

שקלים ב

On the first day of אדר, בית דין would make an announcement that every person must set aside a מחצית השקל (which was used for the purchase of קרבנות brought by the ציבור).

On this day they would also remind the ציבור about the איסור of כלאים (as this is when the grains and seeds would start to sprout).

מגילת אסתר is read on טו אדר in walled cities, and יד אדר in non-walled cities (the walled status of a city is determined if it was walled in the time of יהושע בן נון).

On טו אדר, בית דין goes out to inspect the fields to ensure that there is no כלאים.

Money was withdrawn three times a year. Money was taken on ראש חודש ניסן and used until שבועות. Money was taken fifteen days before שבועות and used until תשרי. And money was taken ראש חודש תשרי and used until פסח.

In a leap year, פורים is in שני אדר, and on יד and טו of אדר ראשון, תחנון is not said, nor is למנצח, and it is אסור to say a הספד or make a תענית.

If a גט is given in אדר ראשון, it must state אדר ראשון. If a גט is given in שני אדר, it must state שני אדר. The רמ"א notes that if during אדר ראשון, just אדר was written, the גט is כשר. However,

if during שני אדר just אדר is written, the גט is פסול.