

A barrel of wine which has not yet had מעשרות and תרומות removed, may not be drunk with the condition that he will leave over the תרומה and מעשר at the end (this process is called ברירה).

If there is one woman חייבת a עולה קרבן and one woman חייבת a קרבן חטאת--both קרבנות can be brought with pigeons (if the woman cannot afford a lamb)--and they brought two nests of pigeons to the כהן not specifying for whom is the עולה, and for whom is the חטאת, the קרבנות are considered good, as the כהן is empowered to decide which pigeon is for which קרבן.

An עם הארץ (who is not presumed to remove מעשר) who asked a חבר (who is presumed to remove מעשר) to buy produce and the חבר purchased produce for himself and the עם הארץ without specifying which produce went to who, the produce is presumed to have it's מעשר removed.

One who says מעשר שני will be redeemed on a coin that will come out of his pocket, or that he will receive change for (in other words, the coin is not in his hands at the time of the declaration), is considered redeemed.

A person may set aside an עירוב תחומין to be used for the entire year, and he may decide to use the עירוב on (any given) שבת itself (i.e., he need not decide ערב שבת).