שֶׁהַגּוֹי יוֹלִיךְ עָלֶיהָ חָמֵץ, אֵין בְּכָךְ כְּלוּם. דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁאַף אִם לֹא יוֹלִיךְ עָלֶיהָ כְּלוּם. בְּכִיוָן שֶׁאַף אִם לֹא יוֹלִיךְ עָלֶיהָ כְּלוּם, יִצְטָרֵךְ לִפְרוֹעַ לַיִּשְׂרָאֵל כָּל שְׂכָרוֹ מִשְׁלֵם, אֵין הַיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִשְׁתַּבֵּר כְּלוּם מֵהֶחָמֵץ. וְכֵן מֻתָּר לְהַשְּׁכִּיר לוֹ חֶדֶר שֶׁיָדוֹר בּוֹ בַּפֶּסַח, אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁיוֹדֵעַ שְׁיַּכְנִיס לְתוֹכוֹ חָמֵץ, מִכָּל מָקוֹם הַיִּשְׂרָאֵל אֵינוֹ נוֹטֵל מִמֶּנוּ שְׂכֵר שֵׁיּוֹבְע שְׁיַּכְנִיס לְשָׁם חָמֵץ, לֹא הַכְנִסְת הָחָמֵץ, אֶלָּא שְׂכַר הַדִּיִּרָה, שֶׁאַף אִם לֹא יַכְנִיס לְשָׁם חָמֵץ, לֹא הַכְנָסַת הָשְׂכָרוֹ.

- י) אָסוּר לִמְסוֹר אֲפִלּוּ זְמֵן הַרְבֵּה קֹדֶם בֶּּסַח בְּהֶמְתּוֹ לַגּוֹי, כְּשֶׁיוֹדֵעַ שָׁיַּאֲכִילֶנָה חָמֵץ בַּבֶּּסַח.
- יא) מַתָּר לוֹמַר לִמְשִׁרְתוֹ גוֹי, אֲפִלּוּ בְּשָׁעָה שֶׁהֶחָמֵץ אָסוּר בַּהְנָאָה, הֵילָךְ מְעוֹת וּקְנֵה לְךְּ מְזוֹנוֹת וֶאֱכוֹל, אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁהוּא יוֹדֵע שֶׁיִּקְנֶה חָמֵץ. וּבִשְׁעַת הַדְּחָק, מֻתָּר גַּם כֵּן לוֹמַר לוֹ, צֵא וֶאֱכוֹל אֵצֶל גוֹי וַאֲנִי אֶפְרַע לוֹ, אוֹ לוֹמַר לְגוֹי אַחֵר, תֵּן לִמְשָׁרְתִי לֶאֱכוֹל וַאֲנִי אַשַׁלֵּם לְךְּ. אֲבָל אָסוּר לְהַקּדִים לוֹ אֶת הַמָּעוֹת בִּשְׁבִיל מַה שֶׁיִתֵּן לִמְשָׁרְתוֹ.
- ^{ט׳ ניסן} יב) וְכֵן מִי שֶׁהוּא צָּרִיךְּ לְהַאֲכִיל לַתִּינוֹק חָמֵץ, יִשְּׁאֵהוּ אֶל גּוֹי וְיַאֲכִילֵהוּ הַגּוֹי חָמֵץ וְיִפְרַע לוֹ הַיִּשְׂרָאֵל אַחַר כָּךְּ. אֲבָל הַיִּשְׂרָאֵל, לֹא יַאֲכִילֵהוּ חָמֵץ וְאָם הַתִּינוֹק מְסֻכָּן, פְּשִׁיטָא דְהַכּּל מֻתָּר, כְּמוֹ שֶׁבָּתַבְתִּי יַאֲכִילֵהוּ חָמֵץ. וְאִם הַתִּינוֹק מְסֻכָּן, פְּשִׁיטָא דְהַכּּל מֻתָּר, כְּמוֹ שֶׁבָּתַבְתִּי סִימָן צב וּלְקַמֵּן סִימָן קצב.
- יג) לִשְׁתּוֹת חָלָב מִבֶּהֱמַת גּוֹי הָאוֹכֶלֶת חָמֵץ בַּבֶּסַח, יֵשׁ אוֹסְרִין וְיֵשׁ מַתִּירִין. וְשׁוֹמֵר נַפְשׁוֹ, יַחְמִיר. וּבִפְּרָט בְּמָקוֹם שֻׁנָּהֲגוּ לֶאֱסוֹר, חָלִילָה לְהַתִּיר.

