Chullin 110 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ K'chal – Roasting the Udder

👉 The Gemara continues the discussion of k'chal – the udder containing milk.

If one wants to cook the udder:

- It must first be torn so the milk can come out

📌 Why?

👉 Once the milk leaves the udder:

- It has the status of milk
- If it then becomes absorbed back into the meat, it can create Basar b'chalav

However, if the udder is roasted:

- It may be roasted even l'chatchilah without first tearing it

The milk drains away during roasting rather than cooking back into the udder.

2️⃣ Milk Inside a Calf Is Different

👉 The Gemara compares this to milk found inside the stomach of a calf after it nursed.

Even though the milk is:

- Gathered together inside the calf

It is not like milk still inside the udder.

📌 Difference

👉 Milk inside the udder:

- Has never left the mother

Milk inside the calf:

- Already left the mother's udder when the calf drank it

Therefore:

- It has the status of regular milk
- It cannot be roasted together with the meat like milk still inside the udder

---

3️⃣ Why Did Rav Forbid K'chal?

👉 Rebbe Elazar met Ze'iri and asked:

- Who taught Rav the stringent ruling that k'chal is forbidden?

He was directed to:

- Rav Yitzchak bar Avdimi

Rav Yitzchak explained:

- Rav had not received this as the basic halacha
- Rather, Rav saw a particular situation that required a chumrah

---

4️⃣ Rav Found a "Wide-Open Valley"

👉 Rav arrived in a place where people:

- Were not knowledgeable about Basar b'chalav

He overheard one woman asking another:

- How much milk she should put into meat she was cooking for her husband

📌 Rav's Reaction

👉 Rav realized:

- The people did not properly understand the prohibition of Basar b'chalav

Therefore:

- He made a gezeirah in that place
- Even k'chal, which could otherwise be permitted, was forbidden

This is described as:

- Finding an open valley and fencing it in

👉 The stringency was necessary because:

- Allowing k'chal could lead these people to confuse it with ordinary meat and milk.

5️⃣ Rebbe Chiya's Teaching to Rav

👉 The Gemara explains another statement transmitted to Rav concerning:

- K’chal

Rebbe Chiya gave Rav a ruling without explaining every detail because:

- He expected Rav to understand the precise case himself

👉 The point was that:

- The statement was not necessarily intended as a general prohibition of all k’chal

This helps explain:

- The apparently contradictory versions of Rav’s ruling.

Eating K’chal

6️⃣ Ravin and Rav Yitzchak bar Yosef

👉 Ravin and Rav Yitzchak bar Yosef visited:

- Rav Papi

They were served:

- K’chal

Rav Yitzchak bar Yosef:

- Ate it

Ravin:

- Refused to eat

👉 Abaye strongly criticised Ravin for refusing.

📌 **Why?**

👉 Rav Papi’s wife was:

- The daughter of Rebbe Yitzchak Nafcha

The fact that she prepared k’chal was itself strong evidence that:

- This was an accepted practice in her father's home.

7️⃣ Sura and Pumbedisa

👉 There were different local practices regarding k’chal.

In Sura:

- They did not eat it

In Pumbedisa:

- They did eat it

This difference becomes important in:

- The story of Rami bar Tamar.

Rami bar Tamar

8️⃣ Eating K’chal Outside Sura

👉 Rami bar Tamar, also known as Rami bar Dikulei, came:

- From Pumbedisa
- To Sura

On Erev Yom Kippur:

- The people of Sura threw away their k’chal because they did not eat it

Rami:

- Took the discarded k’chal
- Went outside the techum
- And ate it

👉 He was brought before:

- Rav Chisda

Rav Chisda asked:

- Why are you eating k’chal when the local practice in Sura is not to eat it?

Rami answered:

- He came from the place of Rav Yehudah, where they ate k’chal
- He had eaten it outside the techum of Sura.

9️⃣ Where Did the Firewood Come From?

👉 Rav Chisda continued questioning him:

- What did you use to roast it?

Rami answered:

- Grape seeds and stalks

Rav Chisda asked:

- Perhaps they were from stam yeinam and forbidden?

Rami answered:

- They were already twelve months old

👉 Rav Chisda then asked:

- Perhaps they belonged to somebody else?

