They became mixed up with others

– גתערבו¹באחרות

OVERVIEW

The (cited) משנה stated that if he baked bread with wood of עצ' אשירה (which is ע") the bread is אסור; if this loaf became mixed up with other loaves they all become מור In some texts (as well as in our text) it continues that if the mixture became mixed with others it is אסור. Our תוספות teaches that this גירסא is incorrect.

אומר רבינו תם דלא גרסינן ואחרות³ באחרות -

The ר"ת states that the text should not read; ואהרות (and these others became mixed with others) –

תוספות proves his גירסא to be the correct one:

בסדר זרעים: 5 ולא בסדר זרעים: 5 דבסדר המשנה לא גרס ליה לא במסכת עבודה זרה לא בסדר זרעים: 5 For in the 'order' of משנה, we are not גורס this phrase of 'ואחרות באחרות', neither in מסכת ע''ז.

SUMMARY

The text does not read; ואחרות באחרות.

THINKING IT OVER

Why cannot we גורס ואחרות באחרות and interpret it to mean (not that one loaf of batch one fell into batch two, which makes it a ספיק ספיקא, but rather) that the entire first batch (which contains the פֿת האסור) fell into the second batch and therefore it all becomes אסור 7 , since there is no ספיק ספיקא מפיקא מור מין מפיקא מפיקא מפיקא מפיקא אסור 7 .

 5 ערלה פ"ה משנה ה,ו.

¹ In our text it reads נתערבה (not נתערבו).

 $^{^2}$ The צ"ז is not בטל even in a thousand (loaves).

³ Presumably the meaning of אהרות באהרות means as follows; let us assume that the bread (baked with the עצי אשירה got mixed with fifty loaves (batch one) and one of these loaves got mixed into another fifty loaves (batch two). According to the ח"ר, batch two will not be אסור, for there is a ספק ספיקא להיתר (a dual pop permitting the bread to be eaten). It is possible that the loaf from batch two (which we wish to eat) is not the loaf which fell in from batch one (therefore it is [certainly] and even if the loaf from batch two is the same loaf that fell in from batch one, nevertheless it may not be the loaf which was baked with the עצי אשירה.

[.]מט,ב ⁴

⁶ See footnote # 3.

 $^{^{7}}$ [The חידוש will be that it is אסור even though there are תרי רובי (see א,וכ כתובות (see (כתובות טו, א

 $^{^{8}}$ There is only one ספק, whether this is the פת האסורה. See the תוס' ע"ז מט,א ד"ה נתערבה וריב"ב.