

Bava Basra - Simanim

Daf 78 – דף עח

פרק ה – המוכר את הספינה

1. If a donkey's sale includes its כלים

The next Mishnah states: המוכר את החמור לא מכר כליו – *one who sells a donkey did not* automatically *sell its gear*. Nachum Hamadi said he <u>did</u> sell its gear. Rebbe Yehudah says that sometimes it is sold, and sometimes not: היה חמור לפניו וכליו עליו - *if a donkey was before him, with its gear on it,* and the buyer said, היה חמור לפניו וכליו עליו – *"Sell me this donkey of yours,"* the gear is sold ("this" donkey means "as it is"). If he said, היה חמור – "If *it is your donkey,* sell it to me," the gear is not sold with it, as the Gemara will explain. Ulla says the *machlokes* Tannaim concerns the donkey's sack, saddlebag, and sidesaddle (used by women riders), which are accessories for the donkey's burden (since women sit on the side and are carried like other cargo). The Tanna Kamma holds: סתם חמור לרכוב קאי – *an ordinary donkey is used for* bearing *a burden*, so such gear is included. But all agree that the saddle, blanket, and other accessories used for both riding and cargo <u>are</u> included.

2. A cow and its offspring vs. a donkey and its offspring

The next Mishnah states: המוכר את החמור מכר את החמור מלה המור מלה את הפוא – One who sells a donkey automatically sold its offspring, מכר את הפרה לא מכר את בנה – but one who sells a cow did not automatically sell its offspring. The Gemara asks that if he said, "I am selling you it and its offspring," the child would be sold in both cases, and if he did not mention the child, it should not be sold in either case!? Rav Pappa explains that the case is where he said: חמור מניקה ופרה מניקה אני מוכר לך am selling you a nursing cow," or "a nursing donkey." Therefore, regarding a cow, הוא היכא למימר לחלבה בעי לה it is possible that he needs it for its milk, so specifying a "nursing" cow does not necessarily indicate a request for the calf. But regarding a donkey, whose milk is forbidden to consume, why would he specify a "nursing" donkey? This proves he meant to purchase its offspring as well.

בואו חשבון, בואו ונחשב חשבונו של עולם .3

Rebbe Yochanan darshened a series of pesukim beginning with "על כן יאמרו המושלים "ר regarding this the poets would say, אלו המושלים ביצרם "ר these are those who rule over their desires, בואו חשבון "בואו חשבון" – "Come to Cheshbon" means: בואו ונחשב חשבונו של עולם – come, let us make an accounting of this world, הפסד השכר עבירה כנגד שכרה שפואות "weighing a mitzvah's loss (i.e., cost) against its gain (i.e., reward), ושכר עבירה כנגד שכרה במחל a sin's gain against its loss. "חבנה ותכונן" – "Let it be built and established" teaches that if you do so, חבנה בעולם הזה – you will be built up in this world, ותכונן לעולם הבא – if a person makes himself like this [donkey] השם השבין – "The city of Sichon" teaches: שמהלך אחר סיחה נאה (the basis of the word "חיס" for foal, as explained above), then the passuk says: "כי אש יצאה מחשבון וגו" – for a fire has come out from Cheshbon, etc., teaching: חבא שמחשבין – and consume those who do not make an accounting. The derashos continue onto the next Daf.

Siman - A child going "Uch"

When the boy whose father bought him a nursing donkey rudely said "Uch" because the sack was not included in the sale and was not appeased by the fact that the donkey's baby was included, his father told him he should make a cheshbon hanefesh weighing שכר עבירה כנגד הפסדה.

The Zichru Maseches Bava Basra Program

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Child saying "uch"



When the boy whose father **bought him a donkey** rudely said "Uch" because **the sack was not included in the sale**, and was not appeased by the fact that **the donkey's baby was included**, his father told him he should **make a** *cheshbon hanefesh* **weighing** שבר.

Sthings to remember

- If a donkey's sale includes its בלים
- 2. A cow and its offspring vs. a donkey and its offspring
- בואו חשבון, בואו ונחשב חשבונו של עולם



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