

דף יומי הלכה שבת קכח

Food that is אסור to be eaten such as טבל are מוקצה. If the food may be eaten by a certain group of people, for example, עניים may eat דמאי, then the food is not מוקצה.

Items that while not considered food for humans, but are eaten by animals may be moved on שבת (while animals themselves are מוקצה, food may be placed in front of the animal). If there is no such animal in the vicinity, they may not be moved. The רמ"א learns from this that since animal bones are eaten by dogs, they may be moved.

A person who owes money may have his possessions taken from him if he defaults on the loan, but not essential items such as clothing. However, if the person has a very expensive garment, the garment may be taken and replaced with a cheaper garment.

Bundles of twigs and soft reeds that are set aside to be used as animal food may be moved on שבת.

Bundles of legumes that are to be used for firewood are מוקצה. If they are to be used for animal food, they may be eaten by a human, provided he used his hands and not a utensil to dice them up (which would be a תולדה of grinding).

Fish that is salted, and therefore fit to be eaten may be moved on שבת. Raw fish may not be moved, as it is not fit for an animal. Raw meat may be moved as some people like raw meat, and spoiled meat may be moved as it is fit for animals, as are bones.

A basket may be turned over in front of chicks in order to enable them to climb onto their nests. While the chicks are on the basket, the basket may not be moved, as animals are מוקצה on שבת.

A parent may help their child walk in רשות הרבים provided the child is walking regularly, i.e., putting down one foot then another, and the parent is not dragging the child, even if both feet are on the ground.

If an animal fell into deep water, and is unable to get itself out and is suffering, one may put pillows and blankets in the water, even though he is being מבתל כלי מהיכחו--negating the intent of a vessel-- which is forbidden on שבת.

To alleviate צער בעלי חיים is a מצוה דאורייתא (as we see from the מצוה in the תורה to unload an animal that is overloaded--שמות כג:ה).

Animals that have escaped in the courtyard, and need to be pushed back into place, may be pushed even though they are מוקצה (due to צער בעלי חיים), but not lifted. When pushing hens one must not even grab onto their necks or collars as they will lift themselves due to this. In רשות הרבים this would be אסור. In a כרמלית, the טור and לבוש hold it is אסור, while the בית יוסף is מתיר.

While pushing a chicken one should either push its feet into the ground, or lift it up, but must be careful not to allow the chicken

to dig its feet into the ground and uproot some of its pipes and
שחיטה the פסל.

One may not pull the fetus out of animal on שבת or יום טוב
because of טירחא. One may catch the fetus after it comes out.

A woman in labor is considered like a חולה שיש בה סכנה and שבת
may be desecrated on her behalf, even as far as lighting a candle
on her behalf.