"Give, Give"



A poor man once came to Rav Mendel of Riminov, bemoaning his dire poverty. The Rebbe handed him a generous donation. But before the poor man left, he gave him an additional coin. A family member asked him, "Why did the Rebbe give him tzedaka twice?"

The Rebbe answered, "The first time I gave him because his crying touched my heart, and I was pained when I heard about his difficult situation. The second time I gave him for the sake of the mitzvah of tzedaka."

The Rebbe continued, "This is hinted at in the verse, "You shall surely give him;" – "give" is emphasized twice (in loshon hakodesh). You should give the poor man once for your sake - in order that your heart should not be hardened and you should accustom yourself to have compassion on others, and through this Hashem will have compassion on you. The second time, you should give for the sake of the poor man – for the mitzvah of tzedaka." [Source: Ukarasa Leshabbos Oneg]

Hints & Answers\* SHMIRAS SHABBOS: Shemiras Shabbos Kehilchosa (29:51) writes: "On Shabbos, a person is not allowed to read or to look at the list of his Shabbos meal guests that he wrote down [before Shabbos]. Similarly, a person is not allowed to read on Shabbos from any other lists that he wrote down [before Shabbos]." For the reasons of this prohibition, see the source - Shemiras Shabbos Kehilchosa (29:51). For further study of this halacha, and possible exceptions, see the Shulchan Aruch 307:12 and Mishna Berura's commentaries there. Also see Piskei Teshuvos (siman 307:17, notes 141-151). RHYME: "boy". RIDDLES: In the parsha of hataras nedorim [Bamidbar 30:15], the verse says regarding a man who will be silent and not remove his wife's neder: אוֹם בּיִבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִבְיִם בְּיִבְיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְיבִּבְּיִבְיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיבִּבְיבִּים בּיִבְּיִם בְּיבִּבְיבִים בּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִם בְּיבִּבְיבִים בּיִבְּים בּיִבְּים בּיבְּיבִּבְיבִים בּיבְּים בּיבִּבְיבִים בּיבְּבִּים בּיבּים בּיבִים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבִּים בּיבּים בּיבִים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבִּים בּיבִים בּיבִּים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבִּים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבִים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבִּים בּיבִים בּיבִּים בּיבְּים בּיבִּים בּיבְּים בּיבִּים בּיבּים בּיבְּים בּיבְים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבִּים בּיבּים בּיבְיבִּים בּיבִּים בּיבְים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים







Menucha

A Shabbos table companion for the whole family לע"ג ר' ברוך חיים בן סלמון ז"ל

Volume 13, Issue 26

פקודי

5784

# Shmiras Shabbos

Looking at the Menu





.... אַלָה פַקוּדִי... These are the accounts...[Shemos 38:21]

This *erev* Shabbos is a very busy day for Mrs. Applestein and her daughters. At the *leil* Shabbos *seuda*, the family will host Sheva Brachos. For lunch, they will have 8 guests from their shul's Shabbaton. And for Shalosh Seudos, they will host their

neighbors.

You can only imagine how many appetizers, dishes, and desserts the family prepared on that *erev* Shabbos. Being that Mrs. Applestein is very organized, she asked her daughters to figure out a way to remember which dishes are going to be served at each *seuda*.

"Imma, I have a simple solution," said Miriam, "Write on a paper: "1st *seuda*" and under it, make a list of all the dishes that should be served then. And do the same for the lunch *seuda* and for Shalosh Seudos."

"Actually," said Sari, "I once overheard Shmuli learning Mishnayos, and one mishna said that a person should not read on Shabbos from a list of guests or from a menu that he wrote down! So, I suggest using the shelves of the fridge for this: The top shelf will be for the night *seuda*, the middle shelf for lunch, and the bottom one for Shalosh Seudos."

Question: Who proposed a valid solution: Miriam, Sari or both?

(The "Hints & Answers" section is on page 4)

♦ Dedicated anonymously for yeshuos and refuos to all Klal Yisroel



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Menucha



### Parsha Pearls

ַנַּרָא מֹשֶׁה אֶת־כָּל־הַמְּלָאכָה וְהִנֵּה עָשׂוּ אֹתָה כַּאֲשֶׁר צִּנָּה ה' כֵּן עָשׂוּ וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם מֹשֶׁה.

"Moshe saw the entire work (for the Mishkan), and behold, they had done it as Hashem had commanded, so had they done. And Moshe blessed them." -Shemos 39:43

On this verse, Rashi writes the following commentary:

אָמֵר לָהֶם יְהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁתִּשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְמַצְשֵׂה יְדֵיכֶם, וְיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקינוּ עַלֵינוּ וְגוֹ', וְהוּא אֶחָד מִי"א מִזְמוֹרִים שֶׁבִּתִפִּלָּה לְמֹשֶׁה (ספרא)

"Moshe said to them, "May it be His will that the Shechinah should rest in the work of your hands."

The *Tifferes Shlomo* explains that Moshe's *bracha* was intended both for the Mishkan - "May Hashem's Presence rest in the building of the Mishkan which came as a result of your contributions," and for people's personal affairs - "May Hashem's Presence rest in your own projects." We can learn from here that when a person contributes to Hashem, his personal projects are blessed!

Furthermore, says the *Tifferes Shlomo*, the beginning of that verse says that Moshe "looked" at the contribution's of Am Yisroel. The *bracha* came as a result from that look! Because Moshe looked at their contributions with a positive eye (*Ayin Tova*) it brought down a special *bracha* from Heavens and created room for the *Shechina* to rest there.

We can learn from this that when we look at our teachers, friends, children, and spouses with a *Ayin Tova*, we bring a special blessing to them and allow the *Shechina* to be with them.

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## **Rhymes for Kids**



#### משנכנס אדר מרבים בשמחה

Adar is here!

We must increase in joy!

Give out ice cream.

To every girl and \_\_\_\_!

People who knew the Steipler zt"l, reported that in Adar he would drink a cup of wine each day to fulfill משנכנס אדר מרבים בשמחה



## Riddles & Trivia



In the *Megilah* [4:14] we read that Mordechai admonished Esther and told her if she will be quiet and not beseech Achashveirosh to have mercy on the Jews, then Hashem will provide *hatzalah* from another source. Now, to express "if you will be silent," Mordechai used a double verb with the root חרש to express silence: פִּי אָם מַחַרִישׁ מַּחַרִישׁ מַּחַרִישׁ מַּחַרִישׁ.

Fascinatingly, there is a topic in Chumash relating to women, in which we see exactly the same thing! Namely, the Torah uses a double verb with the root worn to signify silence. There must be a deep connection between Mordechai's expression and that statement in the Chumash. But before you figure that out, do you know where that 'double silence expression' is in Chumash?

(The "Hints & Answers" section is on page 4)