The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
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סימן תקי"ג סעיף ג'-ה'

Overview

Siman 513 Seif 3:

If an egg that was laid on Yom Tov was inadvertently cooked with meat or other food, if there is sixty times the volume of the egg, the food is permitted except for the egg. If one used the egg to whiten the food or something similar the egg is not nullified since ingredients added for appearance and/or taste are not nullified.

- If it was done intentionally the egg would not be nullified. (M.B. 6)
- The principle that something that will eventually become permitted is not nullified is limited to mixtures of a similar kind but not in mixtures of dissimilar tasting foods. (M.B. 7)
- The implication is that the egg remained whole and nonetheless when mixed with meat it is permitted but when mixed with other eggs it is prohibited even though one could identify the prohibited egg. Rema in Yoreh Deah 102:4 contends that since it is only taste rather than actual substance it is nullified even though it will become permitted after Yom Tov and where adopting the stringent approach will compromise one's ability to enjoy Yom Tov, one may rely on the lenient opinion. (M.B. 8)
- Magen Avrohom writes that it must be added for both taste and color whereas Shach and Gra write that if it is added for either purpose it is prohibited. (M.B. 9)

Siman 513 Seif 4:

It is permitted to place a utensil over the egg so that it should not break provided that the utensil does not touch the egg.

- One may not place a utensil beneath it since that would involve nullifying a utensil from its use. (M.B. 11)

Siman 513 Seif 5:

If an egg was laid on the 1st day it is permitted on the 2nd day of Yom Tov observed in the diaspora but on the two days of Rosh HaShanah or when Shabbos and Yom Tov are adjacent to one another, an egg laid on one day is prohibited on the other day. If Yom Tov falls on Sunday and Monday and an egg was laid on the preceding Shabbos, it is permitted on the 2nd day of Yom Tov.

- Meaning from the night of the 2nd day of Yom Tov. (M.B. 13)
- If one is uncertain whether the egg was laid on the 1st day of Yom Tov it is permitted even on the second day of Rosh HaShanah but Sefer Olas Shabbos adopts a stringent position. (M.B. 14)
- If the first day of Yom Tov falls on Shabbos the egg is prohibited on the 2nd day of Yom Tov since that may be the day that is Yom Tov. (M.B. 17)
- When Rosh HaShanah falls on Thursday and Friday the egg is prohibited on Shabbos as well. (M.B. 19)

Halacha Highlight

Covering an egg with a bowl

Shulchan Aruch Siman 513 Seif 4

מתר לכפות עליה כלי

It is permitted to cover it with a utensil

Shulchan Aruch (סע' ד') rules that it is permitted for one to place a utensil over an egg that was laid on Yom Tov so that it should not break, provided that the utensil does not touch the egg. Mishnah Berurah (ס"ק י"ב) explains that since it so likely that the egg will move if it is touched, it is prohibited for the utensil to touch it. Rav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach (שולחן שלמה סק"ב) questions the prohibition since the contact would at worst constitute an inevitable outcome that one does not want to happen – פסיק רישא דלא ניחא ליה – regarding a Rabbinic prohibition and as such should not be prohibited. He answers that the prohibition is not due to the fact that one is moving the egg, rather the prohibition is touching a *muktzah* item when touching it will cause it to move.

Mishnah Berurah (ס"ק י"א) also rules that one may not place a utensil under the chicken before she lays the egg in order to catch it since by doing so he nullifies the utensil from its purpose. Rav Auerbach (שו"ת מנחת שלמה ח"א סי' י' אות ו') also wonders why this is a case of nullifying a utensil when at the time that one places the utensil beneath the chicken it did not yet lay the egg and when the chicken does lay the egg it becomes nullified on its own. He answers that it must be that included in the injunction of nullifying a utensil is placing the utensil into a place where it will become nullified. Accordingly, he rules (שמירת שבת כהלכתה פכ"ב הע' מ"ח) that when a chicken lays more than one egg per day one may not place a screen over the first egg in order to protect it from becoming crushed when the second egg is laid since doing so nullifies the screen from its purpose. He further explains that this is different from a case in which one places a utensil on a table to catch drops of oil that drip from a lamp (מ"ב סי' רס"ה סק"ו) since in that case the droplets are insignificant and thus it is not considered as though one is nullifying the utensil.