

Sunday, August 17, 2014  
כ"א אב תשע"ד

# DAF YOMI4 Kids

## מסכת מועד קטן דף ו

### Inside the Daf

The Torah forbids us from planting certain plants and seeds together (see ויקרא יט, יט, Lev. 19,19). These forbidden mixtures are called "כְּלָאִים." Not only may we not plant these species together, but we may not allow them to remain in the ground in our fields.

Messengers of the court would go out on חול המועד to inspect the fields and uproot any כְּלָאִים they came across.

The גמרא asks why messengers are sent for this task on חול המועד. Why not before or after?

רבי יעקב answers (in the name of רבי יוחנן) that on חול המועד the messengers charge less for their services. Since

people do not work on חול המועד, workers (and messengers) are not wanted by anyone else and will charge less for their jobs. These messengers are paid from the תְּרוּמַת הַלְּשָׁכָה, or Temple treasury, so the בית דין prefers to spend as little of this money as possible.

חול המועד is not the only time messengers are sent to uproot כְּלָאִים. Some say that on the 15th of אָדָר, about a month before חול המועד of Passover, messengers are sent to uproot the כְּלָאִים of the early crops.

Others say that on the 15th of אָדָר the messengers uproot כְּלָאִים of grain crops and on חול המועד of Passover they uproot the כְּלָאִים of vegetables.



### A מְדוּת Moment

"I can't believe all of the misfortune that's happened to our community," said Yisroel. "Why do you think this is so?"  
"Actually, the גמרא who's responsible for community misfortune and you'll never believe who it is," said Eli. "It's the Torah scholars!"  
"How can that be?" asked Yisroel.  
"Torah scholars are responsible for all community matters," explained Eli. "They must make sure that people are at peace with one another, and they must pray properly for aid from Hashem. Any harm from Heaven that comes to their community is because they did not pray properly or did not work hard enough to make sure people were at peace with one another. We see how careful we must be to pick proper community leaders."

**WORD OF THE DAY:**  
**וְהַתְנִיָּא!**  
"BUT IT WAS TAUGHT IN A בְּרִיתָא"



### Did You Know...

אבוי says, when a young Torah scholar lives in a city, he is responsible for all community matters.

