

## דף יומי הלכה שבת קמב

A father may not pick up his child who is holding a coin, even if the child is crying for the father, as we fear that if the child drops the coin, the father might come to pick it up, which is **אסור** (because of **מוקצה**).

One who carries another adult who is carrying clothing is **חייב** on the clothes that the person is carrying (but not on the clothes that the person he is carrying is wearing as those are secondary to him).

If pieces of fruit are spread out in a person's courtyard, if they are in one place, he may put them in a basket. If they are spread out, he may pick them up to eat, but not to put in a basket as gathering fruit is **עובדא דחול**. If they fell into a dirty area, even if they fell in one area, he may pick them up one at a time to eat, but not gather them into a basket.

If there is a stone inside the basket, the basket is not **מוקצה** if there is produce inside, as the basket is not a **בסיס** for the stone but the produce. If it is the type of produce that is able to be dumped on the ground without being ruined, he should empty out the basket of the fruit and the stone and then replace the fruit. If the fruit would get ruined, he may carry the basket provided it is needed (either the space, or the produce inside the basket). If the stone is being used to fill a hole in the basket, then the basket is not **מוקצה** even if it is empty.

**תרומה** that is **טמא** may be moved if tit is together in a basket

with תרומה that is טהור, or חולין, unless the תרומה that is טהור is something that will not be ruined if it falls to the ground, in which case he should empty the תרומה טמאה out.

A סאה of תרומה that fell into a hundred, and a סאה that was lifted out of the mixture subsequently fell into another bunch of produce, the סאה that fell in has the ratio of תרומה that was in the original pile (in other words, 1%). The same is true of a smaller ratio.

A סאה of תרומה that fell into a pile of חולין that was less than one hundred סאה, and then more חולין fell in, making the ratio of חולין to תרומה 100-1, if it was done בשוגג, it is מותר (and any 1/100 of the mixture can be given to a כהן). If it was done במזיד, then the whole mixture is אסור, because אין מבטלין איסור לכתחילה (it is forbidden purposely negate something that is forbidden).

A stone or money left on top of a barrel or pillow without intent, and the barrel or pillow is needed, the stone or money may be shaken off. If the barrel is situated in a place where it cannot be shaken, the barrel may be lifted up with the stone or money still on it, and moved to a place where it can be shaken off. If the money or stone was placed there with intent, he may not shake the barrel, as the barrel is a דבר אסור and is therefore מוקצה.

One may rub a dry towel gently on a stain upon one's clothing, but not hard, and certainly not with a moist towel, as that is laundering.

One may remove waste from beans by hand on יום טוב provided that he is eating the food on that day, and there is more waste than food. If there is more food than waste, he should take out the food from the mixture.

If there was a stone or money on a barrel or pillow whose space was needed, he may move the barrel or pillow with the מוקצה item on top (provided of course, that they were not placed there on purpose).

The היתר to move a dead body by placing a child or loaf of bread is exclusive to a dead body for reasons of כבוד המת. The היתר does not apply to any other type of מוקצה.