**Chullin 113 – Good Morning Raboisai**

### 1️⃣ Salting Fish Together with Chicken

👉 The Gemara discusses fish and chicken that are salted together.

The fish become forbidden:

- Because they can absorb the blood coming out of the chicken

But the chicken:

- Does not become forbidden from the fish.

### 📌 Why?

👉 Fish have a thin membrane and therefore:

- Expel their blood very quickly

Chicken takes longer:

- To begin and finish expelling its blood

Once the fish have finished expelling:

- They can begin absorbing the blood subsequently released by the chicken.

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### 2️⃣ Why Can Pieces of Meat Be Salted Together?

👉 Normally, several pieces of meat may be salted together even though:

- One piece may finish expelling its blood before another

### 📌 Explanation

👉 Even after a piece finishes expelling its blood:

- It continues expelling its other juices for a longer period

As long as it is still expelling:

- It does not absorb the blood being released by the other pieces

👉 Fish are different because:

- They finish their expelling process much more quickly
- They can therefore absorb the chicken's blood.

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### 3️⃣ Kosher Meat Salted with Treif Meat

👉 Rav Mari bar Rochel had:

- Kosher shechted meat
- Treif meat

Together in the same vessel.

He asked:

- Rava

### 📌 The Concern

👉 Even if the kosher meat will not absorb blood while it is itself expelling:

- Perhaps it will absorb the juices released from the treif meat

Rava rules:

- This is indeed a problem.

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### 4️⃣ The Juices of Forbidden Food

👉 Rava derives that the juices of forbidden food are themselves forbidden.

The Gemara brings the extra wording:

- הטמאים

Regarding sheratzim.

This includes:

- Their juices
- Their gravy
- Small dissolved pieces

### 📌 Therefore

👉 It is not only the actual forbidden meat that is a problem:

- Its extracted juices can also prohibit other food.

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**מליח הרי הוא כרותח**

### 5️⃣ Salting Is Like Cooking

👉 This discussion involves the principle:

- מליח הרי הוא כרותח
- Something properly salted is treated like something hot

Therefore:

- Salting can cause flavor and juices to transfer from one food to another

Just as:

- Heat can cause absorption.

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### 6️⃣ Kosher and Non-Kosher Fish

👉 A Beraisa discusses:

- A kosher fish
- A non-kosher fish
- Salted together

It initially appears to say:

- The kosher fish remains permitted

This seems difficult:

- If the non-kosher fish releases forbidden juices, why doesn't the kosher fish absorb them?

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### 7️⃣ Which Fish Was Salted?

👉 The Gemara explains that the case may be:

- The kosher fish was salted
- The non-kosher fish was not salted

Therefore:

- The non-kosher fish is not releasing its forbidden juices through salting

And:

- The kosher fish remains permitted.

👉 The Gemara analyzes the different clauses of the Beraisa to determine:

- Whether one or both fish were salted
- And which fish was the salted one.

📌 **Opposite Case**

👉 If:

- The non-kosher fish is salted
- The kosher fish is not

Then:

- The kosher fish becomes forbidden

Because:

- The salted non-kosher fish releases its forbidden juices.

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**מליחה – Salting Meat**

🎱 **Shmuel – How Is Blood Removed from Meat?**

👉 Shmuel teaches:

- אין הבשר יוצא מידי דמו אלא א"כ מולחו יפה יפה ומדיחו יפה יפה

Meat is not cleared of its blood unless:

- It is salted very thoroughly
- And afterwards rinsed very thoroughly.

📌 **Why Rinse Afterwards?**

👉 The salt has drawn out:

- Blood from the meat

The salt itself now contains:

- That blood

Therefore:

- It must be thoroughly washed away.

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### 9️⃣ Rinse – Salt – Rinse

👉 Rav Huna says:

- Salt
- Then rinse

But a Beraisa teaches:

- Rinse
- Salt
- Rinse

### 📌 No Machlokes

👉 The Gemara explains:

- There is no disagreement

One case is where:

- The butcher already rinsed the meat beforehand

The other is where:

- It had not yet been rinsed

Therefore, the complete process is:

- Initial rinsing
- Thorough salting
- Thorough rinsing afterwards.

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### 🔟 Coarse Salt

👉 Rav Dimi of Nehardea would use:

- Coarse salt

After the salting:

- He would shake the salt off

Because the grains were:

- Large enough to be removed in this way.

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### 1️⃣1️⃣ Which Organs Are Considered to Contain Blood?

👉 Rav Mesharsheya teaches:

- אין מחזיקין דם בבני מעיים
- We do not presume blood to be present in certain intestines.

The Gemara identifies these as including:

- The intestines
- The rectum
- The fat surrounding them

Therefore:

- They do not require the same salting for blood.

👉 Other organs, however:

- Such as the lungs

Do contain blood and:

- Require salting.

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### 1️⃣2️⃣ A Perforated Vessel

👉 Shmuel says:

Meat must be salted in:

- A perforated vessel

📌 **Why?**

👉 The blood drawn out by the salt needs:

- Somewhere to drain

If the vessel has no holes:

- The blood remains underneath the meat
- And can be reabsorbed.

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### 1️⃣3️⃣ Rav Sheshes – One Piece at a Time?

👉 Rav Sheshes would salt:

- One piece of meat at a time

The apparent concern:

- Blood leaving one piece could enter another.

### 📌 Gemara's Question

👉 Why should two pieces be different from:

- Two sides of one large piece?

Blood leaving one side could similarly:

- Reach the other side.

### 📌 Conclusion

👉 The Gemara says:

- לא שנא – there is no difference

Multiple pieces:

- May be salted together

The meat is occupied with:

- Expelling its own blood and juices

And therefore:

- Does not absorb the blood released by the other pieces.

