סִימָן קיב אֵיזֶה חָמֵץ אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח וְאֵיזֶה מֻתָּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ

- א) כָּל דָּבָר שֶׁיֶּשׁ בּוֹ תַּעֲרֹבֶת חָמֵץ, וַאֲפָלּוּ אֵין בּוֹ חָמֵץ בָּעֵיּן, רַק הַשַּעַם מֵחָמֵץ, כְּגוֹן שֶׁהַסִירוּ אֶת הֶחָמֵץ, מִכָּל מָקוֹם אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח. אֲבָל דָּבָר שֶׁלֹא הָיָה בּוֹ חָמֵץ כְּלָל, אֶלָּא שֶׁנִּתְבַּשֵּׁל בִּכְלִי חָמֵץ, אֲפָלוּ הָיָה הַכְּלִי בָּן־יוֹמוֹ, אוֹ שֶׁנְּכְבַּשׁ בְּכְלִי חָמֵץ, מֻתָּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח. וְדַוְקָא שֶׁנִּתְבַּשֵּׁל אוֹ נִכְבַּשׁ קֹדֶם הַפֶּסַח. אֲבָל אִם נִתְבַּשֵּׁל אוֹ נִכְבַּשׁ בַּפֶּסַח בְּכְלִי חָמֵץ, חַיָּבִין לְבַעֲרוֹ.
- ב) תְּבוּאָה שָׁיֵשׁ בָּהּ גַּרְעִינִים צְמוּחִים אוֹ מְבֻקּעִים, וַאֲפִלּוּ הֵם מְעֹרָבִים מְעַט בְּהַרְבֵּה. וְכֵן תְּבוּאָה שָׁנָּפְלוּ עָלֶיהָ מַיִם אוֹ שֶׁרְחָצָהּ בְּמַיִּם, מְעֹרָבִים מְעַט בְּהַרְבֵּה. וְכֵן תְּבוּאָה שֶׁנַּעֲשׁוּ מִתְּבוּאָה זוֹ, אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתָן. אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתָן. וּמִי שֶׁמוֹכֵר לַחֲבֵרוֹ תְּבוּאָה שֶׁנִּתְלַחְלְחָה, צָרִידְּ לְהוֹדִיעַ לוֹ שֶׁלֹא יַשְׁהֶה אוֹתָהּ בַּפֶּסַח. וּלְנָכְרִי אָסוּר לְמָכְרָהּ בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁיֵשׁ חֲשָׁשׁ שֻׁיִּמְכְּרָנָּה הַנָּכְרִי לִישְׁרָה אוֹתָהּ בַּפֶּסַח.
- ג) בְּגָדִים שָׁנִּתְכַּבְּסוּ, וְנִתְקְנוּ בְּחֵלֶב חִטָּה [עֲמִילָן], מֻתָּר לְלָבְשָׁן בַּפָּסַח. אֲבָל אֵין לְהַצִּיעָן עֵל הַשַּׁלְחָן אִם יֵשׁ עֲלֵיהֶם אֵיזֶה מַמָּשׁוּת שָׁיֵשׁ לָחוּשׁ שֶׁיִּתְפָּרֵר מֵהֶם אֵיזֶה פֵּרוּר, וְכָל־שָׁכֵּן שֶׁאָסוּר לָתֵת לְתוֹכָן קָמַח שֶׁל פֶּסַח.
- ד) מַתָּר לְדַבֵּק נְיָרוֹת בַּחַלּוֹן, אֲפִלּוּ בְּתוֹךְ שְׁלשִׁים יוֹם לַפֶּסַח, וּבִּלְבַד שֶׁלֹּא יְהֵא הֶחָמֵץ נִרְאֶה, דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁהַדֶּבֶק אֵינוֹ חָמֵץ נָמוּר, וְגַם הוּא מְכַשֶּה, לֹא הֶחְמִירוּ בּוֹ. אֲבָל אִם נִרְאֶה בַּחוּץ, אָסוּר. וְקֹדֶם שְׁלשִׁים יוֹם, בְּכָל עִנְיָן מַתָּר.
- א׳ ניסן ה) דְּיוֹ שֶׁנְּתְבַּשְׁלָה בְּשֵׁכָר קֹדֶם פָּסַח, מֻתָּר לִכְתּוֹב בָּהּ בְּחֹל־הַמּוֹעֵד פָּסַח, כֵּיוָן שֶׁנִּפְסְלָה מֵאֲכִילַת הַכֶּלֶב קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח. וְכֵן כֹּל כַּיוֹצֵא בָזֶה שְׁנִּפְסַל וְנִפְסַד הָחָמֵץ לְנִמְרֵי קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח, מֻתָּר בַּפָּסַח בַּהְנָאָה וּבִשְׁהִיָּה. שְׁנִּפְסַל וְנִפְסַד הָחָמֵץ לְנִמְרֵי קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח, מֻתָּר בַּפָּסַח בַּהְנָאָה וּבִשְׁהִיָּה. אֲבָל גּוֹי שֶׁבָּשֵׁל בַּפֶּסַח דְּיוֹ בְּשֵׁכָר, אָסוּר לְיִשְׂרָאֵל בַּהְנָאָה, מְשׁוּם דְּחָמֵץ שֵׁל גּוֹי גַּם כֵּן אָסוּר לִיִשְׁרָאֵל בַּהֻנָאָה בַּפֶּסַח.
- ו) כָּל הַכֵּלִים שָׁאֵינוֹ מַכְשִׁירָן לַפֶּסַח, צָרִיךּ לְשַׁפְשְׁפָן הֵיטֵב בְּעֶרֶב כֶּסַח קדֶם שָׁעָה שִׁשִּׁית וְלַהְדִיחָן בְּעִנְיָן שֶׁלֹא יְהֵא חָמֵץ נִכָּר, וְיַצְנִיעֵם

