

דף יומי הלכה שבת קמ

One may add honey or other liquids to mustard that was mixed before שבת by gently stirring it in, so as not to transgress the מלאכה of לישה (stirring fast would knead the mixture, slowly stirring the liquid with the mustard does not cause the liquid and mustard to knead and is therefore permitted).

Garlic or cress which were chopped or ground up before שבת may have beans or oil mixed in by hand by stirring, but not through beating. The רמ"א adds that the stirring of the beans or oil into the garlic or cress, or the stirring of the liquid into the honey may only be done by hand, not by a utensil.

It is permitted to make the mixture of old wine, honey and pepper on שבת (יינומלין)--provided one does not stir them vigorously strain the mixture--as it is a drink. It is אסור to make a mixture of old wine, water and balsam as that is made for רפואה (אלותית), as would any food mixture made exclusively for healing purposes be forbidden to make.

One may not soak חילתית, a root that is exclusively used as רפואה, in hot or cold water. However, since that root is often put into vinegar and bread is dipped into it, it is permissible to do so, because it is not noticeable that he is doing it for רפואה, as it is common to eat this root that way.

One may not pour water over beans that will directly cause the shell to come off, as that is בורר (although we mentioned

previously on דף קלט: that one may pour water over dregs, that does not cause the dregs to separate from the wine immediately, rather it starts a process, as opposed to here where the pouring of the water causes the shell to come off the bean immediately). One may put the beans into a basket, even though they might end up having their shells fall out, because that is not his intent, and furthermore, it is not inevitable that this will occur.

One may not place straw meant for an animal into a sieve to remove the chaff, however, one may use the sieve to transport the straw even though some chaff will end up coming off.

While it is אסור to drink from a root that was soaked if it is a root used exclusively for רפואה, if he has an illness that requires him to drink it for a few days in a row, he may drink it on שבת. We can learn from this that one does not need to interrupt any medication required to be taken for a certain amount of days, such as anti-biotics, on שבת.

One may rub a freshly laundered shirt to make it softer, however, it is אסור to rub a handkerchief as his intent is also to keep it clean.

A shirt hung on a rod (which was commonly used later as firewood) may be removed, but if the rod is inside the shirt, he may not remove the rod as it is מוקצה.

Anything that is fitting to be eaten by a person or animal may be moved on שבת. If it is not fit to be eaten (for example peanut shells), if it is on the table, and the table is needed for later, the

non-edible item may be removed. If the table will not be needed, the tablecloth can be lifted and the refuse dumped into the garbage.

After ברכת המוציא the bread should be distributed in pieces not too big or small (around the size of a כזית).

It is forbidden to sweep out the stall of an ox because of the decree of levelling out floors.