



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

Bava Basra Daf Tzaddik

- **Shmuel** said, we may not increase the size of a measure by more than a sixth, nor the value of a coin by more than a sixth, and one who sells basic necessities should not profit by more than a sixth.
 - **Q:** Why can't measures be increased by more than a sixth? If it is to prevent inflation, then even increasing a sixth should be assur as well!? It can't be that it is to prevent the transaction from being subject to ona'ah, because **Rava** has said that anything sold by measure, weight, or number, can be voided even if it is less than the amount of ona'ah!? It can't be so that a merchant who mistakenly sold it at the old weight will only lose a sixth, which is the amount of his profit, and not lose any principal, because not making any profit is itself considered to be a loss!? **A:** Rather, **R' Chisda** said, that **Shmuel** based this on a drasha of a pasuk.
 - **R' Pappa bar Shmuel** made a measure of 3 kefizi (equal to 9 lug). They said to him, **Shmuel** has said that measures may not be increased by more than a sixth, and you have increased the half tarkav (six lug) measure by a third! He responded, "I made a new measure, I didn't increase an existing measure". He sent this measure to Pumbedisa, but they would not accept it. He sent it to Papunya, and they accepted it.
- A Braisa darshens a pasuk to teach the severity of those who hoard produce (causing prices to rise), who lend with ribbis, who reduce the size of the eifah, and who mislead the market (causing prices to rise).
 - **R' Yochanan** said, the hoarders of produce refer to people like Shabsai, the hoarder of produce, who would hoard the produce to cause the prices to rise and profit therefrom.
 - **Shmuel's** father would sell his produce in the early season at the early season price. **Shmuel** would sell his produce in the late season at the early season price. They sent from EY, that the father does better than the son, because causing an abundance of grain to be in the market at the beginning of the year tends to push prices down for the entire year.
 - **Rav** said, a person may hoard the produce from his own field (it is not significant enough to cause a change in prices).
 - A Braisa says this as well. The Braisa says, one may not hoard the necessities of life – like wine, oil, and flour – but may hoard spices, cumin, and pepper. This is said in regard to one who buys these items, but with regard to one who is hoarding the produce of his own field, it is mutar. A person in EY may hoard produce during 3 years – Erev Shmitta, Shmitta, and the year following Shmitta. In years of hunger one may not keep anything extra beyond what is needed for the year, because it will cause trouble in the already sensitive markets.
 - We find that **R' Yose the son of R' Chanina** told his attendant to hoard produce for him in the years permitted by the Braisa.
- A Braisa says, one may not take produce that are necessities – like wine, oil, and flour – out of EY. **R' Yehuda ben Beseira** allows removal of wine, because it lessens intoxication and the resulting improper behavior in EY. Just as these may not be removed from EY to chutz laaretz, they may also not be removed from EY to Surya. **Rebbi** allows taking from a border city of EY to an adjacent border city of Surya.
- A Braisa says, one may not establish a trade in necessities – like wine, oil, and flour – in EY. It was said about **R' Elazar ben Azarya** that he did establish a trade of wine and oil in EY.
 - With regard to wine he held like **R' Yehuda ben Beseira**, and with regard to oil, he lived in a place of plentiful oil, so he saw no reason to make it assur.