



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

Chullin Daf Mem Vuv

NITLAH HAKAVEID...

- **Q:** The Mishna suggests that if there is any small amount of the liver remaining the animal is not a treifa, even if the remainder is smaller than a kezayis. However, another Mishna says that it is kosher only if at least a kezayis remains!? **A: R' Yosef** said, our Mishna follows the view of **R' Chiya**, who would not eat the liver of an animal (which shows that he did not consider it to be a very healthy part of the animal to eat, which means it is not so essential to the life of the animal), and the other Mishna follows the view of **R' Shimon bar Rebbi**, who would eat the liver (which shows that he did consider it a healthy food and therefore must be essential to the animal).
 - **R' Zeira** met **Rabbah** and **R' Yosef** as they were fleeing the king's army and told them, the kezayis of the liver that must remain for the animal to be kosher must be at the place where the gallbladder attaches to the liver. **R' Ada bar Ahava** said, the kezayis must be at the place where the liver attaches to the kidney.
 - **R' Pappa** said, therefore, we require that a kezayis remain at the place that it attaches to the gallbladder and at the place that it attaches to the kidney.
 - **Q: R' Yirmiya** asked, what if there is a kezayis remaining, but not all attached together in one place? What if the kezayis is a long and narrow strip of liver (rather than shaped like a zayis)? **R' Ashi** asked, what if the remaining kezayis is flattened out? **TEIKU**.
 - **Q: R' Zrika** asked **R' Ami**, what if the liver is there, but it is mostly detached and only slightly attached to the diaphragm? **A: R' Ami** said, according to both views of where the kezayis must be, this would be a kosher animal.

HAREYA SHENIKVA

- **Rav, Shmuel, and R' Assi** all say that the Mishna means that even a hole in the outer membrane of the lung makes the animal a treifa. **Others** say that it is only a hole in the inner membrane that makes it a treifa.
 - **Q:** It is obvious that if the outer membrane was punctured but the inner membrane was not, the inner membrane protects the lung and the animal is kosher. We see this from **Rava** who said that if a lung was peeled so that it looks like a red date (i.e. its outer membrane is missing) it is kosher. What is the halacha if the inner membrane is punctured but the outer membrane is not? Does the outer membrane protect the lung or not? **A: R' Acha and Ravina** argue – one says it does not protect and one says that it does.
 - The Gemara says that the halacha is that the outer membrane alone does protect the lung, as can be seen from the ruling of **R' Yosef**. The ruling says, if we hear the sound of escaping air when we blow into the lungs of an animal, if we can tell where the sound is coming from we put a feather or some saliva or a piece of straw on that area. If they move it means the air is escaping the lung and the animal is a treifa. If they don't, it means there is a hole in the inner membrane and the air is rushing to in between the membranes, and the animal is kosher. If we don't know where the sound is coming from, we put the lungs into a bowl of lukewarm water and then inflate the lungs. If we see bubbles escape, it is a treifa. If not, it is valid (as explained).
 - **Rava** said, if a lung was peeled so that it looks like a red date (i.e. its outer membrane is missing) it is kosher.
 - **Rava** also said, if part of a lung became red, the animal is kosher. If the entire lung became red, it is a treifa.

- **Ravina** asked **Rava**, you say that when it is only partially red it is kosher, because it can heal itself. A Braisa suggests that when it is fully red it can heal itself as well!? Rather, there should be no difference.
- **Rava** also said, if even part of the lung dried up the animal is a treifa.
 - **Q:** How severely dried up must it be? **A: R' Pappi in the name of Rava** said, dry enough that it falls apart when pushed with the fingernail.
 - **Q:** This would seem to only follow **R' Yose ben Hameshulem** of a Mishna. The Mishna discusses the mum of a dried up ear of a bechor. The Mishna says that the **Rabanan** say it is dried up for this purpose if the ear can be punctured without causing it to bleed. **R' Yose ben Hameshulem** says it must be dried up enough that it falls apart when pushed with the fingernail. It seems that **Rava** only follows **R' Yose ben Hameshulem**? **A:** It may be that the **Rabanan** only hold that way regarding the ear of a bechor, because it is exposed to the wind which makes it not be able to heal even from this level of dryness. However, regarding the lung they may agree with **Rava**.
- **Rava** also said, a lung that has scabs on it, if they are black or other colors (of the kind that would not make the animal a treifa if they were found on the lung) the animal is kosher.
- **Ameimar in the name of Rava** said, although there are times when we make a hole in the lung after death to compare it to another hole that we found, which can help us determine if the hole that was found was present during the animal's life or only after death, we do not use this method of comparison to examine the hole left from a blister.
- **Rava** also said, if two sections of the lungs are attached to each other, it is not possible to examine this lung for a hole (because even if there is a hole between these two sections, their attachment will prevent us from finding that hole through examination. However, that is only if the two sections are not right next to each other. If they are the ones that are next to each other, since that is the normal way of their growth, the animal will be kosher.