The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
Wed, May 29, 2024 ■ כ"א אייר, תשפ"ד
סימן תק"י סעיף ו'-י"א

Overview

Siman 510 Seif 6:

One may not trim vegetables with a scissors since they are commonly cut in that manner while attached to the ground.

- One will think that he cut it from the ground on Yom Tov. (M.B. 24)

Siman 510 Seif 7:

One may prepare קנדס and עכבירת and it is permitted to salt many pieces of radish on Yom Tov if one intends to eat them all even though on Shabbos this is prohibited but some authorities are stringent.

- It is also permitted to remove the bitter fluid in שאלאטי"ן. (M.B. 25)
- On Yom Tov it is permitted since it could not have been performed before Yom Tov. (M.B. 26)
- Some maintain that should salt each piece separately and it is proper to accommodate this opinion. (M.B. 27)

Siman 510 Seif 8:

Even though transporting objects is permitted, even if it is not for food, nevertheless, one may not transport large packages in the manner in which one transports them during the week and instead one must employ a deviation. For example, when transporting containers of wine from one place to another one should not transport them in a basket or box so that he could transport four or five at once, rather he should transport them on his shoulder or in front of him so that he transports only one or two so that it is evident that he is doing so for the sake of Yom Tov. This applies when transporting from one location to another but not when transporting them from one corner to another or from one house to another within the same courtyard.

- According to some authorities one may not use a basket even to transport one or two containers of wine since it is a weekday activity. (M.B. 28)
- Meaning through alleyways where many people are present. (M.B. 29)
- In these cases it is preferred to transport many at once rather than a few at a time since that will increase the number of trips. (M.B. 30)

Siman 510 Seif 9:

One transporting straw should not suspend the box behind him; rather he should take it by hand.

- It appears like a weekday activity. (M.B. 31)

Siman 510 Seif 10:

Packages commonly transported by pole should be transported on one's back and those that one carries in front should be transported on his shoulder. Those items transported by shoulder should be transported in front or one should spread a garment over the top or something similar to constitute a deviation. If this is not possible, for example, one invited many guests and one must transport a large quantity quickly, one may transport the items in the normal manner. The above applies when transported by a person but an animal may not transport objects at all.

- One should not spread a garment over a container of water since if it falls in one will squeeze out the water. (M.B. 33)
- The same is true if there is another reason one cannot employ a deviation. (M.B. 34)
- One should carry the objects in front and do so as quickly as possible. For this purpose, even someone who lives in town is considered a guest. (M.B. 35)

Siman 510 Seif 11:

It is prohibited to transport wood by rope, in a box or in a mat but it may be transported in a kerchief or near one's chest.

Halacha Highlight

Transporting items for guests

Shulchan Aruch Siman 510 Seif 10

כגון שזמן הרבה אורחים

For example, one invited many guests

Shulchan Aruch (סעי' י) continues to discuss the parameters of transporting objects on Yom Tov. Not in the sense of a prohibition against transporting objects in a public domain as exists on Shabbos but in the sense that transporting large quantities of an item resembles weekday activity and thus requires a sort of deviation. In our *seif* Shulchan Aruch explains that when transporting objects one must always employ a deviation in the manner in which it is transported. For example, objects that one normally transports on his back must be transported on his shoulder and objects normally transported on one's shoulder must be transported in one's hands. He then adds that when employing a deviation is not possible one may transport objects in the normal manner. For example, if one invited many guests and one must rush to bring the items needed for one's guests, those items may be transported in the normal manner.

Mishnah Berurah (ס"ק ל"ה) explains that this allowance is limited to circumstances in which transporting items in the normal manner will allow one to transport a greater quantity of that item more quickly. He then adds in the name of Magen Avrhom that for this *halacha* a guest includes someone who lives in town. Machatzis HaShekel (ס"ק י"ז) explains Magen Avrohom's emphasis in this *halacha*. When it comes to overriding a Rabbinic prohibition on Shabbos for the sake of fulfilling a *mitzvah* Rema (סי' של"ג סע' א') rules that *hachnasos orchim* is not considered a *mitzvah* unless the guest is from out of town and does not have a place locally to reside. Merely inviting a friend who lives in the neighborhood for a meal does not constitute a *mitzvah* that allows one to override a Rabbinic prohibition. However, regarding our *halacha* of transporting objects in the normal manner, even guests who live locally and are merely coming to share a meal qualify as guests.