

יבום may not be performed until ninety days after the husband's death (to ensure that the woman is not pregnant). A woman who remarries after being widowed or divorced must wait ninety days after the death of the husband, or from the day the גט was given to get remarried (in case that she is pregnant to determine who is the father). Even if the husband is overseas, in jail, or very old, there still must be a ninety day waiting period until marriage.

One may go to a fair and purchase livestock, houses, or עבדים from שפחות עכו"ם provided they are being purchased from a private individual and not from a dealer, because when purchased from a dealer, the taxes go to their עבודה זרה.

Although a כהן may not enter a בית הפרס (a field that once had a קבר that was subsequently plowed over) or חוץ לארץ (חוץ לארץ; because there is a גזירה that טמא ארץ העמים is טמא) he may do so to get married or to learn תורה (even if he can find who to learn with in ארץ ישראל but he feels he will be more successful in his תורה in ארץ העמים).

Objects belonging to an אינו יהודי acquire their space (regarding תחום שבת) as a גזירה אטו objects belonging to a ישראל. If an אינו יהודי brings his object out of the תחום into a city, the object may be used in the entire city (provided the city is surrounded by מחיצות).

If there is a body of water between two cities, each in a separate תחום, the water is אסור to residents of both cities as the water in each תחום acquired it's מקום before שבת, and the water has since then moved between the two areas thereby making it אסור for each side to take (as the water they take may very well be from outside the תחום). This may be remedied by building a מחיצה to separate the two areas, and the מחיצה need only be a טפח in the water, as the משנה ברורה notes that we are lenient regarding water, as there is such a great need.