

During a שמיטה year, one may eat dates until פורים (at which point ביעור must be done), olives until שבועות, grapes until פסח of the year following שמיטה, and figs until חנוכה.

ביכורים are only brought from the שבעת המינים. Dates that grow in the mountain (which are inferior to figs that grow in the valley) and not from grain grown in the valley.

Roasted meat may only be eaten in a place where the מנהג is to eat roasted meat (with the exception of lamb, as roasted lamb may never be eaten by the סדר), as we are worried that a person might say “this is the meat of the פסח קרבן”, as it appears he is being מקדש the meat, and thereby eating בשר קדשים outside the walls of ירושלים.

Some places are נוהג to light candles ליל יום כיפורים and some are not. A person should do like the מנהג המקום. If ליל יום כיפור falls out on Friday night, then according to everyone a candle must be lit. In either case, candles are lit in ובתי מדרשות.

Regarding המקום מנהג, רב משה writes in אגרות משה that today when big cities have people that have come from many different places, and there is usually more than one בית דין in a city (in Europe there was usually community מנהגים, and one בית דין in each city, and to go against an established מנהג was לא תתגודדו), there is no המקום מנהג, and each person should go according to his family מנהג.

