21.5.5

(מה לי הן מה לי דמיהן) → 65b (משנה בו)

1. בִּשְּׁכִיר שָׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה יִהֵיה עַמְּוֹ לְאֹ־יְרְדֶנְנִּוּ בְּפֶּרֶךְּ לְעֵיֵנִיךְּ: ייקרא כה:נג

- I משנה בו: Various forms of רבית
 - a If: A lends B money, B should not let A live in his courtyard rent-free or at a reduced rent it is דבית
 - b *(version1)*: even though someone who "squats" in another's yard isn't liable for rent
 - *Nonetheless*: if he lent the owner money, the lender must pay rent
 - ii Challenge: this is our explicit משנה
 - 1 *Justification*: we might have applied our משנה to a yard that is rented and a lender who rents
 - 2 But: if either of those conditions were missing, we might have allowed non-payment קמ"ל
 - c ינחמן (version2): even though someone who "squats" in another's yard isn't liable for rent
 - i Nonetheless: if a borrower says "lend to me and you can live in my yard" he must pay rent
 - d Note: the 1st version certainly would apply to 2nd but 2nd might only obtain if it was rented as part of the loan
 - Therefore: if he had already lent the money, lender may be able to live there for free
 - e Related story: יוסף בר חמא would seize slaves of his debtors and have them work for him
 - i Defense: he held like עבד that an עבד doesn't produce as much as he is fed
 - ii Block (ר"ג, דארי his son): that's only ר"ג, דארי's lazy slave
 - iii Defense: per רב if someone grabs another's slave and makes him work פטור
 - 1 Reason: the owner would want his slave to be working and not idle
 - 2 Challenge: that's only if the owner doesn't owe money else, per י"ו's ruling (above) it's רבית
 - 3 Response: ר' יוסף בר חמא stopped this practice
- II Various rulings of אביי ורבא re: רבית
 - a מאה if A is collecting רבית and the borrower gives him 5 סאה for the price of 4, when we extract רבית, we only take 4
 - i Reason: the 5th was just a favor the borrower did for him not רבית
 - ii אבא. we extract all 5, since all came to him as רבית
 - b אביי. if someone is collecting רבית and the borrower gives him a cloak as well, we only extract the money
 - Reason: we regard the cloak as a separate sale
 - ii אבא. we extract the cloak as well; people shouldn't see the lender wearing it and refer to it as גלימא דרביתא
 - c איז. if A is coming after B for 12 רבית in דבית and B rents him a yard that normally rents for 10 but he rents it for 12 (and that "covers" when we seize the רבית, we make him pay all 12
 - i Challenge (ר' אחא מדיפתי): why not allow him to consider as if he rented for 10'
 - ii Answer: since he knew about it and accepted it at 12, that's the price he's "stuck" with
- III משנה בב: we may add on to rental, but not to sale
 - a Example: if he rents out a house, he may allow for a reduction if the tenant pays all up front
 - i But: he may not sell a field and allow for "early-bird" discount (if paying before harvest season)
 - ii Defense of distinction (שכירות: יוסף): שכירות is only due at end of period (per v1)– hence, he got a discount for paying before it was due and it isn't אגר נטר
 - 1 *But*: in a sale, the money is due now; the current ("early-bird") price is the real one and the extra payment is for אגר נטר
 - iii permitted to put a "late fee" on paying for the field in the contract
 - 1 Challenge: our משנה
 - 2 Defense: in the case of our משנה, he set a specific amount for paying later; here, he just stipulated a "late fee"
 - iv 5"7. the "late-fee" he charges for beer is permitted
 - 1 *Reasoning*: the beer isn't going bad, he doesn't need the money he simply did the buyer a favor (by allowing an early discount)
 - 2 Challenge: from the perspective of the buyer, he's being "fined" for paying on delivery → רבית
 - v אי המא. his early-bird discount is valid; since the buyer gains by it being in ר' חמא. his early-bird discount is valid; since the buyer gains by it being in ר' אי המא. household) it is exempt from taxes etc. and they have "first crack" at selling (as he was a member of ריש גלותא) household)
- IV Practicum: we rule like ר' חמא (this case); like רבית קצוצה) is seized by ר' and like מה לי הן מה לי דמיהן (who ruled דיינין) and like מה לי הן מה לי דמיהן produce need not be there for futures sale to be valid)