

דף יומי הלכה שבת קנז

Wood that is set aside for construction may not be chopped up for use as firewood on **יום טוב**, as the wood is **מוקצה**.

Straw that had been previously set aside, but went bad, may be used as fuel for **יום טוב** even without the owner setting it aside, because the moment the straw went bad (provided it was before **יום טוב**) it loses its status as **מוקצה**.

Food and drink may not be put before animals that are **מוקצה** (for example, birds set aside for their eggs and animals for their wool) as the **חכמים** were afraid that one would come to eat them. The **משנה ברורה** explains that food and drink may not be put directly in front of the animal, but the food and drink may be placed at some distance from the animal.

נדרים that affect on **שבת** (for example, one who made a **נדר** not to eat cholent), may be annulled on **שבת** (in front of three people, one of whom must be told the details of the **נדר**), even if he had time to do it **ערב שבת**, but **נדרים** that do not affect **שבת** may not be annulled on **שבת**. A man may annul **נדרים** made by his wife or daughter between eleven (before eleven for both boys and girls **נדרים** have no effect) and twelve and a half on **שבת**, even if they do not affect **שבת**, because the man only has this **כח** to annul the **נדר** the day he heard the **נדר**. This day is considered from when he heard the **נדר** until dusk, irregardless of if he heard it the previous evening, or late in the afternoon, twenty minutes before dusk.

One may measure for a מצוה, for example, to determine if there is sufficient water in the מקוה or to ensure one is eating the proper amount on פסח.

End of פרק מי שהחשיך and End of מסכת שבת