



נדרים דף מ"ג

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה says that if the מדיר wants to give the מודר foods because he has nothing to eat he goes to a grocer and says, this fellow is מודר הנאה from me and I don't know what to do etc.. Why does the משנה describe what he should say? Would he be able to say for example; I want to give someone food but I don't want him to know that it comes from me?
2. Further to the above, the משנה says that the grocer collects from the מדיר. Can the מדיר give him some money in advance, instead of waiting until he gives out the food and then coming back to collect.
3. The סיפא gives other examples of ares that the מדיר wants to help the מודר such as building his house or doing work in his field. In these cases the משנה doesn't specify that the מודר has no money to hire workers. What's the difference between the two situations?
4. The גמרא quotes a בריתא that within 3 days one can undo his הפקר and reposes his property. According to this הלכה why aren't we concerned in the משנה where it says that he should be מפקיר the food? Maybe he will undo the הפקר tomorrow or the next day.
5. The מתנה מודר is the recipient gets the מתנה the מודר is benefiting from the fellow who got the gift and not from the מדיר. What's the ר"ן explaining? Isn't it obvious that once someone else own it, it no longer belongs to the מדיר?
6. The ר"ן writes that the תקנה of three days by הפקר was designed to prevent dishonest people from using הפקר as a means of getting out of giving תרומות ומעשרות. Does this mean that in other objects, the הפקר is חל right away and there is no 3 day rule.

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לזכות כל החיילים ולשמירה על עם ישראל



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