סִימָן קיח דִּינֵי הַכַּנַת הַפַּדֵר

א) יְהַדֵּר אַחַר יַיִן יָפֶה לְמִצְוַת אַרְבָּעָה כּוֹסוֹת. וְאִם יֵשׁ בְּנִמְצָּא יַיִן אָדֹם יָפֶה כְּמוֹ הַלָּבָן, וְגַם הוּא כָּשֵׁר כְּמוֹ הַלָּבָן, מִצְוָה בּּוֹ יוֹתֵר מִבְּלָבָן, שָׁנָּאֱמֵר, אַל תֵּרֶא יַיִן כִּי יִתְאַדָּם, מַשְׁמַע שֶׁחֲשִׁיבוּתוֹ שֶׁל יַיִן הוּא כְּשֶׁהוּא

^{10.} It is forbidden, however, to say to him, "Here is money, buy yourself some *chametz* (bread etc.) and eat." (*Ibid.* 450:15)

non-Jew does not expressly state that he needs the animal to haul *chametz*. Even if you know that the non-Jew will use it to haul *chametz*, it does not matter, because, even if the non-Jew hauls nothing with the animal, he will still have to pay you the full amount of the rental fee. Consequently, you do not profit at all from (the hauling of) the *chametz*. It is also permitted to rent him a room to live in on *Pesach*, even though you know, that he will bring *chametz* there; nevertheless, you do not receive payment for letting him bring in *chametz*; rather only rent for the room, for, even if he brought in no *chametz*, you would not reduce his rent.

- 10) You are forbidden to entrust, your animal to a non-Jew even a long time before *Pesach*, if you know that he will feed it *chametz* on *Pesach*.
- 11) You are permitted to say to your non-Jewish servant, even at a time, when it is forbidden to derive benefit from *chametz*, "Here is money, buy yourself some food and eat," even if you know that he will buy *chametz*. ¹⁰ If it is urgent, you are also allowed to say, "Go and eat at the non-Jew's place, and I will pay him for it." ¹¹ Or you may say to another non-Jew, "Give my servant something to eat, and I will pay you for it." But you are forbidden to pay in advance for the food he will give your servant. ¹²
- April 1812) If it is necessary to feed *chametz* to a baby, he should be carried to the house of a non-Jew. ¹³ The non-Jew should feed him the *chametz* and the Jew should pay him afterwards, but the Jew, himself, should not feed *chametz* to the baby. But if the baby's life is threatened, of course, everything is permitted, (as I have written in Ch. 92 and in Ch. 192 below).
 - 13) Some authorities forbid drinking the milk of a cow, belonging to a non-Jew, that is fed *chametz* on *Pesach*, while others permit it. The scrupulous should follow the stricter opinion. Certainly in a community, where it is the custom to forbid it, God forbid, that anyone should permit it.

Chapter 118

The Preparation for the Seder

1) You should do your best to obtain choice wine to perform the mitzvah of drinking the Four Cups. If red wine is available, that is, of the same quality as white wine, and its *kashrus* is as reliable as white wine, the red wine is preferred for the Four Cups, for it is said, "Look not after wine when it is red," (Proverbs 23:31)

^{11.} Regarding servants, that you are responsible to feed, it is best not to tell them to buy food and charge it to you, but, rather, give them money and let them buy whatever they want. (*Ibid.* 450:16,17)

^{12.} This is so, because you are responsible for their meals.

^{13.} If it is impossible to carry the baby to the house of the non-Jew, and, therefore, the non-Jew must come into your house and feed him there, the non-Jew should remove any leftover *chametz* to his house, and bring it back when he returns to feed the child. (*Ibid.* 450:18)

אָדֹם. וְעוֹד, לְפִי שָׁיֶּשׁ בּוֹ זֵכֶר לְדָם, שֶׁהָיָה פַּרְעֹה שׁוֹחֵט יַלְדֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. וּבִמְדִינוֹת שֶׁהָאֻמּוֹת טִפְּשִׁים וּסְכָלִים לְהַעֲלִיל עֲלִילוֹת שְׁקָרִים, נִמְנְעוּ מִלְקַּח יַיָּן אָדֹם לַבֶּּסַח.

