Bechoros 7 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Why Do We Need a Pasuk for Camel's Milk?

👉 The Gemara continues yesterday's discussion:

We learned from the repeated mention of גמל that:

- Camel's milk is Assur.

But why do we need a special Pasuk?

We already know:

- היוצא מן הטמא טמא
- Something that comes from a non-kosher animal is non-kosher.

The Gemara explains that milk itself could have been considered:

- A Chiddush.

Since the Torah permits milk from kosher animals, perhaps we would have thought:

- Milk is always permitted, even from a camel.

Therefore, the Torah specifically teaches:

- Camel's milk is Assur. 7_transcript

2️⃣ Why Is Regular Milk Permitted?

👉 The Gemara searches for a source that milk from a kosher animal is:

- Mutar.

Several possible proofs are considered.

One suggestion is:

- The Torah prohibits cooking meat and milk together.

Perhaps this implies:

- Milk by itself is permitted.

The Gemara rejects the proof because perhaps milk itself is forbidden to eat, and Basar B'Chalav adds:

- Another prohibition.

3️⃣ More Proofs for Milk

👉 The Gemara tries several other Pesukim.

The Torah discusses:

- Milk from an animal that had Kedushah and was redeemed.
- Having enough goat's milk for one's household.
- Yishai sending cheese to David's brothers and their commander.

Each proof can initially be pushed aside:

Perhaps the milk or cheese was intended:

- For sale
- Or for another permitted use.

4️⃣ Eretz Zavas Chalav U'Dvash

👉 The decisive proof comes from the Torah describing Eretz Yisrael as:

- ארץ זבת חלב ודבש

A land flowing with:

- Milk and honey.

The Torah would not praise Eretz Yisrael with something:

- Forbidden to consume.

Therefore:

- Milk from a kosher animal is permitted.

5️⃣ Why Is the Parshah of Non-Kosher Animals Repeated?

👉 The Torah repeats the discussion of non-kosher animals in:

- Vayikra
- Devarim.

The Gemara explains that the repetition teaches additional Halachos, including:

- The Shasua
- The Ra'ah.

Even though the entire Parshah needed to be repeated for these Chiddushim:

- Extra wording can still be Darshened where possible.

Back to Nidmeh

6️⃣ How Much Must the Offspring Resemble Its Mother?

👉 The Gemara returns to Nidmeh:

For example:

- A goat gives birth to something resembling a sheep.
- A sheep gives birth to something resembling a goat.

The Chachamim hold:

- מקצת סימנים – some identifying features of the mother are enough.

These are not the Kashrus Simanim.

They mean:

- Physical characteristics showing resemblance to the mother.

7️⃣ Rebbe Shimon Requires Rosh V'Rubo

👉 Rebbe Shimon is stricter.

He requires:

- ראשו ורובו דומה לאמו

The offspring's:

- Head
- And majority of its body

must resemble:

- Its mother.

The Gemara now asks:

Does Rebbe Shimon require Rosh V'Rubo only for:

- Bechorah

or also before the animal may be:

- Eaten?

8️⃣ The First Attempted Proof

👉 A Beraisa discusses an unusual offspring and says:

- It is forbidden to eat.

It then says that if:

- Its head and majority resemble its mother

it is:

- Chayav in Bechorah.

Perhaps this proves that Rosh V'Rubo is also necessary:

- To eat it.

The Gemara rejects the proof because the requirement may have been stated specifically regarding:

- Bechorah.

9️⃣ One Identifying Feature

👉 Another source discusses a camel-looking animal born from:

- Kosher parents.

If it has:

- One identifying feature of its kosher mother

there appears to be reason to permit it.

This seems to show:

- Rosh V'Rubo is unnecessary for eating.

But the Gemara explains that this source may follow:

- A different Tanna

and not:

- Rebbe Shimon.

Zeh V'Zeh Gorem

🔟 What If Only One Parent Is Kosher?

👉 The Gemara discusses an animal produced from:

- One kosher parent
- One non-kosher parent.

This introduces the principle of:

- זה וזה גורם

Two different causes combined to produce:

- One result.

The question is whether having:

- One permitted cause

is enough to permit:

- The offspring.

Different Tannaim disagree about:

- Zeh V’Zeh Gorem.

1️⃣1️⃣ Can Different Species Produce Offspring?