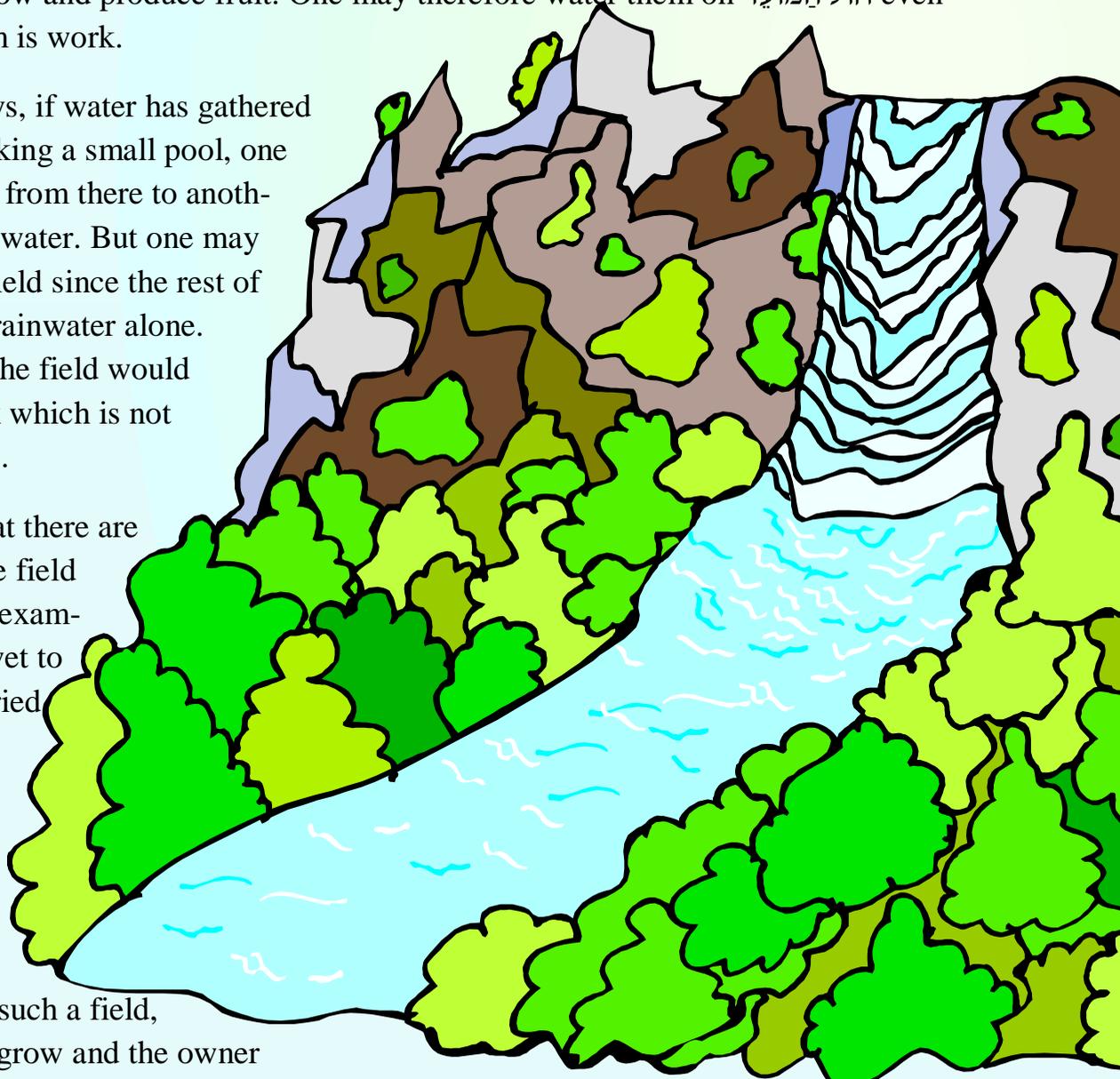
(העמק דבר, דברים כא, ה)

# Losses

On חול המועד, one may do work to prevent losing money. For example, if trees are not watered well, they will not grow and produce fruit. One may therefore water them on חול המועד even though watering them is work.

רבני אַלְיָעוֹר בֶּן יַעֲקֹב says, if water has gathered underneath a tree making a small pool, one may dig small trench from there to another tree that needs the water. But one may not water the entire field since the rest of the field can rely on rainwater alone. Watering the rest of the field would be unnecessary work which is not allowed on חול המועד.

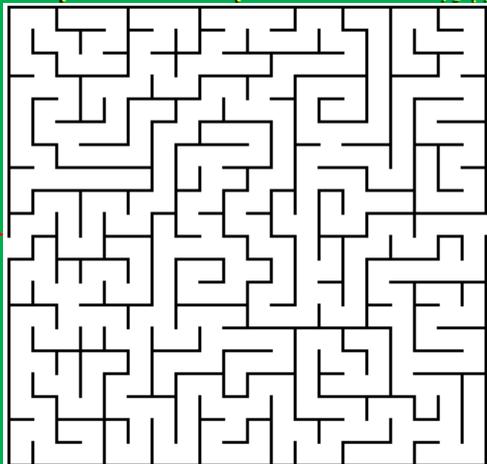
רבני יְהוּדָה explains that there are times when the whole field may be watered. For example, if the field was wet to begin with but had dried up, one may water it on חול המועד. This is because plants that grow in a wet field are used to having a lot of moisture. If one would not water such a field, the plants would not grow and the owner



will lose money. Therefore, one may even water this type of field on חול המועד.

## AMAZING

Help the court inspector find the פְּלִאִים



## Games

### מועד קטן דף ו' - Review Questions

1. What do messengers of court go out to uproot on חול המועד?  
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2. According to רבני יְהוּדָה, when is one allowed to water an entire field on חול המועד?  
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3. Who is responsible for all community matters?  
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