Chapter 112

Chametz That is Forbidden to be Kept on Pesach and That Which May be Kept on Pesach

- 1) Any food that contains a mixture of *chametz* even if the *chametz* is not actually present, but only the taste of the *chametz* remained after the *chametz* itself was removed, is forbidden to be kept during *Pesach*. However, if the food never contained *chametz* but was cooked in a vessel used for *chametz*, even if *chametz* was cooked in the vessel that day, or if an item was pickled in a vessel used for *chametz*, you are permitted to keep it during *Pesach*, ¹ provided it was cooked or pickled before *Pesach*; but if the cooking or pickling was done on *Pesach* in a vessel used for *chametz*, the food item must be burned.
- 2) If grain contains some seeds that have sprouted or were split open, even if only a few of them were mixed in a large quantity, or if water has fallen on the grain, or it was washed with water, it is forbidden to keep (such grain during Pesach), and anything that was prepared from such grain, is forbidden to be kept during Pesach. If you sell your neighbor grain that has become wet, you must let him know this, so that he will not keep it in his possession during Pesach. You are forbidden to sell it to a non-Jew, when you are concerned that the non-Jew will sell it to a Jew who will keep it during Pesach.
- 3) Clothes that were laundered and starched with wheat starch are permitted to be worn on *Pesach*, but you should not spread a tablecloth if there is any starch on it, for there is concern that some particles may flake off, and most certainly it is forbidden to put the *Pesach* flour into such a cloth.
- 4) You are allowed to paste paper on a window even during the thirty days before *Pesach*, provided the *chametz* is not visible. Since the paste is not absolute *chametz*, and it is also covered up, the Sages did not rule stringently in this case. But, if the paste is visible, it is forbidden. But before the thirty days, it is permitted in any case.
- April 10 5) If ink was prepared with beer before *Pesach*, you are permitted to write with it on *Chol Hamoed Pesach*, because it has become unfit even for dog food before *Pesach*. The same law applies to all similar cases where *chametz* has become spoiled and totally unfit before *Pesach*. You may derive benefit from such *chametz* and keep it on *Pesach*. But if a non-Jew prepared ink with beer on *Pesach*, a Jew is forbidden to derive benefit from it, because the *chametz* belonging to a non-Jew is also forbidden for a Jew to benefit from on *Pesach*.
 - 6) All vessels that you are not kashering for *Pesach* must be scrubbed thoroughly on *erev Pesach* before the sixth hour, and rinsed in such a way that no *chametz* is

