

44b

Gemara: The split trachea

- This means majority; some define this to include the membrane, others define it as the internal space
- A related story – A calf which רב prohibited, and רבה בר בר חנה permitted and purchased for 13<sup>1</sup> coins
  - How could he 1) permit it, 2) eat it, 3) purchase it?

Gemara (tangent from discussing what a תלמיד חכם should do re: טריפות): Disqualifying one's own tereifah<sup>2</sup>

- Rav Chisda says: He is a true תלמיד חכם, and a true שונא מתנות<sup>3</sup>
- Eating only that which you produce – יגיע כפיו כי תאכל – and not wanting the products of others

(45a) Gemara: How do I measure holes in a trachea?

- Rav Yehudah/Rav: Combine toward a threshold of the majority
  - This is for holes that do not remove material; for other holes the standard is איסר
- If a strip is removed (so it loses material), the measure is איסר
- For a bird with many holes, the measure is the opening of the trachea, including flesh around holes
- If the flap of flesh is still attached, the measure is whether an איסר can actually pass through
- If it's split lengthwise: Rav – Chulya at top and bottom; R' Yochanan – משהו at top and bottom

Gemara: Where is the bottom of the trachea for שחיטה? (We discussed the top on 18)

- Lower lobe of lung, which Rava clarifies is the upper lobe, which the animal exposes when stretching

Gemara (tangent from lower limit of trachea): Defining the חזה (chest) for purpose of טריפה and חזה ושוק

Gemara: A hole in the brain's membrane

- Rav/Shemuel I – Even if it's just the upper layer (dura)
- Rav/Shemuel II – Only if the upper and lower (pia) layers are pierced
- R' Shemuel bar Nachmeni – The lower layer is the sack in which the brain is found
- The brain ends at the occipital condyles, for animals and birds<sup>4</sup>

(45b) Gemara: A hole in the heart<sup>5</sup> - In which chamber?

Gemara: A hole in the קנה הלב - Aorta

- What makes it a טריפה? Rav – Any minimal hole Shemuel – Majority
- Where is this?
  - Fat on sides
  - Aorta (their description of it as fat is based on a fatty sheath, per Maharshal)<sup>6</sup>
- There are three קנה<sup>7</sup>
- Shemuel ridicules Rav's משהו view

Gemara: A broken spine

- How cut is it? Rebbe – Split R' Yaakov – Even a hole
- Majority = Rav 1 – Membrane<sup>8</sup> Rav 2 – Nerve even if membrane is intact, or membrane
- Softened or liquified nerve tissue – טריפה
- Where is the end of the שדרה? The gemara discusses various junctures in the area of the sacra<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Tosafot Bava Batra 133b, and Tosafot Berachos 20a, on 13 as a large number

<sup>2</sup> How to give mussar (Biurei Chassidus I'Shas)

<sup>3</sup> See Ben Yehoyada on תלמיד חכם = תלמיד חיים

<sup>4</sup> Tmunei Chol – It's 1 cleft condyle in birds; R' Yirmiyah's conduct teaches us how to learn טריפות

<sup>5</sup> Tmunei Chol – The explanations of the rishonim depend on the plane/angle at which one opens the heart

<sup>6</sup> Tmunei Chol – Some read Rambam to mean the pulmonary artery – but does that have a fatty sheath?

<sup>7</sup> Rashi's read: Trachea (lung), Aorta (heart), Vena cava (liver); Tmunei Chol: Aorta (heart), Pulmonary artery (lung), Vena cava (liver)

<sup>8</sup> R' Belsky - Damage to the tissue alone results in paralysis, not death. Damage to the membrane leads to infection.

<sup>9</sup> Tmunei Chol, R' Belsky – Nerves that 'separate' earlier aren't from the cord; at L-6, S-1, S-2 the cord splits. These form the sciatic nerve