



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Moed Katan Daf Vuv

- **R Yehuda** said, if one sees a marked stone (a stone covered with lime), the area directly underneath it is tamei (one must only mark the areas beyond the grave when marking on the ground, since the marking is not visible until one is standing directly over it). When there are 2 marked stones near each other, if there is lime on the ground between them, the area between them is tamei. If not, the area between them is tahor.
 - **Q:** A Braisa says that the area between 2 such stones is only tahor if we see that the area between them was plowed!? **A: R' Pappa** said, this Braisa is discussing where we see lime having run off the stones onto the ground on either side. If we see the area between them was plowed, we attribute that running to the plowing, and not having been done to mark an area of tumah, and therefore would render that area tahor. However, if the area was not plowed, we must assume that the lime was poured there intentionally, to mark the area as tamei.
- **R' Assi** said, if one boundary of a field is marked, we assume that the area of that boundary is tamei, but the rest of the field is not. The same would be if 2 or even 3 boundaries were marked. However, when 4 boundaries are marked, the entire field is considered to be tamei and the area beneath the markings is not.

V'YOTZIN AHF AHL HAKILAYIM

- **Q:** This Mishna says that the messengers of Beis Din go out and inspect for kilayim on Chol Hamoed. However, a Mishna says that they would go out on the 15th of Adar, which is well before Chol Hamoed!? **A: R' Elazar** and **R' Yose bar Chanina** each give an answer: one says that the other Mishna is dealing with inspection for the early crops, and our Mishna is dealing with inspection for the later crops, and the other says that the other Mishna is dealing with inspection for grains, and our Mishna is dealing with inspection for vegetables (which grow later in the year).
 - **R' Assi in the name of R' Yochanan** said, these dates are used only when the growths are not recognizable earlier. If they are, the inspections may take place before these dates as well.
 - **Q:** Why do they wait to inspect on Chol Hamoed? Why don't they go before Yom Tov? **A: R' Yaakov in the name of R' Yochanan** said, Beis Din is able to find less expensive inspectors on Chol Hamoed (because no one is working at their regular jobs).
 - **R' Zevid** said, we see from here that the inspectors are paid from hekdesch funds, and not from the penalties assessed against the kilayim violators, because if it came from the penalties, we wouldn't care to try and find a more cost effective solution.
- **Q:** How much kilayim must be found in order to necessitate its uprooting? **A: R' Shmuel bar Yitzchak** said, we learn from a Mishna that if the amount of kilayim is less than 1/24, it can be left in place. If not, they must uproot it.
 - **Q:** A Braisa says that the **Rabanan** instituted that the inspectors would not uproot kilayim if found, rather they would declare the produce of the entire field to be hefker!? **A:** The discussion regarding uprooting the kilayim was discussed before the **Rabanan** instituted that the produce should be made hefker.

MISHNA

- **R' Eliezer ben Yaakov** says, one may divert water from one tree to another on Chol Hamoed, as long as he doesn't water the entire field (if it is a field that subsists on rainwater) in the process. Seeds that were not watered before Yom Tov may not be watered on Chol Hamoed. The **Chachomim** allow both cases (watering the entire field when watering the trees, and watering the seeds which were not watered before Yom Tov).

GEMARA

- **R' Yehuda** said, if the field (which normally subsisted on rainwater alone) was a moist field that had dried up, the field may be watered along with the trees (because that prevents a loss).
 - A Braisa makes this distinction as well.
- A Braisa says, one may water a grain field (which normally subsists on rainwater alone) during shmitta, but not on Chol Hamoed.
 - **Q:** A Braisa says such a field may be watered on Chold Hamoed as well!? **A:** The first Braisa follows **R' Eliezer ben Yaakov**, and this second Braisa follows the **Chachomim**.
- A Braisa says, one may water a grain field the year before shmitta so that it produces vegetables during shmitta. One may also water the field during shmitta so that it produces vegetables after shmitta.

MISHNA

- One may trap the "ishus" or mice from an orchard or from a grain field in the usual way on Chol Hamoed and during shmitta. **R' Yehuda** says they may be trapped in the usual manner from an orchard, but must be trapped in an unusual manner from a grain field.
- One may close a hole in a fence on Chol Hamoed, and one may even build a new fence in the usual manner during shmitta.

GEMARA

- **Q:** What is an "ishus"? **A:** **R' Yehuda** said, it is a creature without eyes (that digs into the ground). **Rava bar Yishmael** learns this from a pasuk as well.
- A Braisa says, one may trap the "ishus" or mice from an orchard or from a grain field in the usual way, and one may destroy ant holes on Chol Hamoed. How does one destroy ant holes? **R' Shimon ben Gamliel** said, he should bring earth from another ant hole and put it into this one. The ants smell the foreign earth, become confused, and kill each other.
 - **R' Yeimar bar Shlemya in the name of Abaye** said, this method only works if the ant holes are on two sides of a river, and there is no bridge, and no board, and no rope that allows passing from one side to the other.
 - The Gemara says, even when they have this separation, it will only work if they are at least one parsah away from each other.