## 30.4.3

69b (משנה ב)  $\rightarrow 70a$  (אבל נגממו לא קא מיבעיא ליה)

- I בהמה טהורה) act that is having its firstborn) that is having labor pains
  - a if: he chooses to, he may cut away pieces of the foetus and throw to dogs
  - b however: once the ביו is out, it must be buried (considered לידה and has בכורה) & the mother is בכורה from בכורה
- II dispute עכו"ם re: רב הונא/רבה re: שכור was birthed which part he then sold to עכו"ם and then rest was birthed
  - a קדוש :דב הונא; sanctity is retroactive and sale is invalid
  - b קדוש; sanctity is *prospective* and sale is valid
  - consistency: parallel disagreement about ברור that was 1/3-birthed through "side" (not מנטר רחם) and rest through ברום
    - i קדוש (בכור) it is retroactive, and 1st 1/3 did not come through רחם
    - ii קדוש (בכור) בכור it is prospective and now majority of בכור is coming through דחם
  - d *justification*: if we only learned of 2<sup>nd</sup> dispute, perhaps ה"ה only holds למפרע for leniency (& flip assumption → צריכא)
  - e challenge (to משנה if he cuts pieces, he may throw to dogs
    - i assumption: he is cutting and collecting, to throw later
    - ii challenge: if so, it should be קדוש retroactively and should require burial
      - 1 answer: correct assumption he is cutting and immediately feeding to dogs
      - 2 *therefore*: if he is cutting and storing, must be buried
        - (a) if so: should have mentioned that in משנה not only if כוב comes out, but if "cuts and stores" buried
        - (b) *indeed*: that is how it should be read this only applies if he is cutting and feeding; but if he is cutting and storing, it is as if the ביוב came out and it must be buried
  - f *question (רבא*): do we follow רוב when it comes to אברין?
    - i context: case where a majority came out, including the smaller part of a limb
      - 1 question: do we consider where the majority of limb is found (inside) → not consider סונד out OR
        - (a) do we: consider the majority of the עובר to be out nonetheless
      - 2 rejection: in this case, we certainly won't regard the limb as "all in", denying the רוב עובר being out
    - ii rather: if 50% came out, including the smaller part of a limb, do we consider the limb as "all in" due to the דוב
      - 1 proposed response: from our משנה if רוב comes out, must be buried
        - (a) cannot be: a simple רוב, as that is a principle we know well from other sources
        - (b) could be: that a majority came out with רוב אבר, teaching that we follow מיעוט אבר but not מיעוט אבר
        - (c) rejection: the case is where a majority came out with אבר we don't ignore מיעוט אבר due to מיעוט אבר
  - g series of questions as to whether "protected birth" is considered תיקו all unresolved תיקו all unresolved תיקו
    - what if: מכמר was born swaddled in moss, in a garment, in a placenta (of another's else that is the usual way); if the birther swaddled it and brought it out (must be breech birth; if head came out, already "born"); if a rat swallowed it, took it out, brought it back in and it was born (case where rat swallowed the foetus and brought it out and expelled it is obviously not a birth); if he attached two wombs and it birthed through both does it also exempt the 2<sup>nd</sup> "surrogate" womb?
  - h question (בנטר רחם: if the uterine walls widened בכור) adidn't touch walls) is this פנטר רחם?
    - ii dilemma: does the air space of the uterus sanctify or does touching the uterine walls sancity? תיקו
  - i question (מר בר ד' אשי): what if the uterine walls were torn away?
    - i clarification: uterine walls are present (else no question) but are hanging from young's neck
    - ii dilemma: does the רחם sanctify only when in proper location, or anywhere?
  - j question (ר' זירא asked of מקדש: if the uterine walls were cut up is it מקדש?
    - response: this is a question we've asked (ר' אסי posed it, or asked ר' אסי)
      - if: there is more gone that standing and it came out via the פטר or vice-versa is this פטר רחם?
        - (a) *and*: this question was only asked in a context where this is some wall present (עומד) but not when nothing is there (i.e. if nothing is left no פטר רחם)