22.6.2
93b (משנה ב') → 95a (מתחילה דמי)

I משנה ב': percentage of acceptable dross in purchase
   a *Grain*: ¼ קב of "dross" to 1 סאה (1/24)
      i ר' קטינא: he accepts ¼ קב of beans (not dirt)
         1 *Challenge*: ruling of רבה that if someone takes a rock from another's granary – must pay him back with wheat
         2 *Answer*: 1 pebble is acceptable (→ he caused that loss in granary), but 1/24 – only if it is beans
            (a) *Challenge*: ברייתא sets terms: wheat – ¼ קטנית per סאה; barley – ¼ straw per סאה; lentils – ¼ dirt per סאה
                (i) *Assumption*: "dirt" holds for wheat and barley as well
                (ii) *Rejection*: "dirt" only applies to lentils since they are uprooted (not cut, as grain is)
            (b) *Conclusion*: wheat and barley do *not* allow for dirt as "dross"
                (i) *Rejection*: perhaps this was only needed to teach that lentils only have up to ¼ קב of dirt allowable
      ii ר' הונא: if he sifts (and finds more than ¼) – he gets entire value back
         1 *Some say*: דינא – since he forgoes the ¼ due to טירחא, now that he had to trouble himself, he isn't מוחל
         2 *Others say*: קנסא – since that much dross is unlikely, he must've mixed it in deliberately and loses all
            (a) *Challenge (to* דינא): ruling re: כלאים that if a סאה has ¼ קב of another type – must diminish (but not all of it)
                (i) *Assumption*: ¼ קב in re: כלאים ::more than ¼ קב in re: commerce
                    1. *If so*: he doesn't pay back all – just up to ¼
                    2. *Rejection*: ¼ in re:כלאים::1/4 in re: commerce; we only force him to diminish due to חומרא of כלאים
                        a. *Question*: if so, why does ר' יוסי obligate him to rid all of the כלאים
                        b. *Answer*: in that case, it appears like he is sustaining כלאים
            (b) *Challenge (to* קנסא): if 2 were מפקיד money with a third; one 100 the other 200 and each claims 200
                (i) *Ruling*: return 100 to each and third 100 "sits" → we are not קונס to lose all
                    1. *Answer*: in that case, each certainly owns 100; here, he may have deliberately mixed the whole
                    2. *Challenge*: ר' יוסי's dissent (ad loc.), all 300 "sits" –
                        a. *Answer*: in that case, there is certainly a liar; here, he may not have mixed it up
            (c) *support (to* ר' הונא); a שטר with רבית – may not collect even the קרן (ר"מ) → we are קונס the whole amount
                (i) *block*: in that case, he violated לא תשימון עליו נשך at time of writing שטר; here, perhaps he didn't mix
                (ii) *Challenge (to* קנסא): סיפא – חכמים allow collection of קרן
                    1. *Answer*: קרן is certainly of היתר; here, perhaps he mixed the entire batch
            (d) *Support (to* ר' הונא): from later ברייתא (next פרק) – if he sells land "approximately" but undersells by more than the acceptable differential (1/24) – must return all of it
                (i) *Block*: in that case, he said "more or less" but once we have more than ¼ קב per כור – that's 9 קבין and is a significant plot; here, the רובע+ is still relatively insignificant
            (e) *Support (to* ר' הונא): rule of אונאה – if there is exactly 1/6, the מאנה must return the 1/6 (i.e. all)
                (i) *Block*: in that case, he expected exact correlation between payment and goods; but less than 1/6 isn't recognized; here, he assumes a loss of about ¼ קב per סאה
            (f) *Support*: if someone pays to plant a field, he accepts up to 10% of loss (trees that won't grow)
                (i) *If*: the loss was greater, he gets entire amount back → return all (כר' הונא)
                (ii) *Block*: as per ר' הונא בריה דר"י – when someone has to replant in such a case, it is as if they are starting from the beginning

   b *Figs*: 10 wormy figs per 100
   c *Wine*: 10 bad barrels per 100
   d *Wine jugs in* שרון: 10 bad jugs per 100