Chullin 132 – Good Morning Raboisai

A Kohenes Receiving Matanos

1️⃣ Ulla Gave the Matanos to a Kohenes

👉 Ulla would give the Matanos – Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah – to a Kohenes, the daughter of a Kohen.

This teaches that although the Torah describes these as gifts to a "Kohen":

- A Kohenes is also eligible to receive them.
- Even when she is married to a Yisrael, the Matanos can be given to her.

2️⃣ But a Kohenes Is Different for a Minchah

👉 The Gemara challenges this from the laws of a Minchah.

When a male Kohen brings a Minchah:

- The entire Minchah is burned.
- It is not eaten.

However, when a Kohenes brings a Minchah:

- Her Minchah may be eaten.

So clearly:

- A Kohenes is not always treated exactly like a male Kohen.

Why, then, can she receive Matanos Kehunah?

3️⃣ "Aharon U'Vanav"

👉 The answer is that by Minchah the Torah specifically says:

- Aharon U'Vanav.

This limits that particular Halachah to:

- Male Kohanim.

The laws of Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah have:

- A different derivation.

4️⃣ Miut Achar Miut

👉 Regarding Matanos, the Gemara derives the inclusion of a Kohenes through:

- Miut achar miut.

When the Torah gives:

- Two exclusions

the rule is:

- Ein miut achar miut ela l'rabos.

The double exclusion comes to include:

- A Kohenes.

Therefore she may receive:

- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah.

5️⃣ A Husband Can Receive Through His Wife

👉 The Gemara gives practical examples:

- Rav Kahana received Matanos because of his wife.
- Rav Papa also received because his wife was a Bas Kohen.

Therefore a Yisrael married to:

- A Kohenes

can receive and eat the Matanos:

- Through his wife's entitlement.

📌 Chazarah From Yesterday

6️⃣ Three Halachos

👉 The Gemara reviews several conclusions:

- The Halachah follows Rav regarding the Safek whether Levi'im are included in "Ha'Am" for Matanos.
- Matanos that were destroyed involve the rule of Mamon she'ein lo tov'im – no individual Kohen has a specific claim.

- The Halachah follows Ulla that a Kohenes can receive Matanos.

A Leviyah and Pidyon HaBen

7️⃣ Leviyah Sheyaldah

👉 Another Halachah:

If a woman is:

- A Leviyah

and she gives birth to a firstborn son:

- The child is exempt from Pidyon HaBen.

The transcript notes a discussion among the Rishonim concerning:

- The circumstances of the father

but the central point of the Gemara is:

- The mother's Levi status can create the exemption.

Kilayim and Matanos

8️⃣ A Sheep-Goat Cross

👉 The Gemara now discusses an animal produced from:

- Two different Beheimos.

For example:

- One parent is a sheep.
- The other is a goat.

This is Kilayim.

Since both parents are:

- Beheimos

the animal is obligated in:

- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah.

Whichever parent we consider:

- It comes from a type obligated in Matanos.

The Koy

9️⃣ Behemah or Chayah?

👉 The Gemara next discusses a Koy.

This is more complicated because:

- Beheimos are obligated in Matanos.
- Chayos are exempt.

A similar distinction exists with Kisuy HaDam:

- Chayah requires Kisuy HaDam.
- Behemah does not.

Therefore an animal with both elements raises:

- Several Safekos.

🔟 Do We Consider the Father?

👉 The issue includes:

- Chosheshin l'zera ha'av – whether the father's species is halachically significant.

If one parent is:

- A Chayah

and the other:

- A Behemah

we must determine how much weight is given to:

- Each parent.

This affects both:

- Kisuy HaDam
- And Matanos.

1️⃣1️⃣ "Seh" – Does It Mean a Complete Seh?

👉 A second issue is how we understand the Torah's word:

- Seh.

Does the obligation require:

- A complete Seh

or is:

- Even part Seh

sufficient?

This becomes critical when the animal is:

- Only partially from a species obligated in Matanos.

1️⃣2️⃣ Half the Matanos

👉 The Gemara concludes in the relevant case:

- Chayav b'chatzi Matanos.

The Kohen can receive:

- Half of the Matanos.

For the remaining half:

- The owner can say, "Bring a proof that I owe it."

This is a monetary Safek:

- Hamotzi meichaveiro alav hara'ayah.

Koy Has Features of Both

1️⃣3️⃣ Behemah, Chayah and Both

👉 A Beraisa teaches that a Koy has:

- Ways in which it resembles a Behemah.
- Ways in which it resembles a Chayah.
- Ways in which it resembles both.

For example:

- Its Cheilev follows the relevant Behemah restriction.
- Its blood requires Kisuy HaDam like a Chayah.
- Its Dam and Gid are prohibited as with both Behemah and Chayah.

1️⃣4️⃣ Why Does the Beraisa Say “Chayav”?

👉 The Beraisa says that a Koy is:

- Chayav in Zero’a, Lechayayim and Keivah.

But we just said:

- Only half the Matanos may actually be collectible.

