



Sahih Bukhari English

The Most Authenticated Book of Hadith

Muhammad Ibn Ismail al-Bukhari popularly known as Imam Bukhari, (810-870AD), was a Sunni Islamic scholar. He authored the Hadith collection named *Sahih Bukhari*, a collection which Sunni Muslims regard as the most authentic of all Hadith compilations. Bukhari wrote three works discussing narrators of Hadith with respect to their ability in conveying their material: the "brief compendium of Hadith narrators," "the medium compendium" and the "large compendium". The large compendium is published and well-identified.

Sales and Trade

Ahadith 191

(2047-2238)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Sale and Purchase issues

And the saying of Allah:

وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا

but Allah hath permitted trade and forbidden usury. (2:275)

إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً حَاضِرَةً تُدِيرُونَهَا بَيْنَكُمْ

but if it be a transaction which ye carry out on the spot among yourselves,
(2:282)

Allah says:

فَإِذَا فُضِّيتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ ... وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ

And when the Prayer is finished, then may ye disperse through the land, and seek of the Bounty of Allah:

and celebrate the Praises of Allah often : that ye may prosper.

But when they see some bargain or some amusement, they disperse headlong to it, and leave thee standing.

Say: "The (blessing) from the Presence of Allah is better than any amusement

or bargain!

And Allah is the Best to provide (for all needs)." (62:10,11)

And Allah said:

لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُم بَيْنَكُم بِالْبَاطِلِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْكُمْ

eat not up your property among yourselves in vanities:

but let there be amongst you traffic and trade by mutual goodwill: (4:29)

Ahadith related to these sayings of Allah Almighty

Hadith # 2047

Narrated Abu Huraira:

You people say that Abu Huraira tells many narrations from Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and you also wonder why the emigrants and Ansar do not narrate from Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as Abu Huraira does.

My emigrant brothers were busy in the market while I used to stick to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) content with what fills my stomach; so I used to be present when they were absent and I used to remember when they used to forget, and my Ansari brothers used to be busy with their properties and I was one poor men of Suffa.

I used to remember the narrations when they used to forget. No doubt, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) once said,

"Whoever spreads his garment till I have finished my present speech and then gathers it to himself, will remember whatever I will say."

So, I spread my colored garment which I was wearing till Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had finished his saying, and then I gathered it to my chest. So, I did not forget any of that narrations.

Hadith # 2048

Narrated Ibrahim bin Sa`d from his father from his grandfather:

`Abdur Rahman bin `Auf said, "When we came to Medina as emigrants, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) established a bond of brotherhood between me and Sa`d bin Ar-Rabi`. Sa`d bin Ar-Rabi` said (to me), 'I am the richest among the Ansar, so I will give you half of my wealth and you may look at my two wives and whichever of the two you may choose I will divorce her, and when she has completed the prescribed period (before marriage) you may marry her.'

`Abdur-Rahman replied, "I am not in need of all that. Is there any marketplace where trade is practiced?" He replied, "The market of Qainuqa."`

Abdur- Rahman went to that market the following day and brought some dried buttermilk (yogurt) and butter, and then he continued going there regularly. Few days later, `Abdur-Rahman came having traces of yellow (scent) on his body. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) asked him whether he had got married. He replied in the affirmative.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Whom have you married?' He replied, 'A woman from the Ansar.'

Then the Prophet (ﷺ) asked, 'How much did you pay her?' He replied, '(I gave her) a gold piece equal in weigh to a date stone (or a date stone of gold)!

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Give a Walima (wedding banquet) even if with one sheep . ' "

Hadith # 2049

Narrated Anas:

When `Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf came to Medina, the Prophet (ﷺ) established a bond of brotherhood between him and Sa`d bin Ar-Rabi al-Ansari. Sa`d was a rich man, so he said to `Abdur-Rahman, "I will give you half of my property and will help you marry." `Abdur-Rahman said (to him), "May Allah bless you in your family and property. Show me the market." So `Abdur-Rahman did not return from the market) till he gained some dried buttermilk (yogurt) and butter (through trading). He brought that to his house-hold. We stayed for sometime (or as long as Allah wished), and then `Abdur-Rahman came, scented with yellowish perfume.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to him) "What is this?" He replied, "I got married to an Ansari woman." The Prophet (ﷺ) asked, "What did you pay her?" He replied, "A gold stone or gold equal to the weight of a date stone." The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to him), "Give a wedding banquet even if with one sheep."

