be that although when 2 are brought nothing may be offered, when 5 are brought some of it may be offered.
 - **Abaye** said, if you say that there is no set amount for nesachim, then that is the end of the question. However, if you say that there is a set amount for nesachim, then if someone brings up to 10 lug it is obvious that the halacha will be that he divides it into two amounts that each equal the amount needed for one of the korbanos. However, what happens if a person brings 11 lug? Do we say that the person meant to bring nesachim for 2 parim (a total of 12 lug) and therefore until one more lug is brought the wine may not be offered, or do we say that he meant to bring nesachim equal to the amount for two rams and one lamb (which totals 11 lug)? Do we say that a person would intend for the nesachim of two animals of one kind and another animal of another kind? **TEIKU**.

MISHNA

- **R' Akiva** says, one may donate wine as a standalone korban, but not oil. **R' Tarfon** says, one may even donate oil as a standalone korban.
 - **R' Tarfon** says, we find that wine is brought as an obligation (accompanying a korban) and may also be brought as a donation (as a standalone). Therefore, since we also find that oil is brought as an obligation (accompanying a korban), it may also be brought as a donation (as a standalone). **R' Akiva** said, wine is different, because when it is brought to accompany a korban it is offered by itself (it alone is poured into the shisin), whereas when oil is brought to accompany a korban it is mixed with other ingredients before it is offered.
- Two people may not form a partnership to bring a mincha, however a partnership may be formed to bring an olah or a shelamim, and even to bring one bird korban.

GEMARA

- **Rava** said, from **R' Akiva and R' Tarfon** we can learn that a person may bring a minchas nesachim (a standalone offering of wine) every day.
 - **Q:** This is obvious!? **A:** We would have thought that since the Torah only mentions 5 types of menachos, one may not donate a minchas nesachim (since it is not in the list of those five). He is therefore teaching that the list of 5 is for someone who promises to bring a mincha without specifying what type, and therefore must choose one of those five. However, if someone specifically promised a minchas nesachim, that is what he is to bring.

EIN SHNAYIM MISNADVIN

- **Q:** Why can't a mincha be brought in partnership? **A:** It is based on the word "nefesh" written in regard to a mincha. **Rebbi** says this in a Braisa as well.
 - **R' Yitzchak** said, the reason the Torah uses the word "nefesh" regarding a mincha is, because Hashem says, it is a poor person who typically brings a mincha, and I consider it for him as if he offered his soul to Me.
 - **R' Yitzchak** said, the reason the Torah gave five different ways to bring the mincha can be explained with a mashal to a king who had a poor subject prepare a meal for him. He tells the person to prepare his meager meal in many different ways so that he can derive much pleasure and enjoyment from him.

HADRAN ALACH PEREK HAMEDACHOS V'HANESACHIM!!!

PEREK HAREI ALAI ISSARON -- PEREK SHLOSHA ASSAR

MISHNA

- If someone promised "harei alai issaron", he must bring a mincha of one issaron. If he said "esronos", he must bring two issaron.
 - If a person says that he made a promise specifying how many issaron he was to bring, but has since forgotten how many he had promised, he must bring a mincha of 60 issaron.
- If someone promised "harei alai mincha" (without specifying the type of mincha), he may bring whichever one he wants. **R' Yehuda** says he brings a minchas soles, which is the most prestigious of the menachos.
 - If someone promised to bring "a mincha" or to bring "a type of mincha" he brings one mincha. If he said "menachos" or "a type of menachos" he must bring two.
 - If a person says that he made a promise specifying a type of mincha to bring, but has since forgotten which type he had promised, he must bring a mincha of each of the 5 types of menachos.
- If someone says that he made a promise to bring a mincha of a certain number of esronim, but does not remember how many esronim he had specified, he must bring a mincha of 60 issaron. **Rebbi** says he brings 60 menachos consisting of esronos ranging from one issaron to 60 issaron.

GEMARA

- **Q:** It is obvious that in the first case he will only have to bring one issaron!? **A:** The Mishna mentioned that only because it wanted to mention the next case, that when he says “esronos” he must bring two issaron.
 - **Q:** That also seems obvious!? **A:** The Tanna wanted to teach that the minimum number of issaron in “esronos” is 2 issaron.

PEIRASHTI V'EINI YODEYA MAH PEIRASHTI...

- **Q:** Who is the Tanna of this part of the Mishna? **A:** **Chizkiya** said it does not follow **Rebbi**, because **Rebbi** says at the end of the Mishna that in this case he brings 60 menachos consisting of esronos ranging from one issaron to 60 issaron. **R' Yochanan** said it can even follow **Rebbi**, because this part of the Mishna is talking about a case where the person said that he specified a certain number of esronos, but did not establish that they must be brought in one keili. Therefore, he can simply bring 60 issaron in 60 different keilim (one issaron per keili), and that would suffice.

HAREI ALAI MINCHA...

- A Braisa says, he brings a minchas soles since that is the first type of mincha spoken about in the pasuk.
 - **Q:** Based on this, if a person says “harei alai olah” he should have to bring a young bull, since that is the first type of olah mentioned in the pasuk, and if he said he would bring an olah from “tzon” he should have to bring a sheep (for the same reason), and if he says he would bring a bird olah he should have to bring “torim” birds (for the same reason). However, a Mishna says that if one says “harei alai olah” he should bring a sheep, and **R' Elazar ben Azarya** says he brings a tor bird or a yonah bird, and **R' Yehuda** does not argue in that Mishna!? **A:** Rather, when **R' Yehuda** says that the minchas soles is the most prestigious he means that it is the only mincha that does not have a modifier name associated with it (it is referred to in the pasuk as a “mincha”).
 - **Q:** The Braisa clearly said that the reason is because it is the first mincha mentioned in the pasuk!? **A:** The Braisa was saying that the most prestigious of the menachos is the one that does not have a modifier name, which is the mincha that is mentioned first in the Torah.