



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

**Bava Basra Daf Mem Tes**

V'LO L'ISH CHAZAKAH B'NICHSEI ISHTO...

- **Q:** This seems obvious!? Since the husband has the right to the produce, his eating of the produce cannot establish a chazakah!? **A:** The case is where the husband wrote a document to his wife in which he wrote "I have no claim to your property". Even then, his eating of the produce cannot establish a chazakah.
  - **Q:** A Braisa says that if a partner in a field says, "I no longer have a claim on the property", there is no legal significance to his statement!? **A:** In the yeshiva of **R' Yannai** they said, he wrote this to her while she was an arusah. Since he did not yet get his Rabbinic rights to the property, he can waive off those rights and prevent them from taking effect.
- **Q:** The Mishna suggests that if the husband has proof that he bought the field from his wife, it would be a valid sale. Why is this so? Why can't the wife say that she agreed to the sale only to make her husband happy (but did not really want to sell it)? A Mishna says, if someone bought a property from a husband and then bought it from the wife (to remove her lien on the property), the purchase is void. We see that a wife can say that she only consented to a transaction to make her husband happy, but not because she truly consented. We should say the same thing in our case!? **A:** We have learned that **Rabbah bar R' Huna** said, that when the Mishna says the wife can void the sale, it is referring to 3 specific fields: a field that was written into her kesubah for collection, a field that was orally designated for her kesubah collection, and a field that she owned and brought into the marriage.