Hadith # 2050

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

`Ukaz, Majanna and Dhul-Majaz were marketplaces in the Pre-Islamic period of ignorance. When Islam came, Muslims felt that marketing there might be a sin. So, the Divine Inspiration came:

لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ ۚ

"There is no harm for you to seek the bounty of your Lord (in Hajj)." (2.198)

Ibn `Abbas recited the Verse in this way.

Legal, illegal, and doubtful things

Hadith # 2051

Legal, illegal, and doubtful things

The Prophet (ﷺ) said

"Both legal and illegal things are obvious, and in between them are (suspicious) doubtful matters.

So whoever forsakes those doubtful things lest he may commit a sin, will definitely avoid what is clearly illegal; and whoever indulges in these (suspicious) doubtful things bravely, is likely to commit what is clearly illegal.

Sins are Allah's Hima (i.e. private pasture) and whoever pastures (his sheep) near it, is likely to get in it at any moment."

Explanation of doubtful (unclear) things

Hadith # 2052

Narrated `Abdullah bin Abu Mulaika:

`Uqba bin Al-Harith said that a black woman came and claimed that she had suckled both of them (i.e. `Uqba and his wife).

So, he mentioned that to the Prophet (ﷺ) who turned his face from him and smiled and said, "How (can you keep your wife), and it was said (that both of you were suckled by the same woman)?"

His wife was the daughter of Abu Ihab-al-Tamimi.

Hadith # 2053

Narrated Aisha:

`Utba bin Abu Waqqas took a firm promise from his brother Sa`d bin Abu Waqqas to take the son of the slave-girl of Zam`a into his custody as he was his (i.e. `Utba's) son. In the year of the Conquest (of Mecca) Sa`d bin Abu Waqqas took him, and said that he was his brother's son, and his brother took a promise from him to that effect. 'Abu bin Zam`a got up and said, "He is my brother and the son of the slave-girl of my father and was born on my father's bed."

Then they both went to the Prophet (ﷺ) Sa`d said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! He is the son of my brother and he has taken a promise from me that I will take him." 'Abu bin Zam`a said, (He is my brother and the son of my father's slave-girl and was born on my father's bed." Allah's Messenger said, "The boy is for you. O 'Abu bin Zam`a."

Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The son is for the bed (i.e. the man on whose bed he

was born) and stones (disappointment and deprivation) for the one who has done illegal sexual intercourse."

The Prophet (ﷺ) told his wife Sauda bint Zam`a to screen herself from that boy as he noticed a similarity between the boy and `Utba. So, the boy did not see her till he died.

Hadith # 2054

Narrated `Adi bin Hatim:

I asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) about Al Mirad (i.e. a sharp-edged piece of wood or a piece of wood provided with a piece of iron used for hunting).

He replied, "If the game is hit by its sharp edge, eat it, and if it is hit by its broad side, do not eat it, for it has been beaten to death."

I asked, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I release my dog by the name of Allah and find with it at the game, another dog on which I have not mentioned the name of Allah, and I do not know which one of them caught the game."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to him), 'Don't eat it as you have mentioned the name of Allah on your dog and not on the other dog.'

What doubtful things should be avoided?

Hadith # 2055

Narrated Anas:

The Prophet (ﷺ) passed by a fallen date and said, "Were it not for my doubt that this might have been given in charity, I would have eaten it."

And narrated Abu Huraira the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I found a datefruit fallen on my bed."

Whoever does not consider dark suggestions

Hadith # 2056

Narrated `Abbas bin Tamim:

His uncle said: "The Prophet (ﷺ) was asked: If a person feels something during his prayer; should one interrupt his prayer?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: No! You should not give it up unless you hear a sound or smell something."

Narrated Ibn Abi Hafsa: Az-Zuhri said,

"There is no need of repeating ablution unless you detect a smell or hear a sound."

Hadith # 2057

Narrated `Aisha:

Some people said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Meat is brought to us by some people and we are not sure whether the name of Allah has been mentioned on it or not (at the time of slaughtering the animals)."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to them), "Mention the name of Allah and eat it."

