

## עירובין לח

If יום טוב falls out before or after שבת, or for two days of יום טוב (with the exception of ראש השנה, which is considered one long day of קדושה as opposed two days) one may set up עירובין in two opposite directions and use one for each day. Or, one may use an עירוב one day and on the other day, be considered like people in the city.

One who makes an עירוב for two days of יום טוב or for יום טוב following שבת or vice versa, the עירוב must be in place during בין השמשות of both days (in the case of עירוב being used for both days; this would apply even for ראש השנה as ראש השנה is considered one day לחומרא not לקולא). Besides using food, one may also make an עירוב with his presence, i.e., being at the specified place from where he wants the תחום to start during בין השמשות. One who made this type of עירוב (עירוב ברגליו) must do both nights, but if he did not do it the first night, he may not do so the second night. While placing this עירוב, he should not declare that he is making an עירוב as this appears like preparation on the first day of יום טוב for the second.

It is אסור to prepare for the second day of יום טוב on the first day of יום טוב (even on ראש השנה). Practically speaking, this means the table may not be set, food may not be cooked, etc. on the first day of יום טוב for the second day of יום טוב. An egg that was laid on the first day of יום טוב may be eaten on the second day of יום טוב with the exception of the two days of ראש השנה. An egg laid on יום טוב may not be eaten on the next day if that day is שבת, nor may it be eaten if it was laid on שבת and the next day is

יום טוב.

If one makes two עירובין, one for each day of יום טוב, they both must be accessible on both days. Therefore, an עירוב placed 2000 אמות to the east, and an עירוב placed 2000 אמות to the west, the עירוב placed 2000 אמות to the west may not be used--even on the second day-- as there is no way he can reach it on the first day. He must therefore allow some give on each עירוב, for example, to make an עירוב to the west 1000 אמות away, thereby allowing him to make an עירוב towards the east also 1000 אמות away.

A person should not walk in his field on שבת to see which labors need to be done (even though these labors will not be performed on שבת).