The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
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סימן שפ"ו סעיף ו'-ז'

Overview

Siman 386 Seif 6:

Regarding any food that accompanies bread, the volume necessary is the amount that one would eat with bread over the course of two meals. The volume for foods that are not eaten with bread is the amount that one would eat in two meals. Raw meat is not eaten with bread and one must have the volume that would be eaten in two meals. Roasted meat is eaten with bread and the volume needed is the amount that would be eaten with bread in two meals. Vinegar is eaten with bread as is cooked wine but uncooked wine is not eaten with bread and the volume needed is two *revi'i'os* and this is the volume necessary for other liquids.

- This is true even in places where they eat roasted meat without bread. Cooked meat is the same as roasted meat. (M.B. 34)
- The volume of vinegar is what is used for dipping vegetables for two meals eaten without bread and the *Poskim* write that a *revi'is* is necessary. (M.B. 35)
- The implication is that the amount necessary for dipping bread for two meals is required. Some maintain that what is required is the volume that would be consumed for dessert but most *Poskim* disagree. (M.B. 36)
- Consequently it is necessary to have the volume that would be consumed in two meals which is two *revi'i'os*. (M.B. 37)

Siman 386 Seif 7:

The *shituf* could be made with two eggs, even if raw, two pomegranates, five peaches a *litra* of vegetables, whether raw or cooked, a handful of moist beans and a full *kav* of forest apples.

- This is the volume one would eat in the course of two desserts due to their importance. The Gemara states that one could make an *eruv* with ten nuts or one *esrog*. (M.B. 39)
- Many *Poskim* maintain that one *kav* is the measure for all varieties of apples. The Gemara relates that volume necessary for dates and dried figs is a full *kav*, oil must be a *revi'is* and one must have a *maneh* of fig cakes. (M.B. 44)

Halacha Highlight

Making an *eruv* with raw meat

Shulchan Aruch Siman 386 Seif 6
ובשר חי לא הוי לפתן
Raw meat is not eaten in conjunction with bread

Shulchan Aruch (סעי' ו') differentiates between two categories of food. One category includes foods that are eaten together with bread and the other category are foods that are not eaten with bread. Although both foods may be used for the *shituf,* the volume of food for each category is different. Regarding those foods that are eaten with bread, the volume necessary is the amount of that food that one would eat over the course of two meals when eating that food with bread. Concerning the food in the other category, the volume necessary is the amount of that food that would be eaten in two meals but obviously, it will be a greater amount since it is not eaten in conjunction with bread. The reason it is necessary to use the volume of food that is eaten over the course of two meals is to demonstrate that one is establishing residence for the duration of Shabbos. Although we eat three meals on Shabbos, nevertheless, the first two meals are the main meals and *seudah shlishis* is not as set since one may eat foods other than bread to fulfill the obligation (לבוש סעי' ז').

One of the foods mentioned that is in the category of food that is not eaten with bread is raw meat and thus if making the *shituf* with raw meat, it is necessary to have the volume of raw meat that one would eat over the course of two meals. Biur Halacha (ד"ה ובשר חי) cites Rashba and Ritva who question making a *shituf* with raw meat when it is inedible. They answer that the Gemara refers to meat that is salted to such a degree that it is impossible to consume large quantities of the meat, but nevertheless, it is possible to eat small quantities since the salt softened the meat. Ritva also answers that the Gemara does not refer to raw meat, rather the term בשר חי includes meat that is minimally cooked to the point that it is edible and he cites the Gemara in Sanhedrin (70a) where the term בשר חי is used for partially cooked meat.