^{1.} This is permitted only if it is removed from the *chametz* vessel and put into a *Pesach* vessel. You should take care to put the food in a place where you or others do not usually go, in order to prevent anyone from eating the food on *Pesach*. (*Mishnah Berurah* 442:1)

בְּמָקוֹם צָנוּעַ שֶׁאֵינוֹ רָגִיל לֵילֵךְּ לְשָׁם בַּפֶּסַח. וְטוֹב לְסָגְרָם בְּחֶדֶר מְיֻחָד וּלְהַאֲנִיעַ אֶת הַמַּפְתֵּתַ עַד לְאַתַר הַפֶּסַח.

סִימָן קיג דִּינֵי עֵרָב פָּסָח וַאַפִּיַת הַמַּצוֹת

- א) אֵין אוֹמְרִים מִזְמוֹר לְתוֹדָה וְלֹא לַמְנַצֵּחַ.
- ב) מֻתָּר לֶאֱכוֹל חָמֵץ רַק עַד שְׁלִישׁ הַיּוֹם, (וְהַיּוֹם נֶחְשָׁב מִן עֲלוֹת הַשַּׁחַר עַד צֵאת הַכּוֹכָבִים). וּבַהַנָּאָה מֻתָּר עוֹד שָׁעָה אֶחָת. וּמֻתָּר לְמָכְרוֹ אָז לַגּוֹי, אֲבָל אַחַר כָּךְ אָסוּר גַּם בַּהַנָאָה. וְצָרִיךְּ לִשְׂרוֹף אֶת הֶחָמֵץ וּלְבַטְלוֹ כָּל זְמַן שֶׁהוּא מֻתָּר בַּהֲנָאָה.
- ג) מֵחֲצוֹת הַיּוֹם וְאֵילַךְּ אָסוּר בַּעֲשִׂיַת מְלָאכָה. וְאֵינוֹ מֻתָּר לַעֲשׁוֹת, רַק מַה שָׁמֻתָּר לַעֲשׁוֹת בְּחֹל־הַמּוֹעֵד. וְעַל יְדֵי גוֹי, נוֹהַגִּין לְהַתִּיר. וְיֵשׁ מְקוֹמוֹת שָׁנוֹהֲגִין לֶאֱסוֹר כָּל הַיּוֹם בִּמְלָאכָה.
- ד) לְהִסְתַּפֵּר וְכֵן לִקְצֹץ הַצִּפָּרְנַיִם, צְרִיכִין קֹדֶם חֲצוֹת. וְאִם שָׁכַח, יָכוֹל לִקְצֹץ צִפָּרְנָיו גַּם לְאַחַר חֲצוֹת. אֲבָל לְהִסְתַּפֵּר, אָסוּר, כִּי אִם עַל יְדֵי גוֹי.
- ה) אָסוּר לֶאֱכוֹל מַצָּה כָּל הַיּוֹם. וַאֲפִלוּ הַקְּטַנִּים וְהַקְּטַנּוֹת, כֹּל שֶׁמְבִינִים עִנְיֵן יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם, אָסוּר לָתֵת לָהֶם מַצָּה. אֲבָל תַּבְשִׁילִין שֶׁמְהֹינִים עִנְיֵן יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם, אָסוּר לָתֵת לָהֶם מַצָּה. אֲבָל תַּבְשִׁירִית, שֶׁעוֹשִׁין מְמַצּוֹת טְחוּנוֹת, מֻתָּר כָּל אָדָם לֶאֱכוֹל עַד תְּחַלַּת שָׁעָה עֲשִׂירִית, דְּהַיְנוּ שֶׁל הַיּוֹם. וּמִשָּׁם וְאִילַדְּ, אָסוּר לֶאֱכוֹל כִּי אָם לְעֵת הַצֹּרֶדְ מְעֵט פֵּרוֹת אוֹ בָּשָּׁר וְדָגִים. וְיִזָּהֵר שָׁלֹא יְמַלֵּא כְּרַסוֹ, כְּדִי שֵׁיּאׁכַל בַּלַיִּלָה לְתָאָבוֹן.
- ו) הַבְּכוֹרִים, בֵּין בְּכוֹר לָאָב בֵּין בְּכוֹר לְאֵם, מִתְעַנִּים בְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח, אַפִּלוּ חָל בְּעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת, וְגַם הַבָּא אַחַר הַנְּפָלִים, צָרִידְּ לְהִתְעַנּוֹת. וְכָל זְמַן