**"And when they see some merchandise they
disperse headlong to it ..."**

Hadith # 2058

While we were offering the prayer with the Prophet (ﷺ) a caravan carrying food came from Sham. The people looked towards the caravan (and went to it) and only twelve persons remained with the Prophet. So, the Divine Inspiration came;

وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا انفَضُّوا إِلَيْهَا

"But when they see some bargain or some amusement, they disperse headlong to it." (62.11)

One who does not care from where he earns

Hadith # 2059

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"A time will come when one will not care how one gains one's money, legally or illegally."

Trade of cloth and other things

And the saying of Allah:

رجال لا تلهيهم تجارة ولا بيع عن ذكر الله

**By men whom neither traffic nor merchandise can divert from the
Remembrance of Allah, (24:37)**

Qatadah said that there were some people who used to buy and sell and trade, but if any of the rights of Allah came to the fore, their trading and buying and selling could not keep them from the remembrance of Allah, until they Do not pay Allah's right. (They did not relax).

Hadith # 2060, 2061

Narrated Abu Al-Minhal:

I used to practice money exchange, and I asked Zaid bin 'Arqam about it, and he narrated what the Prophet said in the following:

Abu Al-Minhal said, "I asked Al-Bara' bin `Azib and Zaid bin Arqam about practicing money exchange.

They replied, "We were traders in the time of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and I asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) about money exchange.

He replied, 'If it is from hand to hand, there is no harm in it; otherwise it is not permissible."

Going out for Trading

And the saying of Allah:

فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ

then may ye disperse through the land, and seek of the Bounty of Allah:
(62:10)

Hadith # 2062

Narrated 'Ubaid bin `Umair:

Abu Musa asked `Umar to admit him but he was not admitted as `Umar was busy, so Abu Musa went back. When `Umar finished his job he said, "Didn't I hear the voice of `Abdullah bin Qais? Let him come in." `Umar was told that he had left. So, he sent for him and on his arrival, he (Abu Musa) said, "We were ordered to do so (i.e. to leave if not admitted after asking permission thrice). `Umar told him, "Bring witness in proof of your statement."

Abu Musa went to the Ansar's meeting places and asked them. They said, "None amongst us will give this witness except the youngest of us, Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri. Abu Musa then took Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (to `Umar) and `Umar said, surprisingly, "Has this order of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) been hidden from me?" Then he added, "I used to be busy trading in markets."

Trading in sea

And Matar Waraq said that there is nothing wrong with it and it is mentioned in the Holy Quran, but it is true. After that he recited this verse of Surat -Nahl

وَتَرَى الْفُلَکَ مَوَاجِرَ فِیْهِ وَلِتَبْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِہٗۚ

and thou seest the ships therein that plough the waves, that ye may seek
(thus) of the bounty of Allah (16:14)

Hadith # 2063

Abu Hurairah (ra) said,

"Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) mentioned a person from Bani Israel who travelled by sea and carried out his needs." Then he narrated the whole story.

(See Hadith no. 2291)

"When they see some merchandise or some
amusement..."

The saying of Allah:

رَجَالٌ لَا تُلْهِیْهِمْ تِجَارَةٌ وَلَا بَیْعٌ عَنْ ذِکْرِ اللّٰهِ

By men whom neither traffic nor merchandise can divert from the
Remembrance of Allah, (24:37)

Hadith # 2064

Narrated Jabir:

A caravan arrived (at Medina) while we were offering the Jumua prayer with the Prophet. The people left out for the caravan, with the exception of twelve persons. Then this Verse was revealed:

وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا انفَضُّوا إِلَيْهَا

But when they see some bargain or some amusement, they disperse headlong
to it, (62:11)

"Spend of the good things which you have earned "

Allah's Statement:

انْفِقُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ

give of the good things which ye have (honorably) earned, (2:267)

Hadith # 2065

Narrated `Aisha:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"If a woman gives in charity from her house meals without wasting (i.e. being extravagant), she will get the reward for her giving, and her husband will also get the reward for his earning and the storekeeper will also get a similar reward. The acquisition of the reward of none of them will reduce the reward of the others."

Hadith # 2066

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"If a woman gives something (i.e. in charity) from her husband's earnings without his permission, she will get half his reward."

Whoever liked to expand in his sustenance

Hadith # 2067

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying,

"whoever desires an expansion in his sustenance and age, should keep good relations with his Kith and kin."

The Prophet purchased (food grains) on credit

Hadith # 2068

Narrated `Aisha:

The Prophet (ﷺ) purchased food grains from a Jew on credit and mortgaged his iron armor to him.