Why doesn't the Beraisa say:

- Chayav b’chatzi Matanos?

The Gemara explains that the wording follows the other laws listed there.

For Kisuy HaDam:

- You don't cover “half the blood.”

The blood is:

- Covered completely.

The Matanos, however, can still practically be:

- Half.

“Im Shor, Im Seh”

1️⃣5️⃣ The Extra Words

👉 The Torah describes the Matanos with:

- Im shor
- Im seh.

The Gemara asks:

Why are the words:

- “Im”

necessary?

1️⃣6️⃣ Kilayim and Koy

👉 According to one opinion, the extra wording teaches:

- Kilayim is included.
- Koy is included.

Therefore the Torah itself extends:

- The laws of Matanos

beyond the simplest case of:

- A pure sheep or ox.

1️⃣7️⃣ Another Use of “Im”

👉 Rebbe Eliezer uses the extra word differently.

Without it, we might have thought:

- The obligation applies only where someone has both a Shor and a Seh.

The Torah teaches:

- Even one animal alone is obligated.

1️⃣8️⃣ “Me’eis Zovchei HaZevach”

👉 The other opinion derives this from:

- Me’eis zovchei hazevach.

“HaZevach” is:

- Singular.

Therefore:

- Even shechting one eligible animal

creates the obligation of:

- Zero’a, Lechayayim and Keivah.

The Obligation Is on the Shochet

1️⃣9️⃣ HaDin Im HaTabach

👉 Rava teaches:

- HaDin im haTabach.

The Kohen can direct his claim toward:

- The person who shechted the animal.

Even where the Shochet:

- Is not the owner

he has responsibility regarding:

- The Matanos.

This becomes important in the next Mishnah.

A Bechor Mixed With Other Animals

2️⃣0️⃣ Bechor She'nisarev B'Me'ah

👉 The Mishnah discusses:

- A Bechor mixed among one hundred animals.

A Bechor is:

- Exempt from Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah.

But we no longer know:

- Which animal is the Bechor.

2️⃣1️⃣ One Hundred Different Shochtim

👉 If one hundred different people each shecht:

- One animal

each person can say:

- "Perhaps mine was the Bechor."

Therefore:

- Each one is exempt from giving the Matanos.

The Kohen would need to prove:

- That this particular animal was not the Bechor.

2️⃣2️⃣ One Person Shechts All of Them

👉 If one person shechts:

- All one hundred animals

he cannot use the Bechor exemption:

- One hundred times.

There is only:

- One Bechor in the mixture.

Therefore:

- He can exempt only one animal's Matanos.

The others:

- Remain obligated.

2️⃣3️⃣ Why Doesn't the Kohen Demand the Whole Bechor?

👉 There seems to be an obvious problem.

If the owner says:

- “Perhaps this animal is the Bechor”

the Kohen could respond:

- “Then give me the entire Bechor!”

The Gemara therefore establishes the case as:

- A Bechor which had already been given to a Kohen.
- It subsequently developed a permanent Mum.
- The Kohen then sold it to a Yisrael.
- Afterwards it became mixed with the other animals.

Therefore:

- The Kohen has no claim to the entire Bechor.

But its Bechor status still creates:

- The exemption from Matanos.

Shechting for a Kohen or Non-Jew

2️⃣4️⃣ The Mishnah

👉 If a Yisrael shechts an animal belonging to:

- A Kohen
- Or a non-Jew

he is exempt from giving:

- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah.

Why does the Mishnah phrase it as:

- A Yisrael shechting for them?

Why not simply say:

- A Kohen and non-Jew are exempt?

2️⃣5️⃣ Another Proof for HaDin Im HaTabach

👉 Rava explains that the Mishnah is teaching:

- HaDin im haTabach.

Normally:

- The Shochet is the person the Kohen approaches for the Matanos.

Here the Shochet can answer:

- The animal belongs to a Kohen or non-Jew.

Therefore:

- There is no obligation.

Partnership With a Kohen

2️⃣6️⃣ A Kohen Partner

👉 The Mishnah discusses an animal owned in partnership with:

- A Kohen
- Or a non-Jew.

Such ownership can create:

- An exemption from Matanos.

The gemorah describes how there would be:

- A recognizable sign

showing that the animal had:

- Kohen ownership.

This prevented people from thinking:

- The Matanos were simply being withheld.

2️⃣7️⃣ Can a Slaughterhouse Use This Trick?

👉 This seems to create an obvious business idea:

A slaughterhouse could:

- Give a Kohen a tiny partnership.
- Claim every animal is partly Kohen-owned.
- Avoid giving Matanos forever.

The Gemara teaches:

- It doesn't work that way.

A special rule applies when:

- This becomes a regular commercial business.

Buying an Animal From a Kohen

2️⃣8️⃣ The Kohen Kept the Matanos

👉 If a Yisrael purchases an animal from a Kohen and the Kohen explicitly retains:

- The Zero'a
- Lechayayim
- Keivah

then:

- The purchaser does not have to give them again.

