

## מועד קטן יב

An אינו יהודי who received money from a יהודי before יום טוב to build a house for him may not build it on חול המועד. If money was given to do work that could be done in the house of the א"י, it is permitted for him to do the contracted work for the יהודי in his own house (or away from the יהודי).

Even מלאכות that are permitted to be done on חול המועד לצורך if לצורך may only be done if מלאכה is performed for the person himself, or for a friend, but not for pay.

A Jew may contract with an אינו יהודי on חול המועד to do work after the רגל, provided that there is no weighing and measuring. The רמ"א adds that even if the א"י did the work on חול המועד it is no problem as the work was contracted for after the מועד (and therefore, the א"י is only benefiting himself by doing the work early).

Any מלאכה a Jew can perform on חול המועד, can be performed by an א"י. Any מלאכה unable to be performed on חול המועד may not be done by an א"י when told to do so by a Jew.

Animal husbandry may not be done on חול המועד (of course, whatever the animals do on their own is their own business).

Animals may not be gathered together for the purpose of manure gathering on חול המועד.

Wine that was not barrelled before יום טוב (either because of an אונס, or because he thought the wine would hold until after יום טוב), may be barrelled on חול המועד if not doing so will be a דבר האבד.

A case of where מלאכה may be done because of a דבר האבד does not need to be done with a שינוי.

Flour may be ground on חול המועד, and beer brewed if it is לצורך המועד. Even if a person already has bread (or מצה), he may grind on חול המועד as fresh bread is better.

Food that can be eaten raw does not fall under the category of בישול נכרי.

A person may gather fruits and bring them into the house on חול המועד in order to protect from גנבים (provided, of course, that he did not plan to do the shlepping on חול המועד).