Hadith # 2069

Narrated Qatada:

Anas went to the Prophet (ﷺ) with barley bread having some dissolved fat on it. The Prophet (ﷺ) had mortgaged his armor to a Jew in Medina and took from him some

barley for his family. Anas heard him saying,

"The household of Muhammad did not possess even a single Sa of wheat or food grains for the evening meal, although he has nine wives to look after."

The earnings of a person and his manual labor

Hadith # 2070

Narrated `Aisha:

When Abu Bakr As-Siddiq was chosen Caliph, he said,

"My people know that my profession was not incapable of providing substance to my family. And as I will be busy serving the Muslim nation, my family will eat from the National Treasury of Muslims, and I will practice the profession of serving the Muslims."

Hadith # 2071

Narrated Aisha:

The companions of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to practice manual labor, so their sweat used to smell, and they were advised to take a bath.

Hadith # 2072

Narrated Al-Miqdam:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"Nobody has ever eaten a better meal than that which one has earned by working with one's own hands. The Prophet (ﷺ) of Allah, David used to eat from the earnings of his manual labor."

Hadith # 2073

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) David used not to eat except from the earnings of his manual labor."

Hadith # 2074

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"No doubt, it is better for any one of you to cut a bundle of wood and carry it over his

back rather than to ask someone who may or may not give him."

Hadith # 2075

Narrated Az-Zubair bin Al-Awwam:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"One would rather take a rope and cut wood and carry it than ask others)."

One should be lenient and generous in bargaining

Hadith # 2076

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"May Allah's mercy be on him who is lenient in his buying, selling, and in demanding back his money."

Whoever gave time to a rich person to pay at his convenience

Hadith # 2077

Narrated Hudhaifa:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"Before your time the angels received the soul of a man and asked him, 'Did you do any good deeds (in your life)?' He replied, 'I used to order my employees to grant time to the rich person to pay his debts at his convenience.' So Allah said to the angels; "Excuse him."

Rabi said that (the dead man said), 'I used to be easy to the rich and grant time to the poor.' Or,

in another narration, 'grant time to the well-off and forgive the needy,' or,

'accept from the well-off and forgive the needy.'

A person in hard circumstances to pay debt (when able to repay)

Hadith # 2078

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"There was a merchant who used to lend the people, and whenever his debtor was in straitened circumstances, he would say to his employees, 'Forgive him so that Allah may forgive us.' So, Allah forgave him."

To explain the good and bad points of the transaction

Hadith # 2079

Narrated Hakim bin Hizam:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"The seller and the buyer have the right to keep or return goods as long as they have not parted or till they part; and if both the parties spoke the truth and described the defects and qualities (of the goods), then they would be blessed in their transaction, and if they told lies or hid something, then the blessings of their transaction would be lost."

Selling of mixed dates

Hadith # 2080

Narrated Abu Sa'id:

We used to be given mixed dates (from the booty) and used to sell (barter) two Sas of those dates) for one Sa (of good dates).

The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to us), "No (bartering of) two Sas for one Sa nor two Dirhams for one Dirham is permissible", (as that is a kind of usury).

What is said about the meat seller and the butcher

Hadith # 2081

Narrated Abu Mas'ud:

An Ansari man, called Abu Shu'aib, came and told his butcher slave, "Prepare meals sufficient for five persons, for I want to invite the Prophet (ﷺ) along with four other persons as I saw signs of hunger on his face."

Abu Shu'aib invited them and another person came along with them.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to Abu Shu'aib), This man followed us, so if you allow him, he will join us, and if you want him to return, he will go back."

Abu Shu'aib said, "No, I have allowed him (i.e. he, too, is welcomed to the meal).

The loss (of blessings) if one tells lies or hides the facts in a deal

Hadith # 2082

Narrated Hakim bin Hizam:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The buyer and the seller have the option to cancel or to confirm the deal, as long as they have not parted or till they part, and if they spoke the truth and told each other the defects of the things, then blessings would be in their deal, and if they hid something and told lies, the blessing of the deal would be lost."

The command of Allah:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا الرِّبَا أَضْعَافًا مُضَاعَفَةً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

O ye who believe! devour not usury, doubled and multiplied;
but fear Allah; that ye may (really) prosper. (3:120)

Hadith # 2083

Narrated Abu Hurairah (ra):

The Prophet (ﷺ) said

"Certainly a time will come when people will not bother to know from where they earned the money, by lawful means or unlawful means."