- ב) לְצֹרֶךְ טִבּוּל הָרִאשׁוֹן שֶׁהוּא כַּרְפַּס, נוֹהָגִין הַרְבָּה לִקַּח פֶּטְרוֹזִילְיָה. וְטוֹב יוֹתֵר לָקַחַת צֶעלֶלער, שֶׁיֶשׁ לוֹ טַעַם טוֹב כְּשֶׁהוּא חָי. וְהַפֵּּבְחָר הוּא לַקַחַת צָנוֹן.
- ג) לְצֹרֶךְ מָרוֹר, נוֹהָגִין לִקַּח תַּמְכָא. וְבֵיוָן שֶׁהוּא חָרִיף מְאד, יְכוֹלִין לְפָרְרוֹ בְּמְגְרֶרָת, רַק שֶׁיִּזְהַרוּ שֶׁלֹא יָפוּג לְגַמְרֵי. וְיֵשׁ לְפָרְרוֹ כְּשֶׁבָּאִין מְבֶּרְרוֹ בְּמְגְרֶרָת, רַק שֶׁיִּזְהַרוּ שֶׁלֹא יָפוּג לְגַמְרֵי. וְיֵשׁ לְפָרְרוֹ לְפָרְרוֹ עֵל יְדֵי מְבַשַּבָּת, וְצַשַּׁבְּת, אֲסוּרִין לְפָרְרוֹ, שֶׁבְּיִיכִין לְפָרְרוֹ קֹבֶּם הַלַּיְלָה, שְׁבָּלִיה. וּבַשַּבָּת, שֲבְּשִׁבְּרִיכִין לְפָרְרוֹ קּבְּהְ שֶׁבְּיֹלְה, שֲבְּל יוֹתֵר טוֹב לָקַחַת חֲזֶרֶת שֶׁהִיא חַפָּה שֶׁנוֹחַ מְר. לְאַכְלְה וְנִקְרֵאת מְרוֹר, לְפִי שֶׁבְּשְׁשוֹהָה בַּקּרְקַע, נַעֲשָׂה הַמָּלֵח מָר. וְיִוֹבְשָׁה וְנִקְרָאת מְרוֹר, לְפִי שֶׁבְּשְׁשוֹהָה בַּקּרְקַע, נַעֲשָׂה הַמָּלֵח מָר. וְיִנְאָבִין גַּם בְּלַצְנָה הַנִּנְקְרָא וָוערְמוּטְה. (עֻלְשִׁין וְחַרְחֲבִינָא אֵינָם שְׁכִיחִים לְּכָזִית בְּקֹרִים שֶׁיוֹצְאִין בָּהֶם, מִצְטְרְפִין זֶה עִם זֶה לְכַזְיִת. בְּקְדִינוֹתֵנוּ). בָּל הַשְּרָשִׁים הָפְּתְבַּצְלִים בְּנָלְחִין, אֲבָל לֹא בַּשְּׁרְשִׁים, דְּהַיְנוֹ שָׁבְּוֹ עְרָשִׁרִם הָמְתְפַּצְּלִים לְכָאוֹ וּלְכָאוֹן. אֲבָל הַשְּׁרָשׁים, דְּהַיְנוֹ שָׁבּוֹ עוֹב הַמְרָשׁ בִּין בְּקָּלְת הָיִלִצֹא חוּץ לַקַּרְקַע, כִּי יֵשׁ אוֹמְרִים, שֻׁבָּי וֹב הְמָלְבִים, וְהַבֶּלְת הָּלְלִים אְיִבָּי הָנְלְים אֵין וּצְבְּיִם אְנִילִם הְיִבְּים הִיּנְבְיּת נִקְרָא שִׁרָשׁ. הָעָלִים אִין יוֹצְאִין בָּהָן, בֵּין הִבּין וְהִבּין יְבִּיִים, אַבְּל הַאְּלְחִים יוֹצְאִין בָּהָן, בֵּין הֵם לַחִים בֵּין יְבִשִּים, אַךְּ לֹאין.
- ד) הַחֲרֹסֶת צָּרִיךְּ שֶׁתִּהְיֶה עָבָה, זֵכֶר לַטִּיט. וּבְשָׁעָה שֶׁהוּא צָרִיךְּ לְטַבֵּל אֶת הַמְּרוֹר, יִשְׁפּוֹךְ לְתוֹכָה יַיִּון אוֹ חֹמֶץ, שֶׁתִּהְיֶה רַכָּה, וְזֵכֶר לַדָּם, וְנֵם שֶׁתְּהֵא רְאוּיָה לְטַבֵּל בָּהּ. יֵשׁ לַעֲשׁוֹת אֶת הַחֲרֹסֶת מִפֵּרוֹת שֶׁנִּמְשְׁלָה בְּנֶם שְּׁתְּהֵא רְאוּיָה לְטַבֵּל בָּהּ. יֵשׁ לַעֲשׁוֹת אֶת הַחֲרֹסֶת מִפֵּרוֹת שֶׁנִּמְשְׁלָה בָּהֶם כְּנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל, כְּגוֹן תְּאֵנִים, שֶׁנָּאֱמַר, הַתְּאֵנֶה בְתָמָר. וְרִמוֹנִים, שֶׁנָּאֱמַר, אֶלֶינָה בְתָמָר. וְרִמוֹנִים, שְׁנָּאֱמַר, כְּפֵלֶח הַרְמוֹן. וְתַפּוֹחִים, זֵבֶר לְמָה שֶׁכָּתוֹב, תַּחָת הַתַּפּוֹח שְׁנָּאֵתַר, כְּפֵלֶח הַרְמוֹן. וְתַפּוֹחִים, זֵבֶר לְמָה שֶׁכָּתוֹב, תַּחָת הַתְּפּוֹחַ הַתְּפּוֹח הַרְמוֹן. וְתַפּוֹחִים, זֵבֶר לְמָה שֶׁכָּתוֹב, תַּחָת הַתְּפּוֹח

