

Chullin – Simanim

פרק א – הכל שוחטין

דף כ – 20 Daf

1. מוליך ומביא במליקה

Rebbe Chiya's sons ruled that *melikah* may be performed by moving the סימנים around to the back of the neck. The Gemara objects that our Mishnah states that "what is valid for *shechitah* is not valid for *melikah*," which presumably comes to teach that this case is not valid!? Rebbe Yirmiyah answers that the Mishnah means ומביא ומוליך – to exclude [*melikah* performed with] *moving* his nail *back and forth*, instead of cutting straight down into the bird's neck. The Gemara asks that this answer fits according to the opinion that "מוליך ומביא" is indeed פסול for *melikah*, but not according to the opinion that it is valid!? It answers that Rebbe Chiya's sons hold that מוליך ומביא is invalid for *melikah*. Rav Kahana said: מצות מליקה קוצץ ויורד – *the mitzvah of melikah is that one cuts the bird's neck and goes straight down until cutting a סימן* – *and this is its mitzvah*. Rebbe Avin thought to infer that only cutting straight down is valid, but מוליך ומביא would not be valid. However, Rebbe Yirmiyah told him: כ"ש דמוליך ומביא במליקה – *all the more so that moving back and forth is valid for melikah!* Rather, Rav Kahana meant: אף זו היא מצותה – *even this method is its mitzvah*.

2. עיקור סימני בעוף

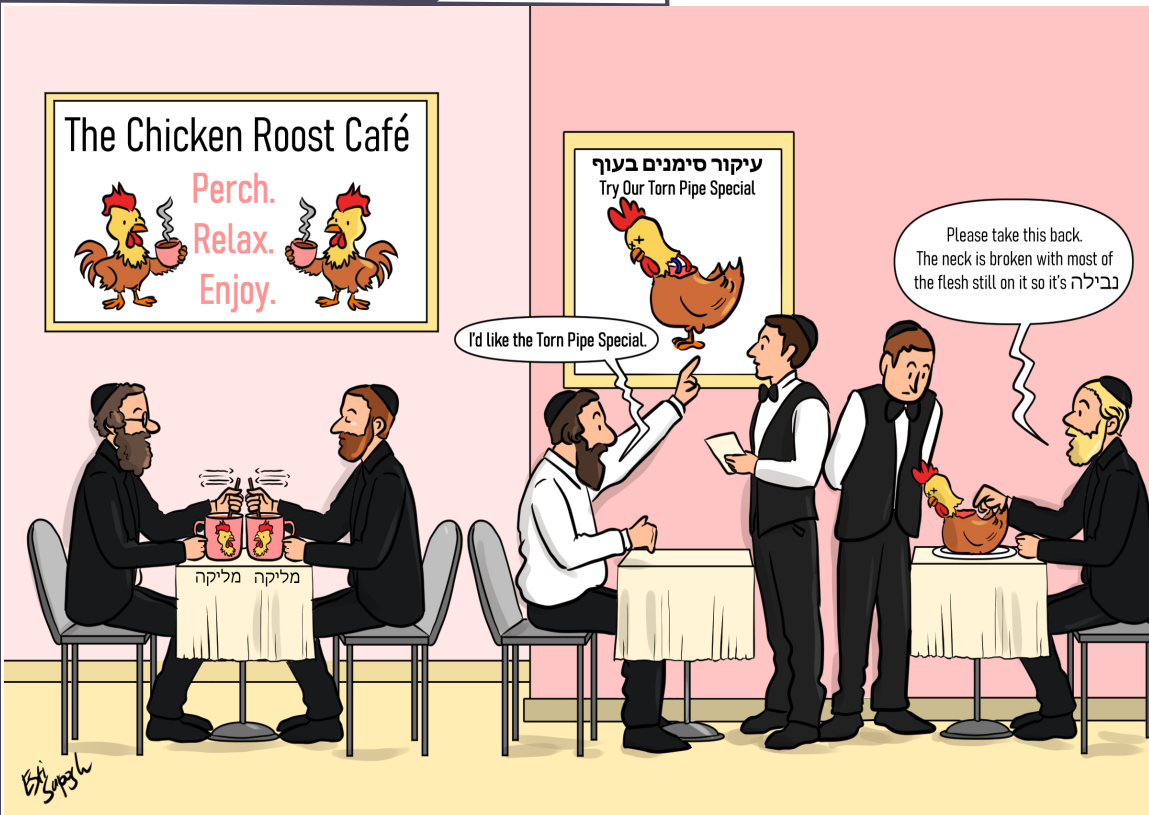
Rami bar Yechezkel taught a Baraisa: אין עיקור סימני בעוף – *the disqualification of torn pipes (i.e., סימנים which are dislocated before shechitah) does not apply to a bird*. Rav Acha brei d'Rava told Rav Ashi that this is only true according to the opinion that אין שחיטה לעוף מן התורה – *there is no requirement of shechitah for a bird from the Torah* (and it is only required מדרבנן), but according to the opinion that birds require *shechitah* מדאורייתא, the disqualification of dislocated סימנים would apply to them as well. Rav Ashi replied that the opposite is more logical: if *shechitah* is required מדאורייתא, it is possible עיקור דאין עיקור – *that [Hashem] taught [Moshe] this exception, that עיקור סימנים does not apply to shechitah of birds*. But if birds only require *shechitah* מדרבנן, it was modeled after the Biblically required *shechitah* of animals, so dislocated סימנים should likewise be invalid. Ravin bar Kisi told Ravina that the exclusion of birds from עיקור סימנים only applies to melikah, but regarding *shechitah*, birds are also disqualified. However, the Gemara notes that Shmuel, who implied that anything which is פסול for *shechitah* is also פסול for *melikah*, argues with this distinction.

3. An animal with a neck bone that is broken with most of its flesh on it is immediately נבילה

Zeiri said: נשברה מפרקת ורוב בשר עמה – *if [an animal's] neck bone is broken along with most of the flesh on it, it is immediately נבילה*, not merely טריפה (therefore, it can convey *tumah* even while it is still moving, and *shechting* it would not prevent it from being *metamei*). Rav Chisda presents a Mishnah which appears to support this ruling, because it states that if one performs *melikah* with a knife, the bird is *metamei* like a נבילה. Amoraim give different explanations for this ruling. Rav Huna says: מפני שהוא מחליד – *because [the שוחט] burrows the knife under the neck bone (which does not separate after being cut, like the neck does during shechitah)*. Rava says: מפני שהוא דורס – *because [the שוחט] presses the knife down without moving it back and forth*. Rav Huna did not give this explanation, because he holds מוליך ומביא is valid for *melikah*, so the above Mishnah's ruling includes a case of cutting back and forth, not just pressing down. Rava did not give Rav Huna's explanation, because he defines "חלדה" as where the knife is בחולדה הדרה בעיקרי בתים דמכסיא – *like a weasel living under houses, which is completely hidden*, but in this case, הא מיגליא – *[the knife] is exposed during the entire shechitah*.

Siman – Café

At the Chicken Roast **Café** where patrons stirred the coffee in their **Melika Chicken Cups back and forth**, and the popular dish was the **עיקור סמנים – Torn Pipe Chicken Special**, a waiter was called to a table where a customer complained that **the chicken dish was נבילה since the animal's neck was broken with most of its flesh on it**.



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3 things to remember

1. מוליך ומביא במליקה
2. עיקור סימנים בעוף
3. An animal with a neck bone that is broken with most of its flesh on it is immediately a נבילה