^{1.} In cases where large financial losses may occur, it is permitted to sell the *chametz* up to an hour (60 minutes) before midday. (Mishnah Berurah 443:9)

^{2.} A worker who will not have food to eat unless he works is permitted to work even after midday. (*Ibid.* 468:46)

^{3.} All those who are permitted to take a haircut and to wash clothing on *Chol Hamoed*, are also permitted to do so on *erev Pesach* after midday. (See Chapter 104:11) (*Ibid.* 468:7)

visible on them. They should be stored in a secluded place where you do not ordinarily go on *Pesach*. It is best to lock them up in a separate room and to hide the key until after *Pesach*.

Chapter 113

Laws Concerning Erev Pesach and the Baking of Matzos

- 1) On *erev Pesach* we do not say *Mizmor lesodah*—"A psalm of thanksgiving" (Psalm 100), neither do we say *Lamenatzei'ach*—"For the Conductor" (Psalm 20).
- 2) You are permitted to eat *chametz* only during the first third of the day, (the day is calculated as extending from dawn until the stars appear). But you may derive benefit from it for another hour. Thus, you are permitted to sell it to a non-Jew¹ during that hour, but after that time it is forbidden to derive any benefit from it. You must burn the *chametz* and nullify it while you are still permitted to derive benefit from it.
- 3) After midday it is forbidden to do any work.² However, you are permitted to do such work as is permitted on *Chol Hamoed*. But it is customary to permit a non-Jew [to do work for you.] In some communities it is the custom to forbid doing work the entire day.
- 4) You should take a haircut and cut your nails before midday.³ If you forget to do so, you may cut your nails in the afternoon, but it is forbidden to take a haircut, unless it is done by a non-Jew.
- 5) It is forbidden to eat matzah the entire day. 4 It is forbidden to give matzah even to small children once they are able to understand the meaning of the Exodus. However, everyone is permitted to eat 5 food made of matzah meal, until the beginning of the tenth hour, that is until the beginning of the final quarter of the day. From that time on it is forbidden to eat, except when it is necessary, in which case you may eat some fruit, or a little meat and fish You should be careful not to overeat, so that you will eat the matzah in the evening with appetite.
- 6) The firstborn sons either of the father or of the mother must fast on *erev Pesach*, 6 even if it occurs on Friday. A firstborn who was born after a miscarriage

^{4.} Some have the custom not to eat matzo from Rosh Chodesh Nissan. (Ibid. 471:12)

^{5.} Cakes made with matzah meal are forbidden, but knodel made with matzah meal is permitted. See *Ramah* 671. The difference between cake and knodel is that cake is baked whereas knodel is cooked, and in cooking the taste of matzah is not as strong.

^{6.} However, if you had a severe headache or your eyes hurt you, you need not complete the fast. Similarly, if fasting affects you so that after the fast you are unable to eat, except light foods, and it is possible you will be unable to eat matzah, marror and drink four cups of wine at night, it is better not to fast. (*Ibid.* 470:2)

שֶׁהַבְּכוֹר קָטָן, הָאָב מִתְעַנֶּה תַחְתִּיו. בִּסְעוּדַת מִצְוָה אִם מֻתִּרִים לֶאֱכוֹל, תַּלָיָא בְּמִנְהַג הַמְּקוֹמוֹת.

