

A חתן who married a בתולה is פטור from קריאת שמע until he has ביאה (up to the first three days of marriage), as he is טרווד in the מצוה. Today, however, when we do not have the proper כונת for מצות, חתנים say קראית שמע on the night of their wedding.

Even in a place where they are נוהג to perform מלאכה on ערב פסח, and even if the מלאכה can be completed before חצות, one should not start a new project the morning of יד ניסן. There are three exceptions to this rule: tailor, barbers, and those who launder clothing. The רמ"א writes that these three professions may do their מלאכה even in a place that does not do מלאכה after נץ החמה. Furthermore, any work that is being done is לצורך יד ניסן, then it is מותר to begin on the morning of יד ניסן (provided that it can be completed before חצות).

Eggs can be placed under a chicken on ערב פסח (to set up a place). Or, if the hen who had been sitting on the eggs for at least three days, the hen can be replaced. Excrement can be cleaned from the chicken's feet.

Hens cannot be placed on eggs of חול המועד, however, if the hen ran away, it may be placed back on the eggs provided it was within three days of it's escaping. If the hen died, it may not be replaced.

Excrement can be moved to the side of the stable or courtyard on חול המועד, but not taken to the garbage dump, unless it is

overflowing.

On ערב פסח, כלים may be brought to and from the house of a laborer. On חול מועד, only כלים needed for יום טוב or חול המועד itself may be moved.