👉 The Gemara raises a practical problem:

Can completely different species actually:

- Produce offspring together?

Certain species cannot naturally reproduce with:

- One another.

So how could the Gemara discuss a camel and cow producing:

- An offspring?

The answer:

The “camel” itself may really have been:

- A Nidmeh.

Genetically it came from:

- Cattle

but merely looked like:

- A camel.

Therefore, it could reproduce with:

- Another cow.

1️⃣2️⃣ Two Kosher Parents

👉 The Gemara derives from plural expressions such as:

- Kevasim
- Izim

that according to one view:

- Both parents must belong to the permitted species.

It is not necessarily enough that:

- Only one parent is kosher.

This connects with the Machlokes regarding:

- Zeh V'Zeh Gorem.

1️⃣3️⃣ Final Proof for Rebbe Shimon

👉 Eventually the Gemara finds an explicit source.

Rebbe Shimon says regarding a camel-like offspring born from:

- Kosher animals

that it may be eaten when:

- ראשו ורובו דומה לאמו

Its head and majority resemble:

- Its mother.

So the Gemara concludes:

Rebbe Shimon requires Rosh V'Rubo:

- Even for eating.

What Comes From a Non-Kosher Animal?

1️⃣4️⃣ Donkey Urine

👉 The Gemara now asks a fascinating question:

What is the Halachah of:

- Donkey urine?

Perhaps it should be forbidden because:

- It comes from a non-kosher animal.

On the other hand, perhaps it is merely:

- Water that entered the animal and came back out

without becoming a true product of:

- The animal itself.

1️⃣5️⃣ Why Specifically a Donkey?

👉 The discussion focuses particularly on:

- Donkey urine.

The transcript explains that it was:

- Commonly consumed
- And used medicinally for jaundice.

Rav Sheshes brings the general rule:

- היוצא מן הטמא טמא

Anything that comes from:

- A non-kosher animal

is:

- Non-kosher.

Why Is Honey Permitted?

1️⃣6️⃣ The Obvious Question – Bees Aren't Kosher!

👉 This leads to another famous question.

A bee is:

- Not kosher.

So why are we permitted to eat:

- Honey?

Shouldn't we say:

- היוצא מן הטמא טמא?

1️⃣7️⃣ Honey Is Different

👉 One explanation is:

Bees do not create honey from:

- Their own bodies.

Rather, they collect:

- Nectar

and process it without turning it into:

- A bodily secretion like milk.

The nectar is taken in and then:

- Released as honey.

Therefore, it is different from a product that actually comes from:

- The animal itself.

1️⃣8️⃣ A Special Source for Honey

👉 Another opinion derives the permission directly from:

- A Pasuk.

The Torah prohibits:

- Flying Sheratzim

but the Drashah limits the prohibition to:

- The flying creature itself

and not necessarily:

- What comes from it.

This provides a special source permitting:

- Bee honey.

1️⃣9️⃣ What About Honey From Other Insects?

👉 The Gemara asks:

If so, perhaps honey produced by:

- Other non-kosher insects

should also be permitted.

The Gemara distinguishes:

- Ordinary honey is identified simply as “Dvash.”

Other substances require:

- An additional descriptive name.

The special Halachah therefore applies to:

- The familiar honey produced by bees.

📌 Key Chazarah

- Camel’s milk is Assur because it comes from a non-kosher animal.
- The Gemara searches for the Torah source permitting milk from kosher animals.
- Eretz Yisrael being praised as “Eretz Zavas Chalav U’Dvash” proves that kosher milk is permitted.
- In Nidmeh, the Chachamim can accept some identifying features of the mother.
- Rebbe Shimon requires Rosh V’Rubo – the head and majority of the offspring must resemble its mother.
- The Gemara concludes that Rebbe Shimon requires Rosh V’Rubo even for eating the animal.
- Zeh V’Zeh Gorem discusses a result produced by two different causes, such as one kosher and one non-kosher parent.
- A seemingly different species may actually be a Nidmeh and therefore genetically able to reproduce with its true species.
- The Gemara discusses whether donkey urine is prohibited as something coming from a non-kosher animal.
- Bee honey is different because the bee takes in nectar rather than producing the honey from its own body.
- There is also a special Drashah permitting bee honey despite the bee itself being non-kosher.

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