- ז) בְּכוֹר הַמִּתְעַנֶּה, אוֹמֵר בִּתְפִלַּת הַמִּנְחָה, עֲנֵנוּ. וְאִם הֵם כַּמָּה בְּכוֹרִים וּמִתְפַּלְלִין בְּצִבּוּר, לֹא יֵרֵד בְּכוֹר לִפְנֵי הַתֵּבָה, כִּי אֵין לוֹמֵר עֲנֵנוּ בַּחֲזָרַת הַתְּפִלָּה בְּקוֹל, כֵּיוָן שֶהוּא חֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן.
- ב׳ ניסן ח) הַמְהַדְּרִים אוֹפִין הַמַּצּוֹת שֶׁל מִצְוָה בְּעֶרֶב פָּסַח אַחַר חֲצוֹת הַיּוֹם, שֶׁהוּא זְמֵן הַקְּרָבַת קָרְבַּן פָּסַח. וְבֵיוָן שָׁאָז הוּא אַחַר זְמֵן אִסּוּר חָמֵץ, טוֹב שֶׁיְבַמֵּל בְּפֵרוּשׁ אֶת הַפֵּרוּרִים, וְיֹאמֵר בְּלָשׁוֹן שֶׁהוּא מֵבִין, עִנְיָן זֶה, כָּל פֵּרוּרִים שֶׁיִּבְּטֵל בְּשִׁעַת לִישָׁה וַעֲרִיכָה, וְכֵן הַבָּצֵק שֶׁיִדְּבֵק בַּכֵּלִים, אֲנִי כָּל פֵּרוּרִים שֶׁיִּפְּלוּ בִּשְׁעַת לִישָׁה וַעֲרִיכָה, וְכֵן הַבָּצֵק שֶׁיִדְּבֵק בַּכֵּלִים, אֲנִי מְבַטֵּל וּמַפְקִיר אוֹתָם.
- ט) וְהַפַּיִם שֶׁרוֹחֲצִין בָּהֶם אֶת הַכֵּלִים, צְרִיכִין לְשָׁפְּכָן בִּמְקוֹם מִדְרוֹן, וְשֶׁלֹּא תִהְיֶה רִצְפַּת אֲבָנִים, כְּדִי שֻׁיִּבָּלְעוּ מְהֵרָה בַּקַּרְקַע, שָׁאִם יִשְׁפְּכֵן שָׁלֹּא בִּמְקוֹם מִדְרוֹן אוֹ אֲפָלוּ בִּמְקוֹם מִדְרוֹן וְהוּא רִצְפַּת אֲבָנִים, יֵש לָחוּשׁ שֶׁפָּא יִתְקַבְּצוּ בְּמָקוֹם אֶחָד וְיַחְמִיצוּ קֹדֶם שֻׁיִּבָּלְעוּ בַּקַּרְקַע, וְנִמְצָא שֶׁיִּהְיֶה חָמֵץ בִּרְשׁוּתוֹ.

סִימָן קיד דִּינֵי מְכִירַת חָמֵץ

- א) יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁהָיָה לוֹ חָמֵץ שֶׁלוֹ בִּרְשׁוּתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח, עוֹבֵר בְּכָל רֶגַע וָרֶגַע עַל בַּל יֵרָאֶה וֹבַל יִפְּצֵא. וְהָחָמֵץ אָסוּר בַּהְנָאָה לְעוֹלָם, וַאֲפִלּוּ בִּטְלוֹ קְדֶם פָּסַח. וְלָכֵן מִי שֶׁיֶשׁ לוֹ הַרְבֵּה חָמֵץ שֶׁאֵינוֹ יָכוֹל לְבַעֲרוֹ מִן הָעוֹלָם, צְרִיךְ לְמָכְרוֹ לַגּוֹי קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁהוּא עֲדִין מֻתָּר בַּהְנָאָה. וְלֹא צְרִיךְ לְמִיכְרוֹ לַגִּוֹי קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁהוּא עֲדִין מֻתָּר בַּהְנָאָה. וְלֹא יְהֵא עִנְיַן מְכִירַת חָמֵץ אֵצֶל הָאָדָם כְּמוֹ מִצְוַת אֲנָשִׁים מְלָמָּדָה, אֶלָּא צְרִיךְ שֶׁיִּגְמוֹר בְּדַעְתוֹ שֶׁהוּא מוֹכְרוֹ בָּאֱמֶת לַגּוֹי מְכִירָה גְמוּרָה וַחֲלוּטָה. וְלֹא יִמְכּוֹר בְּיָקְר מִן הַמְחִיר הָרָאוּי. וּלְאַחֵר הַפָּסַח יְבַקּשׁ מֵאֶת הַגּוֹי שָׁיִשְׁלֵם לוֹ אֶת הַחוֹב. וְכַאֲשֶׁר יְשִׁיבֵהוּ שָׁאֵין לוֹ כָּסֶף, יְבַקֵּשׁ מִמֶּנוּ שְּיַבְיוֹר לוֹ אֶת הָחוֹב. וְכַאֲשֶׁר יְשִׁיבֵהוּ שָׁאֵין לוֹ כָּסֶף, יְבַקֵּשׁ מִמֶּנוּ שְּיַבְוֹי מִמְנוּר לוֹ אֶת הָחוֹב. וְכַאֲשֶׁר יְשִׁיבֵהוּ שָׁאֵין לוֹ כָּסֶף, יְבַקֵּשׁ מִמֶּנוּ שְּיַחְזוֹר וְיִמְכּוֹר לוֹ אֶת הָחִמֵץ עִם (הַחֶדֶר) בְּעֵד כָּךְ וְכָךְ. וְלֹא יְהֵא הַדָּבָר מִם מִמְּשׁ. כְּהָרֹּה הַסּוֹחֲרִים מַמְּשׁ.
- ב) הֶחָמֵץ שֶׁהוּא מוֹכֵר לַגּוֹי, צָרִיךְּ שֶׁלֹא יְהֵא בְּבֵיתוֹ שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל.

