Chullin 10 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Mei Chatas – Covered vs Uncovered

The Gemara discusses water of **Mei Chatas** (spring water used for Parah Adumah) and how we treat a ספק when its status changes .

- If water was **left uncovered and found covered** → assume a **person covered it** → possibility of tumah → treated as **tameh**
- If it was **left covered and found uncovered** → could be:
    - A person (tahor or tameh)
    - Or an animal (which would invalidate via melacha)

👉 In this second case:

- There is a **majority possibility** that it is not tameh
- Therefore → **pasul (invalid)** but not tameh

2️⃣ יוד – Danger vs Issur

From here the Gemara derives:

👉 **Danger is treated more strictly than issur**

- By Mei Chatas → ספק leads to invalidation
- By uncovered liquids → even stronger concern (snake venom) → forbidden

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3️⃣ Uncovered Liquids (Megulah)

Only **three liquids** are included in the concern of snake venom:

- Water
- Wine
- Milk

👉 If left uncovered for the time it takes a snake to:

- Emerge
- Drink
- Return

→ The liquid is **forbidden**

4️⃣ Checking a Knife – Tongue Method

The Gemara discusses checking a knife for nicks (pegimah):

- A shochet checked knife → found smooth
- After shechita → found a **nick**

👉 ספק:

- Did the nick happen:
  - During shechita (invalid)?
  - Or afterward (valid)?

5️⃣ Machlokes – Rav Huna vs Rav Chisda

- **Rav Huna**:
  - Go **l'chumra**
  - Assume nick occurred during shechita → animal **treif**
- **Rav Chisda**:
  - Go **l'kula**
  - Assume nick happened later (e.g. from bone) → animal **kosher**

6️⃣ דיו – Chazakah d'Meikara

Rav Huna's reasoning:

👉 The animal had a prior status of **issur (ever min hachai)**

→ Without proof of valid shechita, it remains forbidden

Rav Chisda argues:

👉 More likely cause:

- Knife damaged later (bone contact)
  → Not during shechita

7️⃣ Proof Attempt – Mikveh Case

Case:

- Person immerses
- Later found with **paint (chatzitza)**

👉 ספק:

- Was paint there before immersion?

Ruling:

→ Immersion invalid

8️⃣ Distinction

Gemara rejects comparison:

- By mikveh → problem is on **person himself**
- Here → issue is on **knife (external)**

👉 Therefore not comparable

9️⃣ Bird Case – One Siman

- Bird requires only **one siman**

Case:

- One siman cut → kosher
- Second siman dislodged (popped out)

👉 ספק:

- Did it happen before or after shechita?

→ If unsure → treated **l'chumra**

🔟 ספק בשחיטה

Rule:

👉 Any ספק **in the shechita itself** → פסול

But:

👉 If issue is **external (knife)** → different discussion

1️⃣1️⃣ Practical Psak

- If knife nick found and:
  - **No bone cutting afterward** → likely from shechita → **treif**
  - **Bone cutting occurred** → likely later → **kosher**

1️⃣2️⃣ Checking Knife Between Animals

- Must check knife between shechitos

Two understandings:

1. For previous animal → ensure it was kosher
2. For next animal → ensure future shechita valid

👉 According to lenient view:

- Focus is on **future shechita**

1️⃣3️⃣ Showing Knife to Chacham

- Not required for halacha itself

👉 Purpose:

- **Honor the chacham**
- Ensure standards are maintained

1️⃣4️⃣ Chazakah – מקור

Concept reinforced:

👉 Status remains as it was until proven otherwise

Proof discussed from:

- House of negaim

- Measurement remains assumed stable

🔑 **Key Takeaways**

- Mei Chatas: status depends on how change occurred
- Danger treated more strictly than issur
- Only certain liquids affected by “uncovered” concern
- Knife nick creates ספק in shechita
- Rav Huna vs Rav Chisda → chumra vs kula
- Chazakah maintains original status
- ספק in shechita → פסול
- External ספק treated differently
- Knife checking required between shechitos

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