22.2.5

21b (ובית הכסא דמו לי) → 23a (א״ר הונא האי בר מבואה)

ז. כֹּה אַמַר ה' עַל שָׁלשָׁה פָּשָׁעֵי מוֹאָב וְעַל אַרְבָּעָה לא אַשִׁיבַנּוּ עַל שָׁרָפו עַצָמוֹת מֵלֶך אָדום לָשִׁיד: *עמוס פרק ב פסוק א*

- I הווא הווא restricting commerce which interferes with another's livelihood
 - a If: a resident of a מבוי sets up a mill, he can prevent another resident from setting up a competing mill
 - i Reason: he can claim that the interloper is interfering with his right to make a living (קא מסק לחיותיה)
 - b Possible support: ruling that a fishnet must be distanced from another
 - i *Rejection*: in that case, the fish see the bait and are already "owned" by the first net \rightarrow גזילה
 - c Suggestion: ר"ה is following יהודה who forbids a storekeeper from giving out nuts to children to attract business
 - i Correction: even רבנן (who allow the nuts) would agree with ר"ז; the other storekeeper can give out almonds
 - d *Challenge*: ruling that allows residents of one מבוי to set up competing businesses; each is operating in his own property
 i *Answer*: it is a dispute of תנאים
 - 1 קיד residents may only prevents residents of other מבואות from setting up competing business
 - 2 *דשב"ג*: residents may even prevent their own neighbors from setting up competing business
 - e Related ruling: ר' הונא בריה דר"י ר

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- Certainly: residents of a town can prevent someone from another town from competing
 - 1 Unless: he pays taxes with that town
- ii And: residents of one מבוי cannot prevent one of their neighbors from setting up competition
- iii *Question*: may residents of a מבוי prevent someone from another מבוי
- f Caveat (ר׳ יוסף) allows a teacher to set up a competing קנאת סופרים due to קנאת סופרים
- g Caveat (to אריה דר" s ruling): he allows traveling spice sellers to come from another town
 - i Reason: Jewish women should always have perfumes available
 - ii *Limitation*: only as traveling salesmen, not to set up shop
 - 1 *However*: if a scholar, he may set up shop, keep him from going door-to-door (undignified/time management) *Stories*:
 - i *Permitted a student to set up shop (as above)*
 - ii *רבינא*. allowed basket sellers from out of the country to come in and sell
 - ו *Limitation*: only on market day (both sellers and buyers are from many places), and only to sell in שוק
 - iii איז wool sellers came to נום נהרא and the locals tried to prevent them; he held up their protest
 - 1 *Response*: they had a debt to collect there
 - 2 Answer: they may stay and do business enough for daily food until they collect their debt
 - iv אדא בר אהבה was sent to check out ר' דימי, to see if he merited "special treatment" as ת"ח, to see if he merited "special treatment" as ח
- : building a wall next to another's wall –leave איז between them; must be ד"א above, below or away from windows
- a Explanation (רבא): if one's wall fell, he may not rebuild it closer must be ד"א away
 - i *Reason*: trampling in between helps solidify both walls
 - Limitation (רב): only applies to garden wall; but כותל חצר may be adjacent
 - i Dissent (ר׳ אושעיא): all walls require ד״א separation
 - ii Resolution: in an old city, no need for separation (earth already strong); in new city, all walls require "
 - Challenge: 2nd clause (windows) explained as preventing היזק ראיה or blocking light but not for trampling
 - i Defense: new wall is perpendicular to windowed wall width of the window
 - 1 *Challenge*: then he'll look in
 - 2 Answer: if wall is sloped (ד"א mentioned is if there are two walls, one on each side of the window)
 - d *Challenge*: wall must be separated from spout by איד to leave room for ladder (but not for trampling)
 - i Answer: it is a sloped roof and they walk (trample) below
- III משנה הו a ladder (of one) must be placed at least א"ד from a dove-cote (of another) to prevent a predator from killing birds a And: one's wall must be at least א"ד from a spout (of another) to leave room for a ladder
 - b Suggestion: our משנה is contra יוסי, who allows you to act in your own territory as you wish (cistern/tree)
 - i *Rejection: "*¬ agrees if it is "your arrows" and here, the predator may jump in as you place the wall
 - 1 *Note*: this implies that גרמא בנזקין is forbidden (and the other can prevent him, even if there is no liability)
 - 2 *Story*: bloodletters sat under יוסף's trees; attracting birds (to blood) who then ate his fruit (גרמא) he wanted them moved away, relying on ruling that גרמא בנזקין אסור and their presence there cannot be considered חזקה
 - 3 *Note*: this ruling is only re: noxious smells (answer: to יוסף, who was fastidious, the אומן is like a בית הכסא)

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