

## Chullin 23

R' Mordechai Torczyner – torczyner@torontotorah.com

23a

Gemara: R' Zeira's 3 questions

- Q1 - *What is the nature of a bird's intermediate age?*
- Q2 – What is the nature of a palgais – a ram between 12 and 13 months?<sup>1</sup>
  - The question arises regarding proper nesachim
  - R' Yochanan says it's a ברייה, using או לאיל to dictate the proper nesachim
  - What about for Ber Peda, who said to bring conditional nesachim?<sup>2</sup>
- (23b) Q3 – What is the nature of si'ur – partially leavened dough (chametz nukshah)<sup>3 4</sup>
  - The question arises regarding a person who pledges lachmei todah "from chametz or matzah"
  - We ask about si'ur as defined by R' Yehudah, within R' Yehudah's view that there are no lashes
  - Gemara goes through 3 versions of the question, before concluding Teiku.

Mishnah: (continuing tangent of bifurcation): Areifah<sup>5</sup> of eglah and shechitah of parah adumah are different

Gemara: Areifah doesn't count as shechitah

- Braisa rejects use of areifah for the parah adumah, based on חוקה and ושחט

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<sup>1</sup> Bamidbar 15: Ram – 2 isaron flour, 1/3 hin oil, ¼ hin wine; Lamb – 3 isaron flour, ½ hin oil, ½ hin wine

<sup>2</sup> Rambam seems to contradict himself, between Hilchos Maaseh haKorbanos 2:6 and 16:2

<sup>3</sup> R' Meir – Malkos for eating it, once it is discoloured; R' Yehudah – Patur for eating it, once it has thin cracks. Machlokes why R' Yehudah says פטור – issur aseh (Mishkenos Yaakov 136), d'oraysa but no malkos (Pnei Yehoshua Pesachim 43a), or d'rabbanan (Tosafot Menachos 54a).

<sup>4</sup> If it's a ברייה, why am I obligated to destroy it like חמץ? (Beiurei haDaf)

<sup>5</sup> What is Areifah? (Yerushalmi Sotah 9:5; Ibn Ezra Devarim 24:4)