

Any worker for the בית המקדש always charged a bit less than normal, for example, they would take money to build an אמה measured as twenty fingers and build each אמה in the amount of twenty four fingers. This was done to ensure that there would be no מעילה (that a worker would be paid to build a certain amount, and would build a slight bit less, and would be slightly over paid; this constitutes מעילה).

If two חבורות are in the same house, they must separate and eat in two different corners. A waiter eating with one group while serving both, must be careful not to eat when he is serving the group that he is not eating with. A כלה can turn her face from her group (although she will now be looking in the direction of the second group) if she is embarrassed to eat in front of the people.

Two חבורות that were eating on opposite sides of a מחיצה, and the מחיצה broke, they must stop eating, and separate. One חבורה should not have a מחיצה dividing them. If the מחיצה between two groups fell, is the מחיצה allowed to be put up, or can a new one be placed? The רמ"א writes that it is מותר to make a מחיצה for the purpose of צניעות, or to protect from the sun. However, he notes that it is אסור to place a מחיצה between a couple and ספרים to allow them to be משמש מיטתו as that would be a מחיצה מתרת, which is אסור to erect on שבת due to בונה. Since a מחיצה allows the two חבורות to eat from the פסח קרבן in the same room, it is a מחיצה מתרת and is therefore אסור to build/replace.

During a meal, a guest should listen to the בעל הבית. The משנה says the exception is with regarding to eating and drinking, meaning that if a person is no longer hungry or thirsty, he may ignore the entreaties of the בעל הבית to continue eating.

A כוס should not be drunk in one gulp, nor three, but in two gulps. Unless, as the רמ"א notes from the גמרא, the cup is small, or very large.

Three people who have arrived to eat the קרבן פסח may start, even if the other members of the חבורה have not arrived.

End of פרק כיצד צולין