^{1.} It should never be eaten, when it is whole, because it could be very dangerous to your health and, thus, it is not a mitzvah. (Mishnah Berurah 473:36)

^{2.} After grating, it should be covered until the beginning of the *Seder*, in order that it does not lose its strength completely. (*Ibid.*)

indicating that wine is most desirable, when it is red. In addition, because it reminds us of the blood, which flowed, when Pharaoh slaughtered innocent Jewish children. In backward and ignorant countries, where people, make slanderous accusations, Jews refrain from using red wine on Pesach.

- 2) For the first dipping, which is called *karpas*, many people follow the custom of using parsley, but it is better to use celery, which tastes good when raw. Best of all is to use radishes.
- 3) For maror (bitter herbs), it is customary to use horseradish, which, may be grated, because it is very sharp; but you should take care that it does not lose its strength completely. It should be grated, when you return home from the synagogue.² (see Ch. 98:3 that the grating should be in an unusual manner). On Shabbos, it is forbidden to grate the maror, but you should grate it before night, and keep it covered until nightfall. However, it is preferable to use chazeres, lettuce, which is easier to eat, 4 and it is called *maror*, because when it stays in the ground for a long time, the stem becomes bitter. You can also fulfill the mitzvah with la'anah, (an herb called wormwood). (Alashin and charchevina [mentioned in the Mishnah], are not found in our region). All the species, with which you can fulfill the mitzvah (of eating maror), may be combined to make up a kazayis, and you may fulfill your duty with either the leaves or the stems, but not with the roots, that is not with the little roots, that branch out in all directions. But the large root, out of which the leaves grow, although it is hidden in the ground, is considered a stem. Nevertheless, it is better to use the leaves and the stem that is out of the ground, because some authorities hold that the part that grows in the ground is called "root." The leaves are valid only if they are fresh, but the stems are valid whether they are fresh or dried out, but not when they are cooked or pickled.
- 4) The *charoses* must have a thick consistency ⁶ to recall the mortar from which our forefathers had to make bricks. When you are ready to dip the *maror* into it, you should add a little wine or vinegar to make it soft to represent the blood, and for the additional reason that it should become fit to dip something into it. The *charoses* should be made from fruits that symbolize the Jewish people; for example: figs, for it is said, "The fig tree has produced its green figs," (Song of Songs 2:13); nuts, because it is said, "I went down to the garden of nuts" (ibid. 6:11); dates, because it is said, "I will ascend the palm tree" (ibid. 7:9); pomegranates, because it is said, "Like a slice of pomegranate" (ibid. 6:7); apples, to commemorate what is written, "Beneath the apple tree I aroused you," (ibid. 8:5) where the women gave

^{3.} Actually, until the beginning of the Seder. (Ibid.)

