

Sunday, August 24, 2014  
כ"ה אב תשע"ד

# מסכת מועד קטן דף יג

# DAF YOMI 4 KIDS

## Inside the Daf

On חול המועד, one is allowed to buy merchandise if it is for "צורך המועד," "the needs of the Festival." But it is not enough for the buyer alone to know that he is buying for the needs of the Festival, it has to *look like* the buyer is purchasing goods only for the needs of the Festival.

For this reason, sellers of fruit, clothing and utensils may sell their goods only in private. If they sold these things in public, onlookers may think that people are buying them to use after חול המועד since fruits, clothing and utensils last a long time.

On the other hand, רב הונא allowed spice merchants to sell their goods in the public marketplace on חול המועד. This is because spices are usually bought in small amounts



A spice merchant may sell on חול המועד but should open only one door of his store. This shows people that this day is not a regular business day.

and do not keep for a long time. Therefore, onlookers will not think that the buyer is planning to use the spices after חול המועד.

In the days of the Talmud many shops had two doors. A בְּרִיתָא teaches that shops that open into a public area should

keep one door open and one door closed on חול המועד to show that this is not a normal business day.

### A מְדוּת Moment

Mr. Reinstein was having a tough break. He had just lost his job as a construction worker and had fallen on hard times.

Rabbi Bukerman went up to him one morning and said he was looking for someone to build a set of inset bookshelves in his house. Mr. Reinstein happily agreed.

"But Abba," the rabbi's son said, "we already have bookshelves! Why do we need ones that are built into the wall?"

"We don't," said the rabbi. "But they will be a nice addition. The גְּמָרָא says that on חול המועד, when work is normally not allowed, we can give work to the needy, even work the customer doesn't need, so they can buy their Festival needs. All the more so during the rest of the year we should look for opportunities to give work for people in need."



### Did You Know...

In the same way that work is not allowed on חול המועד, it is not allowed after midday on the day before Passover. This is to make sure that everyone has enough time to prepare for Passover. Work that is needed to prepare for Passover is allowed.

# Hiring the Needy



May one hire a poor worker to do unnecessary work on חול המועד?

We have learned (pg.47) that buying and selling is allowed on חול המועד for "Festival needs." What if someone does not have proper food for the Festival? Can someone buy from him, for example, a home or animals so that he may use the money to buy his Festival needs?

The משנה rules that one may buy items

from the seller even if the items will not be used on the Festival.

One may even hire a person to do something useless just to be able to give him money for his Festival needs. For example, on חול המועד one may hire a scribe who does not have enough money for his Festival needs to write an unneeded document just as an excuse to pay him for his services.

Loan documents may not be written on חול המועד, but if a lender will lend money to someone who needs money for Festival needs and he will lend the money only with a loan document in place, the document may be written on חול המועד.

WORD OF THE DAY:

כגון

"FOR EXAMPLE"

## Games

CIRCLE IT  
Circle what may be sold publicly on חול המועד



### מועד קטן דף י"ג - Review Questions

1. Give an example of something that may not be sold publicly on חול המועד.

2. When may one buy an unnecessary item from a seller on חול המועד?

3. Besides חול המועד, what is another time that one may not perform regular work?