

## Chullin 24

R' Mordechai Torczyner – torczyner@torontotorah.com

24a

Gemara: עריפה vs שחיטה

- Braisa brings קל וחומר to approve עריפה for פרה אדומה, rejects it because of ושחט and חוקה
- It's not really from חוקה;<sup>1</sup> it's from הערופה

Mishnah (continuing tangent of bifurcation): Disqualifications of כהנים and לויים are unique to each

Gemara: The disqualifications of כהנים and לויים

- Kohanim are disqualified by מום, Leviyyim are disqualified by age
- Braisa shows from זאת אשר ללויים that each has a unique disqualification
- Braisa continues:
  - The age disqualification is only when we need transportation, ie for the wilderness mishkan<sup>2</sup>
  - The Levi trains at 25, works at 30
    - From which we learn that you train for 5 years; after that you're out if it doesn't work<sup>3 4</sup>
    - Daniel 1:5 has 3 years; it may depend on the subject<sup>5</sup>

Gemara: Braisa on the age ranges and disqualifications

- Kohen – 2 hairs → "Aging". Blemishes disqualify
- Levi – 30 → 50 in wilderness;<sup>6</sup> Voice disqualifies because we require "in unison"

(24b) Gemara: Defining age of a kohen for service<sup>7</sup>

- "Aging" for the kohen is when his limbs tremble
  - For קרי, R' Chanina defines youth as balance. He had it at 80, crediting oil and hot baths<sup>8</sup>
- Starting age for a Kohen
  - For ברכת כהנים<sup>11</sup>, יורד לפני התיבה<sup>10</sup>, שליח ציבור<sup>9</sup> – full beard
  - For עבודה
    - Tanna Kama – 2 hairs
    - Rebbe – Age of 20 – From Ezra 3, which says לויים<sup>12</sup> but means כהנים
    - Braisa says age 20 – Either that's Rebbe, or everyone agrees lechatchilah

Mishnah (continuing on bifurcation): Parts of pottery and other items that receive טומאה are mutually exclusive

Gemara: Explaining the parts of each that receive טומאה

- Braisa – Pottery receives from airspace, other kelim from contact
  - Re: Pottery - "תוכו" is used for receiving טומאה and for communicating טומאה to contents.
- In the latter case it's without contact,; so, too, in the former case

<sup>1</sup> חוקה does not always mean, "This is the law" (Tosafot)

<sup>2</sup> What if we should need transportation in the future? (Rambam, Sefer haMitzvos Shoresh 3, Hasagos Ramban, Megilas Esther)

<sup>3</sup> Is the sign of success comprehension or memory? (Rashi, Margaliyos haShas)

<sup>4</sup> Note the 5-year periods in Pirkei Avos, other than for gemara (Likutei basar Likutei)

<sup>5</sup> Why is the work of a לוי considered difficult? (Rashi, Rashash; and note that Rashi includes playing instruments, see Erchin 2:4)

<sup>6</sup> Why would I have extrapolated from the mishkan to the mikdash? (Tosafot)

<sup>7</sup> What about Moshe and Aharon? (Imrei Emes)

<sup>8</sup> Physical or spiritual? (Margaliyos haShas)

<sup>9</sup> This is a general communal leader (Rashi)

<sup>10</sup> We distinguish between occasional and regular (Tosafot)

<sup>11</sup> Doesn't Succah 42a say a minor may do ברכת כהנים? (Rashi Succah, Tosafot here, Chachmas Shlomo here)

<sup>12</sup> What does the word לוי mean? (Rashi here, Rashi Bereishis 29:34)