^{4.} Many *Poskim* maintain that this refers to romaine lettuce. Since, however, small worms are often found in lettuce, unless it is inspected carefully by God-fearing persons, it is better to use the grated horseradish. (*Ibid.* 473:42)

^{5.} Mishnah Berurah says, that according to Ramah, wormwood is not acceptable as a species of maror. Others rule that it is. (Ibid. 473:46)

^{6.} The *charoses* should be prepared *erev* Yom Tov. If, however, you forgot, it may then be made on Yom Tov (*Ibid.* 473:47)

עוֹרַרְתִּיךְ, שֶׁהָיוּ הַנָּשִׁים יוֹלְדוֹת שָׁם בְּנֵיהֶן בְּלֹא עֶצֶב. וּשְׁקֵדִים, עַל שֵׁם שְׁשָּקָד הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא עַל הַקֵּץ לֵצְשׁוֹת. וְצָרִיךְּ לְתֵּן בְּתוֹכָה תְּבָלִין הַדִּוֹמִין לְתֶבֶן, כְּגוֹן קַנְּמוֹן וְזַנְגְּבִיל, שָׁאֵינָן נִדּוֹכִין הָדֵק הֵיטֵב. וְיֵשׁ בָּהֶן חוּטִין כְּמוֹ תֶבֶן, זֵכֶר לַתָּבֶן שֶׁהִיוּ מְגַבְּלִין בְּתוֹךְ הַטִּיט. בַּשַּבָּת, לֹא יִשְׁפּוֹדְ אָת הַמַּיִן אוֹ הַחֹמֶץ לְתוֹדְ הַחֲרֹסֶת, כִּי צָרִיךְּ לַעֲשׁוֹת בְּשִׁנִּי, וְיִתֵּן אֶת הַחַּרְסֶת לְתוֹדְ הַיַּיִן וְהַחֹמֶץ. וְאֶת מֵי הַמֶּלַח, (אֲפִלּוּ כְּשֶׁלֹא חָל יוֹם־טוֹב בַּשַּׁבָּת), יַצְשֶׂה מֵעֶרֶב יוֹם־טוֹב. וְאִם עוֹשֵׁהוּ בְּיוֹם־טוֹב, צָרִיךְּ לַעֲשׁוֹתוֹ בְּשְׁנִוֹי, שֶּיִתֵּן תְּחָלָה אֶת הַפֵּיִם וְאָחַ עוֹשֵׁהוּ בְּיוֹם־טוֹב, צָרִיךְּ לַעֲשׁוֹתוֹ בְּשִׁנִּוֹי, שֶּיִּתֵן תְּחָלָה אֶת הַפֵּיִם וְאָחַר כָּךְּ אֶת הַמֵּלַח.

