



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

### Chullin Daf Samach Daled

- A Braisa says, we may buy eggs from a goy without concern that they are from a treifa or a neveila.
  - **Q:** We should be concerned that they are from a non-kosher bird!? **A:** **Shmuel's** father said, we may only buy when the goy tells us which type of bird it is from (and it is a kosher bird). It is not enough for him to say that it is from "a kosher bird". He must specify the type of bird, so that he fears lying and being caught in his lie.
  - **Q:** Why can't we just look for the signs of a kosher bird's eggs, which a Braisa teaches as being that the egg must be round, with one end being more pointed than the other, and where the white is on the outside and the yolk is on the inside!? **A:** The case is that the eggs were cut open and already beaten, so these signs are no longer recognizable.
    - **Q:** A Braisa says that we may sell the egg of a treifa to a goy only when it has already been beaten, since no Yid would buy a beaten egg from a goy. So, how could **Shmuel's** father have been talking about that case!? **A:** Rather, **R' Zeira** said that the signs of a kosher egg are not something given to us D'Oraisa, and therefore can't be relied on. This must be the case and can be proven as follows. **R' Assi** said earlier that there are 8 species of birds regarding which there is a safek whether they are kosher. Now, if the signs of a kosher egg can be relied on, why can't we just look at the eggs of these 8 species and determine whether the species are kosher? It must be that the signs of a kosher egg cannot be relied on.
      - **Q:** If the signs of a kosher egg can't be relied on, why did the Tanna teach them altogether? **A:** The Braisa is teaching that if an egg is narrow on both ends or round on both ends, or if the yolk is on the outside and the white is on the inside, it is certainly a non-kosher egg. However, if one side is rounded and one is narrow, and the yolk is on the inside and the white is on the outside, and a goy specifies which type of kosher bird it is from, we may rely on him. However, if he doesn't specify the type of kosher bird we can't rely on him, because the eggs of the oreiv are similar to the eggs of kosher birds.
      - **Q:** The Braisa also mentioned that if the yolk and the white of the egg are mixed, it is certain that it is the egg of a sheretz. For what halacha was that taught? **A:** **R' Ukva bar Chama** said, it teaches that if the egg formed an embryo and the shell had a hole, it gives off tumah if the embryo is dead and is the size of a lentil.
        - **Q:** **Ravina** asked, maybe it is the egg of a snake, which is a sheretz that does not give off tumah!? **A:** Rather, **Rava** said, the Braisa is teaching that if the egg had an embryo and a person ate the egg, he gets malkus for eating a sheretz.
        - **Q:** If that is what the Braisa is teaching, it does not only apply to the egg of a sheretz! A Braisa says that one who eats even a chick that has hatched but has not yet opened its eyes is oiver for eating a sheretz based on the pasuk of "kol hasheret hashoreitz ahl ha'aretz"! **A:** The issur of eating such a chick is only D'Rabanan, and the pasuk is an asmachta.
  - A Braisa says, if eggs of a non-kosher bird are cooked together with eggs of a kosher bird, the kosher eggs remain kosher (because the liquid that escapes from the eggs is considered to be mere water and does not give taste into the kosher eggs). With regard to unfertilized eggs (that

a hen sat on for a while), if a person is not disgusted by that he may eat it. If a bloodspot is found on an egg (even one that was fertilized), the bloodspot should be thrown out and the rest of the egg may be eaten.

- **R' Yirmiya** said, this is only when the bloodspot was found on the “kesher” of the egg (the place where the zerah of the male settles, near the rounded end of the egg, before it becomes mixed into the other parts of the egg).
- **Dustai**, the father of **R' Afturiki** taught a Braisa that said, this is only when the bloodspot was found on the white of the egg, but if it was found on the yolk of the egg the entire egg is assur, because this means that the embryo has begun to develop in the entire egg.
- **Chizkiya** asked, how do we know that the egg of a non-kosher bird is assur D'Oraisa? The pasuk says that the “bas yaana” (the “daughter of an ostrich”) is assur. Now, an ostrich lays eggs, and doesn't give birth to daughters (in the proper sense). The pasuk must therefore be referring to the egg of an ostrich and teaches that it is assur.
  - Although one can say that the proper name of the bird may be “bas yaana”, and it does not refer to the bird itself, the fact that the sofer writes this as two separate words proves that it is not meant as one name, but instead refers to the egg of the yaana.
    - **Q:** We find other places where the sofer splits one name into two words, as in the case of “kidar la'omer”!? **A:** The two words of “kidar la'omer” may not be written on separate lines. The two words of “bas yaana” may even be written on two separate lines. This proves that the two words are not part of one name, but instead refer to the egg of the yaana.