

If פסח falls out on שבת, then בדיקת חמץ is done the night of the thirteenth (Thursday night), and all the חמץ disposed of before שבת, with the exception of food for two שבת meals.

If a person is on the way to perform a מצוה and he remembers that he has חמץ the size of a ביצה in his house, and he will not have time to make it back before the זמן of איסור, he may be מבטל the חמץ.

If as a person is leaving ירושלים he remembers that he has בשר קודש, if he has not reached צופים (a village from which ירושלים can be seen) he must go back to ירושלים and burn it. If he has passed צופים, he burns it where he is.

A תלמיד חכם should not partake of a communal מצוה unless it is a סעודת מצוה.

A בת כהן should endeavor to marry a תלמיד חכם, and certainly not an עם הארץ.

A person should strongly endeavor that his daughter marry a תלמיד חכם.

An עם הארץ may not be designated as an עד, nor do we accept עדות from them, nor may one be appointed to oversee the estate of orphans. An exception is made for an עם הארץ that we know he observes the מצות, and performs גמילת חסדים.

The amount of bread that requires a ברכת המזון is a כזית (a person must make sure that when he washes for a meal, a כזית of חלה/מצה is eaten, if not, ברכת המזון is not said).

End of פרק אלו עוברין