The Kohen has already:

- Reserved the Matanos for himself.

2️⃣9️⃣ Buying the Innards

👉 If someone purchases:

- The innards of an animal

and the Keivah is included:

- The Keivah must be given to the Kohen.

If he bought:

- By weight

then:

- Its weight is deducted from the purchase price.

He should not have to pay the seller for:

- Meat that must be handed over as Matanos.

Rav Tavla's Business Advice

3️⃣0️⃣ The Poor Innkeeper

👉 Rav Tavla stayed with a man who was:

- Very poor.

The man asked:

- What can I do to improve my situation?

Rav Tavla suggested:

- Become a partner with Yisrael butchers.

Since he was a Kohen:

- The partnership could exempt the animals from Matanos.

The butchers would benefit:

- And could share the benefit with him.

3️⃣ 1️⃣ Rav Nachman Stopped It

👉 Rav Nachman ruled:

- This arrangement could not continue.

The man protested:

- Rav Tavla himself told me to do it!

Rav Nachman strongly instructed him:

- Return what you took.

Rav Tavla then came to Rav Nachman:

- To understand why his advice was rejected.

3️⃣ 2️⃣ Personal Use vs a Business

👉 Rav Nachman explained:

The exemption for a Kohen:

- Works in the ordinary personal case.

But when a Kohen becomes:

- A professional butcher
- Selling meat as a regular business

he cannot use his Kohen status:

- To permanently avoid Matanos.

3️⃣ 3️⃣ Why Not Allow a Few Weeks?

👉 Rav Tavla asked:

Even if a professional Kohen butcher eventually becomes obligated:

- Doesn't he initially receive a short exemption?

The Gemara explains:

That period applies when:

- Someone begins selling casually
- And it takes time before it becomes clear that this is now a permanent business.

But here:

- He deliberately entered an established slaughterhouse partnership as a business arrangement.

It was obviously:

- Commercial from the beginning.

Therefore:

- The exemption did not apply even temporarily.

A Kohen Butcher Who Refuses Matanos

3️⃣4️⃣ Rav Chisda's Ruling

👉 Rav Chisda says that a Kohen who:

- Works professionally as a butcher
- And refuses to separate the Matanos

can be placed:

- In Shamta.

His status as a Kohen does not allow him:

- To operate commercially while avoiding the Mitzvah.

3️⃣5️⃣ Twenty-Two Years

👉 The Gemara mentions Kohen butchers who remained:

- Under Rav Chisda's Shamta for twenty-two years.

Why mention:

- Twenty-two years?

This leads into the rules governing:

- Enforcement of Mitzvos.

Enforcing a Mitzvah

3️⃣6️⃣ Mitzvas Aseh vs Lo Sa'aseh

👉 The Gemara distinguishes between:

- Someone violating a Lo Sa'aseh
- And someone refusing to fulfil a positive Mitzvah.

Where a person refuses:

- A Mitzvas Aseh

Beis Din can pressure him:

- Until he performs it.

The transcript gives examples such as:

- Refusing to perform a required Mitzvah.

3️⃣7️⃣ Taking Property to Force Compliance

👉 The Gemara gives examples of Amoraim enforcing obligations:

- Rava could take property.
- Rav Nachman could take a garment.

The purpose is:

- Not ordinary monetary collection.

Rather:

- To force the person to fulfil his Mitzvah.

This explains the strong measures available when someone:

- Deliberately refuses his obligations.

📌 **Key Chazarah**

- A Kohenes may receive Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah.
- A husband can receive Matanos through his wife when she is a Bas Kohen.
- A Kohenes differs from a male Kohen regarding Minchah because the Torah specifically says Aharon U'Vanav.
- A Leviyah who gives birth has an exemption from Pidyon HaBen.
- Kilayim from two Beheimos is obligated in Matanos.
- A Koy raises questions of Behemah vs Chayah and Chosheshin l'zera ha'av.
- In the relevant Safek, only half the Matanos can be collected because Hamotzi meichaveiro alav hara'ayah.
- A Koy has laws resembling a Behemah, a Chayah and both.
- "Im shor, im seh" provides derivations concerning Kilayim, Koy and the obligation from a single animal.
- HaDin im haTabach – the Shochet has responsibility for dealing with the Matanos.
- If a Bechor becomes mixed among many animals owned/shechted separately, each can claim his animal may be the exempt Bechor.
- If one person has all the animals, the Bechor exemption can only be used once.
- The Bechor case is one where it had already been given to a Kohen, developed a Mum, and was sold back to a Yisrael.
- Shechting an animal belonging to a Kohen or non-Jew is exempt from Matanos.
- A Kohen partnership can create an exemption in the ordinary case, but cannot be used as a permanent commercial device to avoid Matanos.
- A professional Kohen butcher is required to give the Matanos.
- A Kohen butcher who refuses can be placed in Shamta.
- Beis Din can pressure someone who refuses to fulfil a Mitzvas Aseh until he performs it.

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