Childbirth YD 194

A woman giving birth automatically becomes nidah. If she gives birth to a male, she is nidah for seven days. If she gives birth to a female, she is nidah for fourteen days.

(AH YD 194:1)

As explained in Chapter 196, a nidah ceases after her bleeding ceases. Must count seven clean days—where no
She must grow 1 foot every 4 years. In the beginning of 12th year, she is 4 feet tall. During her 13th year, she grows 1 foot. After 14th year, she stops growing. If she has 194.5 inches tall, she requires to be 7 feet tall in 65 years.
In this respect, Rambam's view is similar to Ramban.

Says a female cannot be made a female.

A male cannot be made a male.

Proverbs 19:4 indicates that a female was brought to Rambam's father's house when he was eight years old.
The famous law applying for a female was made by the British. A female applying for a marriage (marriage is blind) was once a big issue. A female applying for a marriage (marriage is blind) was once a big issue.
If the sex of the child is not known then she observes the stricter set of laws. She assumes that the infant was a female and is Niddah for fourteen days. Rambam, Hilkhot Beit din 10:1.

And all this applies if she had the miscarriage after forty days from date.
of conception. However, if the husband had the concomitant before 40 days, she is only a Niddah, and need not count seven days for a Male and fourteen for a Female. For us today, it is useless academic since she waits a minimum of twelve days anyway.
Question 14: A woman faced a miscarriage. She gave birth to a portion of an embryo, rough as a hand. Is that why she gave birth to the placenta? (At 40 194:43-44)

We assume that the embryo disintegrated. Is it a female? Which include seven clean days. Even if she the only gave birth to the placenta? (At 40 194:27-28)

The current 14 days left this embryo. 

1) Yes, even if she...
Question: A woman had a Caesarian case. Caesarian birth. Does the name of observe the
7 days for a male and 14 days for a female birth?

Answer: No, only for a natural birth. Even she is still Niddah and Meot separate for 17
Says Minruthum. Therefore, the question
11 Th. 44. 15 acedemic.

This is so since we rule like the authorities that it is impossible for the womb to emit any objects without discharging menstrual blood. In a Caesarian birth the womb is releasing an object, though it does not pass through the normal birth canal through the mouth of the womb.

Even if once the womb opened releasing a drop of blood it dripped within the cervix, thus she certainly falls into the category of definite Mosaic since more than one drop of blood is.
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15 Nissah, although we rule that a birth consists of discharging either the head or the majority of the embryo's limbs, nevertheless even the discharge of one limb causes the womb to open and discharge menstrual blood. Certainly all authorities agree that at least...
Raphecaally she is
Nidalah? (44:14)

Question: A woman had
from a girl and a
boy. How many days
is she forbidden to
her husband?

Answer: Fourteen.
The days she
separates for the
first week that she
separates for her
son also counts
for her daughter.
then she needs another week for her daughter. Of course she had to have had seven clean days during the fourteen day period. (in accordance with position of Rambam, Rashba, and Majority of authorities.)
Question: What happens if a woman had a false alarm? She thought she was giving birth, was taken to the delivery room, but it turned out to be a false alarm. Is she permitted to her husband? Answers: There is a dispute. One authority says that she can't consider that she was pregnant.
YD 194

opened. Since the rule that once the womb opens there must have been a discharge of menstrual blood, so here also.

However, much psychosexual rules like the authorities that a false alarm involves no question of the womb opening. Consequently, she is permitted to her husband (494 53).

[Handwritten mathematical symbols and numbers]
19 May

When is she considered as having given birth when she actually gives birth? Does the start to count seven or fourteen days after male for female when she has twins. Does she count from the first or second child?

Answer: From the second child (4th 70 194:55).

However, if the first child is a female and the second is a
Make the count from the birth of the first child. The reason is because the second child's period of separation from their first bond—one week—is included in that of the first child. The female—the two weeks.
From first, I am a little sick of the whole thing. It is impossible.

What's the point of it? Why must I be away from home and alone? I am still here.

David
If the section still births were first born and the second child is a female, we count 14 days from the time of birth of the second (fifth) child. The reason is since we rule strictly (my opinion) (A 7/0/194: 55) Boman the second child is a girl and the count from the
The birth of the still birth? This is so since we assume the still birth to be a female. The seven days of the boy is included in the 14 days of the still birth, assumed to be a female.
However, if she did not see the first week, but saw the second week, she must count seven clean days after the last day she saw.

(See Num 19:10) See also Num 19:19.

Thus she need count only another seven days, not start counting again.

(See Num 19:10) Man a fresh fourteen days. Said Joseph in 194:19 second mitzvah.
10/194

...well, if she did not the first week, then saw the second week she must count seven clean days after the last day. The seven clean days (Lev. 12:3) are counted from the day the child is born (Deut. 28:15). See also Deut. 19:11.

Thus she need count only another seven days, not start counting again for the fourteenth day. (See Joseph in N.M.N. consult with this verse.)