Chullin 108 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Meat and Cheese Together

👉 The Mishnah says:

- Meat and cheese may be wrapped together in one cloth
- Provided they do not touch each other

📌 Why?

👉 If they touch while cold:

- They do not become forbidden immediately

However:

- Residue from one may remain on the other
- One may later forget to wash it off before cooking

Therefore:

- They should not be allowed to touch.

2️⃣ Two People Eating Meat and Dairy

👉 Two people may eat at the same table:

- One eating meat
- The other eating cheese

When:

- They do not know each other

📌 Reason

👉 Since they are strangers:

- They will not normally take food from each other

The concern is when people are comfortable:

- Sharing each other's food.

3️⃣ Two Brothers Who Are Makpid

👉 The Gemara asks:

What if two brothers are:

- Makpid on each other
- And will not eat from each other's food?

Can one eat meat and the other dairy:

- At the same table?

👉 Even though they will not share food, the Gemara compares this to other Rabbinic decrees where:

- Chachamim did not make exceptions based on individual circumstances

The Gemara discusses examples involving:

- Decorative bread
- Washing one's only garment on Chol Hamoed

טיפת חלב – A Drop of Milk

🛗 **Milk Falls onto a Piece of Meat**

👉 The Mishnah:

A drop of milk falls onto:

- One piece of meat in a pot

If enough milk is absorbed to:

- Give flavor to that piece

Then:

- That piece becomes forbidden.

👉 However, if the pot was immediately stirred:

- The milk spreads throughout the entire pot

We then ask:

- Does the milk give flavor to the whole pot?

If not:

- The mixture is permitted.

📌 **Difference**

Without stirring:

- The milk is concentrated in one piece

With stirring:

- The milk is distributed throughout the pot.

5️⃣ **Is Taam a Torah Principle?**

👉 The Gemara discusses the principle that:

- Forbidden flavor can prohibit permitted food

Could we learn this principle from:

- Basar b'chalav?

📌 **Problem**

👉 Basar b'chalav is a chiddush:

- Meat by itself is permitted
- Milk by itself is permitted
- Yet cooking them together makes them forbidden

Also:

- The Torah uniquely prohibits the actual cooking of meat and milk together.

Therefore:

- We cannot necessarily use Basar b'chalav as the source for other prohibitions.

6️⃣ **Rava – Why Does Flavor Matter?**

👉 The Gemara asks:

If Basar b'chalav is such a unique chiddush:

- Why should it depend on the milk giving flavor?

Rava answers:

- The Torah describes Basar b'chalav as bishul – cooking

👉 Cooking means:

- The meat and milk affect each other through the cooking

Therefore:

- Taam – transferred flavor – is significant even within this unique prohibition.

חתיכה עצמה נעשית נבילה

7️⃣ Rav – The Piece Itself Becomes Neveilah

👉 Rav says:

If enough milk enters a piece of meat to give it flavor:

- The entire piece becomes forbidden

This is the principle:

- Chatichah atzmah na'asis neveilah

Meaning:

- The entire piece is now treated like a piece of neveilah.

8️⃣ What Happens to the Rest of the Pot?

👉 The forbidden piece continues cooking:

- With the other pieces of meat

According to Rebbe Yehudah:

- Min b'mino is not batel

Therefore:

- The forbidden meat can prohibit the other meat in the pot.

👉 If the pot also contains another type of food:

- That different type can potentially be mevatel the forbidden piece

The Gemara distinguishes between:

- A thin mixture
- A thick mixture where the contents are treated differently.

אפשר לסוחטו

9️⃣ Can the Forbidden Piece Become Permitted Again?

👉 The Gemara introduces:

- Efshar l'sochto

The question:

If milk was absorbed into meat, but the milk can later be:

- Extracted from the meat

Does the piece remain forbidden?

📌 Two Views

Rav, Rebbe Chanina and Rebbe Yochanan:

- Efshar l'sochto → Asur

Shmuel, Rebbe Shimon bar Rebbe and Reish Lakish:

- Efshar l'sochto → Mutar

👉 Rav therefore holds:

- Once the piece becomes forbidden, removing the absorbed milk does not make it permitted again.

🔟 Meat Falls into a Pot of Milk

👉 A whole piece of meat falls into:

- A large pot of milk

Rav says:

- The meat is forbidden

The Gemara initially discusses why:

- The surrounding milk might nevertheless remain permitted

📌 Question

👉 Milk entered the meat and became part of the forbidden Basar b'chalav.

If that forbidden milk then comes back out:

- It should mix with the rest of the milk

And according to Rebbe Yehudah:

- Min b'mino is not batel

So why should the pot remain permitted?

1️⃣1️⃣ The Milk Can Also Become Forbidden

👉 The Gemara ultimately explains that:

- The milk in the pot can indeed become forbidden

However, there can be a case where:

- The meat absorbs milk
- But does not release it back into the pot

👉 If the piece is removed:

- Before it has a chance to release the absorbed milk

Then:

- The remaining milk is not prohibited by what was absorbed into the meat.

חצי זית בשר וחצי זית חלב

1️⃣2️⃣ Half Meat and Half Milk

👉 Rav discusses:

- Half a kezayis of meat
- Half a kezayis of milk

Rav says:

If one eats the combined amount:

- He can receive malkus for eating Basar b'chalav

But for cooking:

- He does not receive malkus

📌 Gemara's Question

👉 Do the two halves combine or not?

If they combine:

- Why not receive malkus for cooking?

If they do not combine:

- Why receive malkus for eating?

1️⃣3️⃣ Rav – Eating vs Cooking

👉 The Gemara explains Rav:

For cooking:

- The required shiur of meat and milk must have been cooked together

For eating:

- If a proper amount of meat and milk had been cooked together
- One can later eat half a kezayis of each

Together:

- They form a full kezayis of Basar b'chalav for eating.

1️⃣4️⃣ Levi Disagrees

👉 Levi says:

- One can receive malkus for the cooking as well

According to Levi:

- Half a kezayis of meat
- Plus half a kezayis of milk

Can combine:

- Even for the prohibition of cooking.

📌 Machlokes

Rav:

- They do not combine to create the shiur for bishul

Levi:

- They do combine.

1️⃣5️⃣ How Much Cooking Is Required?

👉 The Gemara concludes by asking:

How much must meat and milk be cooked together to violate:

- The prohibition of cooking Basar b'chalav?

📌 Answer

👉 It must reach the level of cooking:

- That another person could eat it

Meaning:

- A genuine, meaningful act of cooking is required.

📌 Key Chazarah

- Meat and cheese may be wrapped together if they do not touch.
- Two strangers may eat meat and dairy at the same table because they will not share each other's food.
- The Gemara discusses two brothers who are makpid on each other and whether Chachamim make an exception for them.
- A drop of milk that gives flavor to one piece of meat prohibits that piece; stirring can spread the milk throughout the entire pot.
- Rava explains why taam is significant in Basar b'chalav despite Basar b'chalav being a chiddush.
- Rav holds chatichah atzmah na'asis neveilah – once milk prohibits a piece of meat, the entire piece becomes like neveilah.
- Rav, Rebbe Chanina and Rebbe Yochanan hold efshar l'sochto is asur; Shmuel, Rebbe Shimon bar Rebbe and Reish Lakish hold it is mutar.
- The Gemara discusses a piece of meat falling into milk and whether the absorbed forbidden milk returns and prohibits the rest of the pot.

- Rav and Levi disagree whether half a kezayis of meat and half a kezayis of milk combine for the prohibition of cooking.
- The daf concludes by defining the amount of cooking required for Basar b'chalav.

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