30.3.2; 43a (ואמר רבה קרום שעלה)  $\rightarrow 44a$  (דאפרוק אפרוקי)

## ז. הֶחָכָם עֵינָיו בְּרֹאשׁוֹ **וְהַכְּּסִיל בַּחֹשֶׁךְ הוֹלֵד**ְ וְיָדַעְתִּי גַם אָנִי שֶׁמְקְרֶה אֶחָד יִקְרֶה אֶת כַּלְם: *קחלת ב, יד*

- I Continuation of analysis of various wounds
  - a healing membrance on a puncture in the esophagus is not considered still טריפה
    - i And: esophagus cannot be checked from the outside
    - ii Application: for a ספק דרוסה (suspicion that it was clawed)
    - iii Case: a ספק דרוסה was brought to רבה he tested אביי by appearing to check it from outside
      - 1 He then: turned it inside and found two drops of blood on the inside and declared it טריפה
  - b איי if a thorn got stuck in the esophagus, we do not assume that it was a hole that healed over (כשרה)
    - i Challenge: why is this different from ספק דרוסה?
      - 1 Answer: עולא holds that we do not raise suspicion of ספק דרוסה
    - ii Challenge: why is this different from פפק חלב/ספק שומן where he must bring אשם תלוי?
      - 1 Answer: in that case, we affirmatively know that there was an איסור here
    - iii Challenge: why is this different from a knife, used for שחיטה and afterwards found to be פגום? (פגום שחיטה נפסלה)
      - 1 Answer: in that case, we have an affirmative problem with the סכין
    - iv Challenge: why is this different from ספק טומאה ברה"י, yet we are stringent)
      - א Answer: all מפקות טומאה ברה"ר (→ 1) סוטה are by divine fiat, inferred from סוטה ברה"ר ברה"ר סוטה ווא סובר מידים מ
    - v Comment: a student reported that עריפה s ruling was נמצאת, but if it were lodged in טריפה
      - 1 Rejection (מב כהנא): the proper version is נמצאת is obviously כשרה and doesn't need to be taught
        - (a) Reason: all animals eat thorns etc.
- II Discussion of status of תורבץ הוושט (pharynx opening to the esophagus)
  - a מקום שחיטה any cut renders it a טריפה as it is a מקום
  - b שחיטה a majority must be cut to render it a טריפה as it is outside of the range of
    - i definition: מרי בר עוקבא בשם שמואל if you cut it and it expands that is the pharynx; else it is the esophagus
    - ii counter: ר' ביבי בר אביי if you cut it and it stands still pharynx; if it contracts esophagus
    - iii אינה בשם ד' זירא. the gullet within a length smaller than barley but longer than wheat (kernel)
  - c Story: רב עוקבא's sons had an ox which was slaughtered beginning at the pharynx and ending at the esophagus
    - i שמואל and declared it טריפה and declared it שמואל and declared ודבא
      - 1 שיעור to be any amount
      - 2 שמואל. considered the pharynx to be out of the שחיטה range
    - ii אבי heard of this, declared that both מכשיר, heard of this, declared that ד*י אבי* pay restitution
      - 1 *Support*: we follow ב"ם, but consistent allegiance to either ב"ם or ב"ה is legitimate
        - (a) However: someone who adopts both schools' leniencies is a רשע
        - (b) And: someone who adopts both schools' stringencies is a fool, per v. 1
          - (i) Parenthetic question: if הלכה follows ב"ם, how is allegiance to ב"ש legitimate?
          - (ii) Answer1: that may refer to before the decision rendered by the געירובין יג (see עירובין יג)
          - (iii) Answer2: even after בת קול, may follow ב"ב (see ב"מ נט) no decision power given to בת קול
    - iii Defense (רב יהודה): he was following רמי בר יחזקאל in both rulings, per רמי בר יחזקאל's critique of his brother (רב יהודה)'s reports of בר's rulings
      - 1 משהו) שעור הוושט  $oldsymbol{+}$  und is also **not** משהו) משהו) משהו) משהו) מקום שחיטה and is also **not** מקום שחיטה
  - d Range of esophagus: top 2 finger's-breadth (but see version in רש"י)
    - i Below: until area near top of stomach where there are fibrillations (villous)
    - ii Challenge: דב ruled that the top מפח of the stomach is the inner stomach can't perform שחיטה there!
      - 1 Answer1: the top טפח of the stomach is the inner stomach
      - 2 Answer2: מנב was referring to oxen, where the villous portion is higher up
  - e שמואל. if the pharynx was totally dislodged from the jaw still כשרה
    - i Support: if the lower jaw is removed, still כשרה
    - ii Challenge (ד"פ): this is עיקור סימנים!
      - 1 Note: משנה would have to answer for the משנה that is in a case where it was carved away
        - (a) But: עיקור סימנים would only be considered if it were forcibly ripped away
      - 2 Defense of שמואל. don't read "totally" dislodged, rather "majority"
        - (a) Challenge: סריפה ruled (שמעתתא #4 above) that if a majority of סימנים are dangling סריפה
          - (i) Defense: שריפה if it was torn away forcibly; ruling above is if carefully carved still connected