The Chicago Center
Digest
Mishna Berura
THE DAILY RESOURCE FOR MISHNA BERURA YOMI
Thurs, May 14, 2025 ■ י"ז אייר, תשפ"ה
סימן תקכ"ה סעיף א'-ב'

Overview

Siman 524 Seif 1:

It is prohibited to climb a tree, ride on an animal, swim in the water, slap one's hand against his thigh, clap one's hands, dance, adjudicate, betrothe, marry, perform *yibum*, divorce, perform *chalitzah*, consecrate, dedicate or separate *terumah* or *maaser*. The *halacha* of doing a *pidyon haben* on Yom Tov is the same as Shabbos, see above *siman* 339:4.

- All of these cases were explained in *hilchos* Shabbos and the same applies on Yom Tov. (M.B. 2)
- It is also prohibited to separate *challah*. (M.B. 3)
- It says there that *b'dieved* what was done, was done. (M.B. 4)

Siman 524 Seif 2:

Someone who is deathly ill and about to die may divorce, even on Shabbos.

Siman 525 Seif 1:

Loans issued on Yom Tov may be collected in *bais din* (See above *siman* 307:11).

- Shulchan Aruch refers to where a merchant extended credit to a customer who wanted a food or beverage. (M.B. 1)
- *Bais din* will become involved after Yom Tov if the customer refuses to pay. This is emphasized since there is an opinion in the Gemara that maintains that a merchant would not be allowed to take the customer to *bais din* since such a circumstance could lead to the merchant making a written record of the transaction. (M.B. 2)
- It is explained there that one should not use language that indicates a loan, rather one should say, "give me" and the same is true on Yom Tov. The *halachos* that apply there are applicable here as well and credit extended on Shabbos may also be collected in *bais din*. (M.B. 3)

Siman 525 Seif 2:

A *tzedaka* collector collects from yards but may not make announcements as is done during the week. Instead, the collection is done privately and the food is placed in their bosom and then distributed to each neighborhood separately.

- They collect different types of food. (M.B. 4)
- Although announcements for a *mitzvah* are permitted, in this case it is different since it could be done in private. (M.B. 5)

Halacha Highlight

Selling food and beverages on credit

Shulchan Aruch Siman 525 Seif 1
הלואת יום טוב
Loans issued on Yom Tov

Shulchan Aruch (סע' א') rules that loans that are made on Yom Tov may be collected in *bais din*. Mishnah Berurah (סק"א) explains that Shulchan Aruch does not refer to issuing an actual loan. What is addressed is a merchant who makes food and beverages available on Yom Tov to people who need them. Since he may not collect money for the purchase, the merchandise is given to the customer on credit. The reason it is necessary to emphasize that, if needed, the merchant can go to *bais din* to collect his money is that there is an opinion in the Gemara that maintains that if the loan could be collected in *bais din* it is prohibited out of concern that it will lead to the merchant writing down a record of the transaction in case the information is needed when he goes to *bais din*.

Mishnah Berurah (סק"ג) also emphasizes that when engaging in such a transaction on Yom Tov (or Shabbos) the customer may not ask the merchant to "lend him" the merchandise. All that is allowed is for the customer to ask for the merchant to give it to him (תן לי). Shulchan Aruch (סי' ש"ז סע' י"א) explains that the term loan connotes something that will go on for a long period of time and thus there exists the concern that the merchant will record the transaction in his ledger. Asking to "borrow" implies for a short period of time and there is no concern the merchant will record the transaction. Rav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach (שולחן שלמה סע' א' סק"ב) addressed the circumstance in which the customer asked to borrow the merchandise. What is the proper response for the merchant in such a circumstance? He ruled that the merchant may respond, "I am not permitted to lend it to you (הלואה) but you may borrow it (שאלה)," and upon doing so it is permitted to give him the merchandise.