The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
Mon, Jan 6 2025 ■ ו' טבת תשפ"ה
סימן שע"ב סעיף ב'-ג'

Overview

Siman 372 Seif 2:

An enclosure that is larger than two *bais seah* which was not enclosed for residential purposes is a *karmelis* and it is prohibited to transport objects from or to another enclosure other than two *amos* in one enclosure to two *amos* in the other enclosure.

- It is also prohibited to transport objects more than four *amos* within the enclosure. (M.B. 17)
- Shulchan Aruch refers to another similar enclosure that is more than two *bais seah* and was not enclosed for residential purposes. (M.B. 18)
- Shulchan Aruch refers to utensils that began Shabbos within the enclosure but utensils that were transported from a house to the enclosure, i.e. by a gentile, may not even be transported within four *amos* if it will go from one domain to another. (M.B. 19)

Siman 372 Seif 3:

If residents of two yards wish to make a joint *eruv* to permit transporting objects that began Shabbos in one of the houses they do not require a separate *eruv*. Instead, a resident from one of the yards should take the existing *eruv* and transport it on behalf of his fellow residents to one of the houses in the second yard and if he wants he may even use his own bread for this purpose and everyone is permitted to transport objects. This assumes that the other residents made an *eruv* with him in the first place or in a circumstance in which an *eruv* would not be necessary as explained in *siman* 370. **This assumes that the residents of the second yard made an *eruv*. The residents of the second yard do not require a second loaf since the first *eruv* they made is effective.**

- If he transported the loaf before he and his fellow residents made an *eruv* for their yard it would not be effective, even if they subsequently made an *eruv* since it does not become effective retroactively. However, if after they made an *eruv* they stated that they want to rely on the *eruv* that was transported to the other yard, it is effective since the *eruv* takes effect at the outset of Shabbos. (M.B. 22)
- In that case as well we treat them as a single unit. (M.B. 23)
- Perisha writes that they must make two different joint *eruvin*. (M.B. 26)

Halacha Highlight

Adjacent areas in a field

Shulchan Aruch Siman 372 Seif 3
יוליכנו אחד מבני החצר בשביל כלם

One of the residents of the yard will transport it on behalf of the others

Shulchan Aruch (סעי' ג') discusses a circumstance in which two yards, each of which made an independent *eruv* for their respective yards, want to combine and make a joint *eruv*. The *halacha* is that they are not required to make another *eruv*. Rather it is sufficient if one of the residents from one of the yards takes their *eruv* and on behalf of all of the other residents, places it into one of the homes in the other yard. Furthermore, rather than taking the existing *eruv,* if he wants he may take his own bread and deposit it in one of the houses of the other yard and the residents of the two yards are then permitted to transport even household items from their homes to other homes. The rationale behind this *halacha* is that once the residents of the yard made their own *eruv*, they are considered like one person (מ"ב סק"כ) and the one who takes the *eruv* or his own bread to the other yard is acting as the agent on behalf of the other residents in his yard (מ"ב ס"ק כ"א).

Aruch HaShulchan (סעי' ח') writes that when the resident of one of the yards decides to combine with the other yard he must inform the others of his intent to combine the yards together by means of an *eruv*. This is in contrast to making an *eruv* within a single yard where it is not necessary to inform the residents that he is making an *eruv* on their behalf. The reason for the difference is that when making an *eruv* within one's yard it is always assumed that it is beneficial for the residents to have an *eruv* so we apply the principle that permits one to act for another's benefit, even without first obtaining authorization. However, when joining together one yard with another, it is not necessarily a benefit for those involved and thus it is necessary to obtain permission from the others before acting on their behalf.