Rami replied:

- Grass was already growing among them

This showed:

- They had been abandoned by their owner.

🔟 Why Was Rami Not Wearing Tefillin?

👉 Rav Chisda noticed:

- Rami was not wearing tefillin

He asked him why.

Rami answered:

- He had an intestinal illness

He quoted Rav Yehudah:

- Someone suffering from an intestinal illness is exempt from tefillin.

1️⃣1️⃣ What About His Tzitzis?

👉 Rav Chisda then noticed:

- Rami was wearing a garment without tzitzis

Rami explained:

- The garment was borrowed

He again quoted Rav Yehudah:

- A borrowed garment is exempt from tzitzis for thirty days.

1️⃣2️⃣ Punishing Someone for Kibbud Av V'Eim

👉 While Rami was before Rav Chisda, another man was brought in:

- For failing to properly honour his parents

They were preparing:

- To punish him

Rami told them:

- Leave him

📌 **Why?**

👉 Regarding Kibbud Av V'Eim, the Torah itself states the reward:

- "So that your days will be lengthened"

Rami explained that where the Torah explicitly gives:

- The reward for a positive mitzvah

Beis Din does not impose this punishment for failing to perform it.

1️⃣3️⃣ Rav Chisda – "I See You Are Very Sharp"

👉 After all these exchanges, Rav Chisda told Rami:

- "I see that you are very sharp"

Rami replied:

- If you had been in the place of Rav Yehudah, I would have shown you even more of my sharpness.

👉 Throughout the discussion, Rami successfully applied:

- The rulings of Rav Yehudah
- To each question Rav Chisda raised.

כבד – Liver

1️⃣4️⃣ What Is the Halacha of Liver?

👉 Rebbe Elazar was told:

When you go to Eretz Yisrael, ask:

- What is the halacha regarding liver?

The issue:

- Liver is full of blood

If it is cooked:

- The blood comes out

The question is whether:

- The blood can then become absorbed back into the liver
- Or enter other meat cooking with it.

1️⃣5️⃣ Rebbe Ami Ate Cooked Liver

👉 Rebbe Elazar saw:

- Liver that had been cooked for Rebbe Ami

And:

- Rebbe Ami ate it

When he reported this to Abaye, Abaye said:

- That was not the question

📌 Why?

👉 Abaye already knew:

- The liver itself does not become forbidden from its own blood

The real question was:

- What happens to other meat cooked together with the liver?

Could the blood leaving the liver:

- Enter and prohibit the other meat?

1️⃣6️⃣ Liver Prohibits but Is Not Prohibited

👉 The Gemara brings the Mishnah:

- A liver can prohibit other food
- But the liver itself does not become prohibited

📌 Meaning

👉 Blood leaving the liver can:

- Enter other meat
- And prohibit it

However:

- The liver itself does not become asur from its own blood

This resolves the question concerning:

- Liver cooked together with other meat.

📌 Key Chazarah

- K'chal may be roasted without tearing because the milk drains away; cooking is different because the milk can leave and become reabsorbed.
- Milk inside a calf after nursing is regular milk because it has already left the mother's udder.
- Rav prohibited k'chal in a particular place because the people were ignorant of Basar b'chalav — he "found an open valley and fenced it in."
- Ravin refused the k'chal served in Rav Papi's house, while Rav Yitzchak bar Yosef ate it; Abaye criticised Ravin.
- In Sura they did not eat k'chal, while in Pumbedisa they did.
- Rami bar Tamar came from Pumbedisa to Sura and ate discarded k'chal outside the techum.
- Rav Chisda questioned Rami about the k'chal, his fuel, tefillin and tzitzis; Rami answered each question using the rulings of Rav Yehudah.

- Rami stopped the punishment of a man for failing to honour his parents because the Torah explicitly states the reward for Kibbud Av V'Eim.
- Rav Chisda praised Rami for his sharpness.
- The liver itself does not become forbidden from its blood, but blood leaving the liver can prohibit other meat cooked with it.

📘 **Catch up, review, download previous Dafim & more:**

https://www.dafchazarah.co.uk

📲 Now available as an app (Apple, Google & Amazon):
https://dafchazarah.co.uk/download

🤝 Sponsor a day: https://dafchazarah.co.uk/sponsor

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל