



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

Chullin Daf Mem Zayin

- **Rava** also said, if there are two blisters near each other on the lung, there is no way to examine them (even if an examination shows that no air escapes, it is still a treifa, because the fact that there are two blisters near each other means that there was a hole that went completely through – Rashi). If there is one blister that looks like two blisters (it looks like there is a dividing line down the middle), we bring a thorn and puncture one side of this blister – if the fluid from both sides comes out of that hole, it is treated as one blister and is kosher. If not, it is treated as two blisters and the animal is a treifa.
- **Rava** also said, the lung has 5 sections. When the dead animal is suspended by its legs and its face is facing the person who is working on the animal, there are 3 sections to the right and 2 to the left. If there is an extra section, a missing section, or the number of sections are not on the side they are supposed to be on, the animal is a treifa.
 - An animal with an extra section in its lung was brought to **Mareimar**. As the person asking for the ruling left the house, **R' Acha** asked him how **Mareimar** had paskened, and he was told that he said the animal was kosher. **R' Acha** told the person to go back in and ask again. He did so and **Mareimar** told him to tell "the person at the door" (i.e. **R' Acha**) that we don't pasken like **Rava** regarding an animal that has an extra section in the lung.
 - This ruling of **Mareimar** is only where the extra section was in the row of the other sections. However, if it was between the rows it is a treifa.
 - An animal with a lung that had an extra section that was between the rows was brought to **R' Ashi** for a ruling. He thought to rule it to be a treifa. **R' Huna Mar bar Avya** told him that all animals that eat in the wild have this extra section there, and therefore it is not a sign of treifa.
 - The Gemara says, this is only true if the extra section is on the inside part (the side that faces the ground) of the lung, but if it is on the top side of the lung, even if it is very small, it is a treifa.
 - **Rafram** said, if a lung looks like a piece of wood, it is a treifa. Some say he meant that it looks like a piece of wood (it is white and appears like wood), and some say that he meant that it feels like a piece of wood (it is hard like a piece of wood). Some say that he meant that the lung was smooth like a piece of wood, in that it did not have different sections.
 - **Rava** said, if the lung is blue like a blue eye salve, it is kosher. If it is black like dried ink, it is a treifa, as **R' Chanina** said, that black blood is actually red blood that has deteriorated and turned black. If it is green it is kosher based on **R' Nosson** and if it is red it is also kosher based on **R' Nosson**. We find this in a Braisa where **R' Nosson** said that a baby that was greenish or reddish was only temporarily ill and would recuperate. The same would be if the lung was colored in this way.
 - **R' Kahana** said, if the lung looked like the liver it is kosher. If it looked like meat, it is a treifa. The way to remember this is the pasuk of "ubasar basadeh treifa".
 - **R' Sama the son of Rava** said, if the lung looks like hops, saffron, or like the yellow of an egg, it is a treifa. The only yellowish that would be kosher would be like the yellow of leek.
 - **Ravina** said, if part of the lung was clogged, we use a knife to cut open the clogged area. If we find pus there, we know that the clog was due to the pus and the animal is kosher. If there is no pus, we put a feather or saliva on the place where the cut was made and blow up the lung – if the feather or saliva move it means air is getting through and the animal is kosher, and if not, the animal is a treifa.

- **R' Yosef** said, a scab that forms on a wound on the lung is not a proper scab (it is not considered to be a close to the hole) and the animal is therefore a treifa.
 - **R' Yosef** also said, 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).
- **Ulla in the name of R' Yochanan** said, if a lung dissolved (within the outer membrane) to the point that it can be poured like water, it is still kosher.
 - It must be that he holds that an internal deficiency does not make an animal into a treifa.
 - **Q: R' Abba** asked **Ulla**, our Mishna says that if a lung is punctured or deficient the animal is a treifa. What is meant by a deficient lung? It can't mean that it was deficient from the outside, because that is a case of a punctured lung! Rather, it must mean that it was deficient internally, and we see that an internal deficiency is considered to be a deficiency and makes the animal a treifa! **A:** The Mishna may be referring to where it is missing a piece on the outside (an external deficiency). The reason that the Mishna gives this case in addition to the case of the puncture is according to the view of **R' Shimon**, who said that a puncture only makes it a treifa when it reaches all the way to the bronchial tubes. The Mishna is teaching that that is only true when it is a puncture. However, when it is deficient (a piece is missing) it is a treifa even if it doesn't make it all the way to the bronchial tubes.
 - **R' Chananya** was sick and **R' Nosson** and all the Gedolei Hador came to visit him. A person came for a ruling regarding a lung that had dissolved to the point that it could be poured like water and he paskened that it was kosher.
 - **Rava** said, this is only correct if the bronchial tubes within the lungs are still intact. **R' Ashi** explained to **R' Acha the son of Rava** that we can determine if the bronchial tubes are intact by pouring the contents of the lung into a glazed earthenware bowl – if we see white streaks among the lung matter the animal is a treifa. If not, it is kosher.
 - **R' Nachman** said, if part of the inside of the lung decomposed but the outer membrane is intact, the animal is kosher.
 - A Braisa says this as well. The Braisa says, if the inside of a lung decomposed but the outer membrane is intact, the animal is kosher even if the void left was able to hold a revi'is of liquid. If an animal's womb was removed the animal is still kosher. The case of an animal's liver that became wormy was presented by the people of Asya to the Sanhedrin for 3 Yomim Tovim, and at the 3rd Yom Tov, the Sanhedrin said the animal was mutar.