

One may go out on שבת with a bells, only if they are sewn on. Furthermore, the רמ"א adds, the bells must have their clapper emoved so that they do not make any noise. The מגן אברהם writes that the clapper must be removed only when the bell is worn by young children, because in such cases, the parents want the bell to make noise to keep track of the child, and since adults do not need the bell to make noise, the clapper is allowed to remain inside the bell.

One may go out on שבת with a locusts egg, the tooth of a fox, and wood from the gallows from which a person was hanged (these were considered amulets against illness).

One who suffer from צרעת, or any other type of טומאה that can be given over, must let people know, so that they will stay away from him, and not contract the טומאה.

One may not say, “שחט this rooster that cried out like a raven”, or “שחט this hen that crowed like a rooster”, because this is דרכי האמורי i.e., these are magical incantations which are forbidden to say or practice. The רמ"א permits the slaughter of such an animal providing that he does not say the words, שחט this rooster that cried out like a raven, and just has the animal slaughtered.

פרק במה אשה

One who forgot that it was שבת, or one who never knew of שבת (and that it is אסור to perform מלאכות) is חייב one חטאת for all the מלאכות he performed in that state of ignorance. One who knew that it was שבת, yet performed many מלאכות, either because he did not know that they were אסור, or he knew they were אסור but did not know there was an element of כרת, is חייב a חטאת for every מלאכה he transgressed.