

מִצְוֹת
לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
#250

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Behar: (ויקרא כה:ד)

וְכִי תִמְכְּרוּ מִמְכַר לְעַמִּיתְךָ
אוֹ קָנָה מִיַּד עַמִּיתְךָ אֶל
תּוֹנוֹ אִישׁ אֶת אַחִיו

Today's *mitzvah* is the same as yesterday's, that we aren't allowed to cheat people when we sell them things or buy things. For example, we are not allowed to sell something for much more money than it's really worth, or pay too little money for something worth much more.



The details of this mitzvah are explained in Mishnayos & Gemara:
Mesechta Bava Metziah perek Daled

Rambam: Hilchos Mechirah

PEREK YUD

In this *perek* we learn what happens if a person is FORCED to sell something. Whether it's because someone yelled at him, or because someone told him he would steal it otherwise, in many cases it would not be considered selling according to the Torah!

PEREK YUD-ALEF

We learn the *halachos* about selling things with conditions. For example, if someone said he will sell his house to his neighbor if he finds a new house in Yerushalayim before the summer. If the person finds a beautiful house in Yerushalayim, does his old house belong to his neighbor? The Rambam tells us that it only does if the neighbor FIRST made a *kinyan* on the old house, to show that they both really meant the deal! (If he makes the *kinyan* afterwards, it doesn't count.)

PEREK YUD-BEIS

Now we start to learn the *halachos* of today's *mitzvah* — not to cheat each other in business. It is counted as cheating if the price is 1/6th higher or lower than what it should be. (If it's less than that, it isn't cheating, because that doesn't bother most people.) But if you sell your bike for \$100 when it's really only worth \$60, that's called cheating according to the Torah, and the person who bought it can ask for his money back!