^ ניסן ה) מְשֶׁחָרַב בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, תִּקְנוּ חֲכָמִים שֶׁיִּהְיוּ עֵל הַשֻּׁלְחָן בִּשְׁעַת אֲמִירַת הַהַגָּדָה שְׁנֵי מִינֵי תַבְשִׁילִין, אֶחָד זֵכֶר לְקָרְבֵּן פָּסַח וְאֶחָד זֵכֶר לְקָרְבַּן חֲגִיגָה, שֶׁהָיוּ מַקְרִיבִין בִּזְמֵן שֶׁבֵּית־הַמִּקְדָשׁ הָיָה קַיָּם. וְנָהֲגוּ שָׁאֶחָד מִן הַתַּבְשִׁילִין יִהְיֶה בָּשִּׁר, וְיִהְיֶה מִפֶּרֶק הַנִּקְרָא זְרוֹע, לְזֵכֶר שֻׁגְּאָלָם הַקָּדוֹש־בְּרוּדְּ־הוּא בִּזְרוֹע נְטוּיִה. וְיִהְיֶה נִצְלָה עַל הַגָּחְלִים, זֵכֶר לַפֶּסַח שֶׁהָיָה צְלִי אֵשׁ. וְהַשֵּׁנִי יִהְיֶה בֵּיצָה, מְשׁוּם דְּבֵיצָה בְּלְשׁוֹן אֲרַמִּי, בַּשְּׁלְחֹת הְּלִּיְה בִּין לְנִהְיָה בִּין מְבְשֶׁלֶת. וְצְרִידְּ לִצְלוֹתָן וּלְבַשְׁלָן מֵעֶרֶב יוֹם־טוֹב הַבְּעוֹד יוֹם. וְאִם שָׁכַח אוֹ שֶׁהָיָה שַׁבָּת, יִצְלֶה וְיִבְשֵׁל אוֹתָם בַּלַּיְלָה, אֲבָל בְּיוֹם־טוֹב לְחִל. וְבִישְׁל אוֹתָם בְּלַיְלָה, אֲבָל צִּיוֹם רְאשׁוֹן. וְכֵן בְּלֵיל שֵׁנִי, יִצְלֶה וִיבִשְּׁל אוֹתָם בַּלַיְלָה, אֲבָל צִּיוֹם רְאשׁוֹן. וְכֵן בְּלֵיל שֵׁנִי, יִצְלֶם וִיבַשְּׁל אוֹתָם בַּלִּילָה, אֲבָל בְּיוֹם־טוֹב רָאשׁוֹן. וְכֵן בְּלֵיל שֵׁנִי, יִצְלֵם וִיבַשְּׁלִם וְיֹאכְלָם וְיֹאְכְלוֹ בְּיוֹם־טוֹב רְאשׁוֹן. וְכֵן בְּלֵיל שֵׁנִי, יִנְלְם וְיבִשְׁלֵם וְיִבּשְׁלֵם וְיִבּשְׁלֵם וְיִבּשְׁלוּ מִיוֹם־טוֹב לְחָבְרוֹ, וְלֹא מִיוֹם־טוֹב לַחְבֵרוֹ, וְלֹא מִיוֹם־טוֹב לַחְבָרוֹ וְבְּשְׁלִין וְיִאּכְלם בְּיִבְּשְׁלִוּ וְיִאבְלַם בִּיִבְּעְל בְּשְׁנִי בְּיִל בְּעְל בִּיּנְתְּן בְּיוֹם־טוֹב שָׁנִי תּוֹךְ בְּשְׁנִי תּוֹךְ בְּעָרֵב יוֹם־טוֹב שְׁנִי תְּוֹך בְּעָלְם בְּיִים וְצִּיִים בְּיִים בּשִּנִי תּוֹךְ בְּעָר תּוֹךְ וֹבְעִרְי בְּיִבְּיִם וְעִבְּי בְּיוֹם בְּיִבְים שִּנִי תּוֹךְ בְּעִיב יִוֹם־טוֹב שְׁנִי וְוֹל בְּיִבְּעְל שְׁנִיל וְוֹבְשְׁל בְּעְל וְיִבְיבְּים בְּיִים עוֹב בְּיִבְּים בְּיבְּיוֹ שְּנִי תְּלְּי בְּנְבְים בְּבְּיוֹ וְוֹיִב בְּלְיוֹ בְּיְבְים בְּבְּיוֹב שְׁנִים בְּיִבוֹם בְּיִבְּיִל בְּיִבְּיְבְּי בְּיבְּבְּים בְּבְּיוֹ בְּיוֹב בְּיוֹב בּיוֹם בּבּשְׁוֹ וְיִבּעְּבְּיוֹ בְּיִבְּיוֹ בְּנִיבְּים בְּבְּיוֹם בְּבְּיוֹב בְּיוֹבְים בְּבְּיִבְּים בְּבְּיוֹב בְּיוֹב בְּיִבְים בּבְּיבוֹם בְּבְיוֹם בְּבְּיוֹב בְּיבְּיוֹב שְּנִבְּב

