Chullin 100 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Gid Hanasheh Mixed with Other Gidim

Gemara:

👉 Mishnah:

- Gid hanasheh was cooked with other permitted gidim
- The forbidden gid can no longer be identified

📌 Question

👉 Why not say:

- Bitul b'rov
- The one forbidden gid should become nullified in the majority

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📌 Answer – Beriah

👉 A complete gid hanasheh is:

- A beriah – a complete entity

👉 Therefore:

- It is significant
- It cannot become batel

2️⃣ Three Important Items That Are Not Batel

👉 The Gemara discusses three categories of significant items:

- Beriah – a complete entity
- Davar sheb'minyan – something sold or counted individually
- Chatichah har'uyah l'hiskabed – an important piece fit to serve to a guest

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3️⃣ Piece of Neveilah

👉 If a piece of neveilah falls into kosher food:

If recognisable:

- Remove it
- The rest depends on whether its flavor spread

If not recognisable:

- It may not become batel because it is an important piece

4️⃣ Davar Sheb'minyan

👉 Rebbe Meir:

- Something important enough to be counted individually does not become batel

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📌 Machlokes

👉 Does this mean:

- Something always sold individually

👉 Or even:

- Something sometimes sold individually

5️⃣ Chatichah Har'uyah L'hiskabed

👉 An important piece of meat:

- Fit to be served to a guest

👉 Is considered significant and:

- Does not become batel

6️⃣ Why Both Gid and Neveilah Cases Are Needed

👉 Gid hanasheh:

- Important because it is a complete entity

👉 Piece of neveilah:

- Not a complete entity

- But important because it can be served to a guest

👉 Therefore:

- Each case teaches a separate rule

7️⃣ Chatichah Atzmah Na'aseis Neveilah

👉 Rav teaches an important principle:

- A forbidden piece gives flavor to a permitted piece

👉 The permitted piece itself then becomes:

- Like neveilah

📌 Result

👉 We now treat it as though:

- There are two forbidden pieces

👉 Not merely:

- The original forbidden piece

8️⃣ Why This Matters

👉 Example:

- One piece of neveilah gives flavor to one kosher piece
- That second piece now becomes forbidden

👉 When they enter a larger mixture:

- Both pieces must be taken into account

9️⃣ Min B'mino with Another Food

👉 Case:

- Forbidden meat
- Permitted meat

- Potatoes or another different food

👉 Normally:

- Remove the permitted meat from the calculation
- The different food can nullify the forbidden meat

📌 **But According to Rav**

👉 Once the permitted meat absorbed the forbidden flavor:

- It itself became like neveilah

👉 Therefore:

- There are now two forbidden pieces
- A larger amount is needed to nullify them

🔟 **Example – 60**

👉 One forbidden piece:

- Needs 60 against it

👉 If a second piece becomes forbidden:

- Need 120 against the two pieces

1️⃣1️⃣ **New Mishnah – Gid Hanasheh of Non-Kosher Animals**

👉 Tanna Kamma:

- Gid hanasheh does not apply to a non-kosher animal

👉 Rebbe Yehuda:

- It does apply

1️⃣2️⃣ **Rebbe Yehuda's Reason**

👉 Gid hanasheh originates with:

- Yaakov Avinu

👉 This was:

- Before Matan Torah

👉 At that time:

- The distinction between kosher and non-kosher animals had not yet been commanded

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1️⃣3️⃣ Chachamim's Response

👉 The prohibition was actually given:

- At Sinai

👉 The Torah simply recorded it:

- In the story of Yaakov where it belonged

1️⃣4️⃣ Does Gid Have Flavor?

👉 The Gemara discusses whether:

- Gid hanasheh has taste

👉 If it has no taste:

- Eating the gid of a non-kosher animal would not create the normal prohibition of eating non-kosher meat

👉 Yet:

- The prohibition of gid hanasheh can still apply

1️⃣5️⃣ Rebbe Yehuda – Two Issurim

👉 According to the view that gid does have flavor:

- Eating the gid of a non-kosher animal can involve two prohibitions

👉 Rebbe Yehuda:

- Makes one liable for both

1️⃣6️⃣ Ein Issur Chal Al Issur

👉 Normally:

- A second prohibition cannot take effect on something already forbidden

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📌 **Question**

👉 The animal's meat becomes forbidden:

- Before the gid fully develops

👉 So how can the later prohibition of gid hanasheh take effect?

1️⃣7️⃣ **Severe Issur Can Take Effect**

👉 Answer:

- Gid hanasheh is considered a more severe prohibition

👉 Why?

- According to Rebbe Yehuda, it already applied from the time of Yaakov Avinu
- Before the Torah's later food prohibitions

📌 **Therefore**

👉 Because gid hanasheh is more severe:

- It can take effect even on something already prohibited

1️⃣8️⃣ **Final Points**

- A complete gid hanasheh is a beriah and does not become batel
- Important counted items and pieces fit for guests may also not become batel
- Rav teaches chatichah atzmah na'aseis neveilah
- A permitted piece can itself become forbidden after absorbing forbidden flavor
- This changes how much is required for bitul
- Rebbe Yehuda applies gid hanasheh even to non-kosher animals
- The Gemara discusses whether gid has flavor

- Normally ein issur chal al issur
- A more severe prohibition can sometimes take effect on an existing prohibition

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