

## דף יומי הלכה שבת נד

Rams may go out on שבת with leather covering their genitals to prevent them from mating.

Sheep may go out with a garment protecting their wool (to keep it white).

It is forbidden to tie a camel to another camel in a chain of camels because that is how they are taken to the marketplace and it looks as if they are being taken to be sold. There is a disagreement as to whether one may lead several camels's by their halter. The ר"ן and רבינו ירוחם and the רמב"ם hold this is forbidden. The טור holds this is permitted.

A camel may not go out with a small pillow under its tail if it is only tied to its tail. It may go out with this small pillow, if it is tied to its tail and hump, or if it is tied to its placenta (as since it would be painful to shake it off, the camel will not do so).

An animal may not go out on שבת with its front and hind legs tied together, or with its leg bent upwards and tied in place. The משנה ברורה explains that the reason this is forbidden because it causes suffering to the animal and is therefore a burden. He notes that it would be permissible to tie both the animal's front legs or back legs so that it will not run away is permissible as this is considered guarding the animal.

מאורייתא it is forbidden for an ox and a donkey to plow, or do any type of labor together. מדרבנן it is forbidden for any two animals to pull something together. A person is allowed to plow with an animal.

A wool garment that is connected to a linen garment with one stitch is not שעטנז. If they are connected by two stitches, it is שעטנז, or if two threads, one wool and one linen, are tied together, it is שעטנז. The רמ"א brings in the name of the טור that in order for there to be שעטנז there

both conditions must be met in order for it to be שעטנז, for example there must be two stitches and the two ends of the string tied together.

A camel may be led by a leash in a רשות הרבים on שבת provided the leash does not hang out of his hand a טפח as it would appear as if he is carrying the rope in רשות הרבים.

A donkey may not go out with a saddlecloth unless it is tied on (and it must be tied on before שבת).

A cow may not go out with a strap between its horns whether it is for decorative purpose, or for restraint (because it is a restraint which is not necessary, as cows generally do not need restraint).

Someone who sees a fellow Jew perform forbidden acts, he is required to give him תוכחה--this means to show him the error of his ways. This must be done in a gentle and loving way, as the תוכחה must be done out of love. Someone who is able to rebuke and fails to do so is considered to be involved in the sin. The הגות מיימוניות adds that if it is known that the person will not accept the תוכחה it is better not to give it, as it will lead to hatred.