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**Breaking the Animal's Neck After Shechita**

### 1️⃣4️⃣ Extra Blood Remaining in the Meat

👉 The Gemara discusses someone who:

- Shechts an animal
- Immediately breaks its neck

This prevents:

- The blood from draining normally from the animal

As a result:

- More blood remains inside
- Increasing the weight of the meat.

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### 1️⃣5️⃣ Stealing from the Buyers

👉 The Gemara says this can constitute:

- גונב את הבריות – deceiving/stealing from people

### 📌 Why?

👉 The buyer pays:

- By weight

But some of that additional weight is:

- Blood that would normally have drained from the animal.

Therefore:

- The buyer is paying extra because of the retained blood.

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### 1️⃣6️⃣ May the Owner Himself Eat It?

👉 The Gemara asks:

Perhaps the only problem is:

- Deceiving the buyers

But if the owner himself wants to eat it:

- Maybe it is permitted

Or perhaps:

- The extra blood retained in the meat also creates an issur

Because this may no longer be treated simply as:

- Blood naturally absorbed within the limbs.

### 📌 Conclusion

👉 The Gemara leaves the question unresolved:

- Teiku.

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**בשר בחלב**

### 1️⃣7️⃣ Chicken and Milk

👉 The Mishnah says:

If someone places:

- Chicken
- Together with cheese on the table

He does not violate:

- A Torah prohibition.

The Gemara asks:

Does this imply that:

- Eating chicken with milk would be prohibited by the Torah?

### 📌 Answer

👉 No.

The Mishnah means:

- Even if this eventually leads to eating them together
- There is still no Torah prohibition of Basar b'chalav.

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### 1️⃣8️⃣ What Is Included in the Torah Prohibition?

👉 The Mishnah teaches:

Kosher animal meat cooked with:

- Milk from a kosher animal

Is forbidden:

- To cook
- And to benefit from

👉 Meat from a non-kosher animal with kosher milk, or kosher meat with non-kosher milk:

- Is not included in the Torah prohibition of Basar b'chalav.

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### 1️⃣9️⃣ Rebbe Akiva – Three Times "Gedi"

👉 The Torah says three times:

- לא תבשל גדי בחלב אמו

Rebbe Akiva uses these exclusions for:

- Chayah – a wild kosher animal
- Oif – birds
- Beheima temeiah – a non-kosher animal

These are excluded from:

- The Torah prohibition of Basar b'chalav.

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### 2️⃣0️⃣ Why Doesn't "Gedi" Mean Only a Goat?

👉 The Gemara asks:

Perhaps גדי always means:

- Specifically a young goat

If so:

- How do we know the prohibition includes other kosher animals?

👉 The Torah elsewhere specifies:

- גדי עזים – a goat from the goats

This indicates that when the Torah simply says:

- גדי

It can include:

- Other young kosher animals as well.

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### 2️⃣1️⃣ Two Pesukim Teaching the Same Thing

👉 The Gemara notes that there are:

- Two places where the Torah specifically says גדי עזים

This leads to the classic principle:

- שני כתובים הבאים כאחד אין מלמדין

When two pesukim teach the same special point:

- We generally do not extend that teaching elsewhere.

👉 According to the opinion that:

- Two such pesukim can teach elsewhere

The Gemara derives the limitation from:

- The extra wording in the pesukim.

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### 2️⃣ 2️⃣ Shmuel – What Else Is Included or Excluded?

👉 Shmuel derives additional laws from the repeated words:

- גדי
- בחלב אמו

The Gemara discusses:

- Cheilev – forbidden animal fat
- Neveilah
- A fetus found inside a slaughtered animal
- Blood
- The placenta
- A non-kosher animal

### 📌 Key Distinctions

👉 Cheilev and neveilah:

- Can still be included in Basar b'chalav

Even though they already carry:

- Their own prohibition

This involves the principle of:

- One prohibition taking effect in addition to another.

👉 Blood:

- Is not considered meat – גדי

👉 The placenta:

- Is merely a secretion/tissue and not meat

Therefore:

- Neither requires a special pasuk to exclude it from Basar b'chalav.

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### 2️⃣ 3️⃣ "In Its Mother's Milk"

👉 The words בחלב אמו also exclude certain types of milk.

The Gemara discusses:

- Milk from a male
- Milk that comes from an animal after shechita
- Milk of a non-kosher animal

These are not included in:

- The regular Torah prohibition of Basar b'chalav.

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### 📌 Key Chazarah

- Fish salted with chicken can become forbidden because fish finish expelling first and can then absorb the chicken's blood.
- Ordinary pieces of meat may be salted together because even after expelling their blood, they continue expelling other juices and therefore do not absorb.
- Kosher meat salted with treif meat can be prohibited by the forbidden juices released from the treif meat.
- מליח הרי הוא כרותח – proper salting can cause transfer and absorption like heat.
- Shmuel teaches that meat must be salted thoroughly and rinsed thoroughly; the complete process is rinse, salt and rinse.
- Meat must be salted in a perforated vessel so the extracted blood can drain away.
- The Gemara concludes that multiple pieces of meat can be salted together.

- Breaking an animal's neck immediately after shechita retains extra blood and can deceive buyers; whether the owner himself may eat the meat is left as a Teiku.
- Chicken and milk are not included in the Torah prohibition of Basar b'chalav.
- Rebbe Akiva uses the three repetitions of גדי to exclude chayah, birds and non-kosher animals from the Torah prohibition.
- גדי without further qualification includes kosher animals generally, not only goats.
- Shmuel discusses which forms of meat and milk are included or excluded from Basar b'chalav, including cheilev, neveilah, blood, placenta and different types of milk.

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