ו) יָכִין מוֹשָׁבוֹ מִבְּעוֹד יוֹם בְּמַצְּעוֹת נָאִים כְּפִי יְכָלְתּוֹ, וּבְאֹפֶן שֵׁיּוּכַל לְהַטּוֹת וּלְהָסֵב בִּשְּׁמֹאלוֹ. וַאֲפָלּוּ הוּא אִטֵּר, יָסֵב בִּשְּׁמֹאל שֶׁל כָּל אָדָם. גַּם אֶת הַקְּעָרָה יָכִין מִבְּעוֹד יוֹם, כְּדֵי שֶׁמִיָּד בְּבוֹאוֹ מִבֵּית־הַכְּנֶסֶת יוּכַל לַעֲשׁוֹת ּאֶת הַפַּדֶר בְּלִי עִכּוּב.

^{7.} According to *Maharil*, they should not be ground at all, but should be left in long pieces.

^{8.} If, however, it does occur on Shabbos, the salt water should be prepared before Shabbos, and not on Shabbos. (*Ibid.* 473:21, 42)

^{9.} Mishnah Berurah makes no mention of preparing the salt water in an unusual manner

birth to their children without pain; and almonds, (shekeidim, singular shakeid), because the Holy One, blessed is He, watched diligently (shakad) to end our bondage. You should put spices in it, that look like straw, such as cinnamon and ginger, that are not finely ground, ⁷ and have straw-like strands in them, to recall the straw, the Jews used to knead into the mortar. On Shabbos, you should not pour the wine and the vinegar into the charoses, for it must be done in an unusual manner, by putting the charoses into the wine or the vinegar. The salt water, (even when Yom Tov does not occur on Shabbos)⁸ should be prepared on erev Yom Tov). If you do prepare it on Yom Tov, you should do it in an unusual way,⁹ by pouring the water first, and adding the salt later.

April 19 5) After the Beis Hamikdash was destroyed, the Sages ordained that there should be two cooked foods on the table, during the reciting of the Haggadah, one to recall the Korban Pesach, (Passover sacrifice), the other to recall the Korban Chagigah (Festival sacrifice), which were offered in the times when the Beis Hamikdash was standing. It is customary that one of the foods should be meat, from the shoulder section, 10 to recall that the Holy One, blessed is He, redeemed Yisrael, with an outstretched arm. It should be roasted on fire, to recall the Korban Pesach (Passover sacrifice), which was roasted on fire. The second food should be an egg. 11 because an egg, in the Aramean language is beiah, that is to say, the Merciful One desired (ba'ei) to redeem us with an outstretched arm. You may prepare the egg, either roasted or boiled, but you must do the roasting or boiling on erev Yom Tov, while it is still daylight. If you forgot to do it (on erev Yom Tov), or if that day occurred on Shabbos, you should roast or boil it at night, but then you must eat it on the first day of Yom Tov. The same goes for the second night; you should roast it or boil it (at night), and you must eat it on the second day of Yom Tov, for you are not permitted to cook on the first day of Yom Tov for the second day, and neither on a Yom Tov for a weekday. Now, since it is customary not to eat roasted meats on the two nights of the seder, you should, therefore, eat the shoulder meat on Yom Tov during the day. Even if you roasted it on erev Yom Tov, you should not throw away (the meat) afterwards, but you should put it into the food that is cooked on the second day and eat it on the second day.

6) You should prepare your seat [at the table] while it is still daytime, with the nicest pillows you can afford, placing them in such a way that you can recline and lean on the left side. Even a left-handed person should recline on the left side. You should also prepare the *seder* plate while it is still day, in order that immediately on returning home from the synagogue you can begin the *seder* without delay.

on Yom Tov, when it *does not* occur on Shabbos. It would seem that he maintains that it is permitted to prepare it on Yom Tov in the usual manner.

^{10.} If you cannot obtain a shoulder piece, you may use other meat, even without a bone. The *Poskim* write that when a bone is used, there should be some meat on it, to recall the *Korban Pesach*. (*Ibid*. 473.27)

^{11.} According to Mishnah Berurah, you may use two kinds of meat, one roasted, to recall the Korban Pesach, and one boiled, to recall the Korban Chagigah. (Ibid. 473:27)