must also fast. When the firstborn is a minor, his father fasts instead of him. Whether firstborn are permitted to eat at a mitzvah meal depends on the local custom.⁷

- 7) A firstborn who fasts should say *Aneinu* in the *Shemoneh esre* of *Minchah*. If there are many firstborn and they pray with the congregation, none of the firstborn should be the Chazzan, since *Aneinu* should not be said loud during the repetition of the *Shemoneh esre*, since it is the month of Nisan.
- April 118) People who do the mitzvah meticulously bake the mitzvah-matzos in the afternoon of *erev Pesach*, which is the time when the Paschal lamb was offered. And because at that time *chametz* is forbidden, it is best to nullify the crumbs explicitly, by making the following statement: "All the crumbs that will fall off during the kneading and preparing, as well as the dough that will cling to the vessels, I hereby nullify and render ownerless."
 - 9) The water with which the vessels are washed should be poured on a sloping place where there is no stone floor, so that it will be quickly absorbed in the ground; for by pouring it on level ground, or even in a sloping place with a stone floor, there is reason to be concerned that the water will gather in one place and become *chametz* before it is absorbed in the ground; thus there will be *chametz* in your possession.

Chapter 114

The Laws Concerning the Selling of Chametz

- 1) A Jew who has *chametz* in his possession on *Pesach*, continually transgresses the law, "No *chametz* must be seen in your possession" (Ex. 13:7) and "No *chametz* may be found in your home" (Ex. 12:19). Benefit of such *chametz* is forever forbidden, even if he nullified it before *Pesach*. I Therefore, if you own a great deal of *chametz* that you cannot do away with, you must sell it to a non-Jew before *Pesach*, while you are still permitted to derive benefit from it. You should not treat the matter of selling *chametz* as a routine formality. Rather, it should be your firm intention to actually sell the *chametz* to the non-Jew, in a firm and binding sale. You should not sell it for more than it is worth. After *Pesach* you demand from the non-Jew that he pay his debt, and when he replies that he has no money, you ask of him to resell the *chametz* to you (together with the room) for so-and-so-much. You should not make a mockery out of this matter, rather, it should be handled in a business-like manner.
 - 2) The chametz sold to the non-Jew, may not remain in the house of the Jew. If

^{7.} Our custom is to permit the first born to eat at a Siyum (the completion) of a Maseches, even though they, themselves, did not study it. (Ibid. 470:10)

^{1.} Many later *Poskim* rule that this law applies, even if you made the search for *chametz* and also nullified the *chametz*, but others are lenient and rule that if you both searched for and nullified the *chametz*, it is not forbidden for benefit, since you fulfilled all that was required of you. Therefore, in a situation where there is a potential for great losses, this lenient opinion may be relied on. (*Mishnah Berurah* 448:25; also *Biyur Halachah*)