מה דרכו של אדם להוציא פחות שבכלים –

What is the custom of a person; to bring out the least of his utensils

OVERVIEW

עולא stated that עולא מדאורייתא מבול במח can collect only from זיבורית. We derive this from the זיבורית. Which states; בחוץ תעמוד והאיש אשר את נושה בו יוציא אליך את העבוט wishes to collect from the החוצה collateral for his loan, he must wait outside till the לוה brings out the משכון to him. This indicates that it is dependent on the לוה as to what type of משכון to give for the לוה The assumption is that the לוה will chose the least valuable of his possessions; the זיבורית.

anticipates and resolves an apparent difficulty.

ציפו לגב דשליח בית דין היה מוציא לא היה מוציאו⁵ אלא מה שהלוה נותן לו:
Even though it was the agent of בי"ד that extracted the collateral⁴ (not the מלוה one might therefore assume that the שליח בי"ד could take whatever he saw fit.⁵
Nevertheless the שליח בי"ד would not take from the לוה as he pleased,⁶ but rather he would take only what the לוה gives him.⁷ We therefore assume that the שליח בי"ד will give the שליח בי"ד.

SUMMARY

A שליח בי"ד can take only the משכון that the לוה offers.

THINKING IT OVER

In the question⁸, why did תוספות assume that the שליה בי"ד is more empowered than the מלוה, and may take (forcibly) what he pleases, from the לוה?

² See סוכ"ד אות כ' who explains how we derive the rules of payment from the rules of a משכון.

 $^{^{1}}$ דברים [תצא] כד, יא.

³ Others are גורס 'מוציא' instead of 'מוציאו'.

 $^{^4}$ See מלוה that the משכון is not permitted to take (forcibly) משכון from the משכון unless authorized by בי"ד.

⁵ See 'Thinking it over'

⁶ See footnote # 4; even the שליח בי"ד was prohibited from entering the house of the לוה (according to one מ"ד). See פורת יוסף.

 $^{^{7}}$ The שליח שלים was to enforce that the משכון decide which type of משכון. However it was up to the לוה to decide which type of will be offered.

⁸ See footnote # 5.