A person who lends money with interest, deals in פירות שביעית. A person who gambles for a living is פסול לעדות, as he does not contribute anything to the world. If he gambles recreationally, according to the דמ"א it is no problem, provided he puts the money down first. The שולחן holds it is still אסור.

## erd of פרק חלון

An דבר מצוה is only made for a דבר מצוה (such as visiting a , or going to a , שבע ברכות or going to a , עכו"ם, or to escape from עכו"ם.

A person making an עירוב תחומין for several people with his own food, must have someone be מזכה everyone else, and everyone must be informed before שבת, but they only need to decide if they are going to use the שבת on עירוב itself.

A chid six years old or younger can be included in the עירוב of his mother, and does not need enough food for two meals set aside for him.

A child that is five or six years old is considered to no longer to be in constant need of his other and is ready to be מצות in מצות in מצות the child has some understanding into the מצוה which is usually

five or six (depending on the מצות and the child). For מצות לא (such as תעשה) it is from when the child understands the word no.

A person may only make an עירוב תחומין for someone else if he has their acquiesence. However, he does not need the assent of his children who are שפחה כנענית or עבד. For his children who are שפחה כנענית and his wife--whether he supports them or not--he msut have their agreement. If they hear him making the עירוב for them and they do not protest, then they are included in the עירוב.

In an עירוב תחומין, there must be food for two meals for each person included in then עירוב (around six eggs worth of food).

A person who walks into a home that is טמא with טמא is immediately, and his clothing/כלים are not ממא until he is there the amount of time it takes to eat three eggs worth of bread with relish.

One who eats food that is טמא is not פסול from eating תרומה or until he eats one and a half eggs worth of טומאה food (or half a loaf of bread's worth).