The sin of Riba, its witness and its writer

Hadith # 2084

Narrated Aisha:

When the last Verses of Surat al- Baqara were revealed, the Prophet (ﷺ) recited them in the mosque and proclaimed the trade of alcohol as illegal.

الَّذِينَ يَأْكُلُونَ الرِّبَا ... هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

Those who devour usury will not stand except as stands one whom the Evil One by his touch hath driven to madness. That is because they say:

"Trade is like usury," but Allah hath permitted trade and forbidden usury.

Those who, after receiving direction from their Lord, desist, shall be pardoned for the past; their case is for Allah (to judge);

but those who repeat (the offence) are companions of the fire:

they will abide therein (for ever). (2:275)

Hadith # 2085

Narrated Samura bin Jundab:

The Prophet (ﷺ), said (ﷺ)

"This night I dreamt that two men came and took me to a Holy land whence we proceeded on till we reached a river of blood, where a man was standing, and on its bank was standing another man with stones in his hands. The man in the middle of the river tried to come out, but the other threw a stone in his mouth and forced him to go back to his original place. So, whenever he tried to come out, the other man would throw a stone in his mouth and force him to go back to his former place.

I asked, 'Who is this?' I was told, 'The person in the river was a Riba-eater.'

The Riba-giver

Allah said:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ... ثُمَّ تُوَفَّى كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ

O ye who believe!

fear Allah, and give up what remains of your demand for usury, if ye are indeed believers.

If ye do it not, take notice of war from Allah and His Messenger:

but if ye turn back, ye shall have your capital sums;

deal not unjustly, and ye shall not be dealt with unjustly.

If the debtor is in a difficulty, grant him time till it is easy for him to repay.

But if ye remit it by way of charity, that is best for you if ye only knew.

And fear the day when ye shall be brought back to Allah.

Then shall every soul be paid what it earned, and none shall be dealt with unjustly. (2:278-281)

Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said that this is the last verse that was revealed to the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Hadith # 2086

Narrated `Aun bin Abu Juhaifa:

My father bought a slave who practiced the profession of cupping. (My father broke the slave's instruments of cupping). I asked my father why he had done so. He replied,

"The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the acceptance of the price of a dog or blood, and also forbade the profession of tattooing, getting tattooed and receiving or giving Riba, (usury), and cursed the picture-makers."

"Allah will destroy Riba and will give increase for Sadaqat"

الرِّبَا وَيُزِيهِ الصَّدَقَاتِ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ كَفَّارٍ أَثِيمٍ

but will give increase for deeds of charity: for He loveth not creatures ungrateful and wicked. (:276)

Hadith # 2087

Narrated Abu Huraira:

I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying,

"The swearing (by the seller) may persuade the buyer to purchase the goods but that will be deprived of Allah's blessing."

Giving oaths (swearing) while selling

Hadith # 2088

Narrated `Abdullah bin Abu `Aufa:

A man displayed some goods in the market and swore by Allah that he had been offered so much for that, that which was not offered, and he said so, so as to cheat a Muslim. On that occasion the following Verse was revealed:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا أُولَٰئِكَ لَا خَلْقَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ

"Verily! Those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allah's covenant and their oaths, They shall have no portion in the Hereafter ..etc.' (3.77)

What is said about the goldsmiths

Hadith # 2089

Narrated `Ali:

I got an old she-camel as my share from the booty, and the Prophet (ﷺ) had given me another from Al- Khumus. And when I intended to marry Fatima (daughter of the Prophet),

I arranged that a goldsmith from the tribe of Bani Qainuqa' would accompany me in order to bring Idhkhair and then sell it to the goldsmiths and use its price for my marriage banquet.

Hadith # 2090

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Allah made Mecca a sanctuary and it was neither permitted for anyone before, nor will it be permitted for anyone after me (to fight in it). And fighting in it was made legal for me for a few hours of a day only. None is allowed to uproot its thorny shrubs or to cut down its trees or to chase its game or to pick up its Luqata (fallen things) except by a person who would announce it publicly."

`Abbas bin `Abdul-Muttalib requested the Prophet, "Except Al-Idhkhair, for our goldsmiths and for the roofs of our houses."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Except Al-Idhkhair."

`Ikrima said, "Do you know what is meant by chasing its game? It is to drive it out of the shade and sit in its place."

Khalid said, "(`Abbas said: Al-Idhkhair) for our goldsmiths and our graves."

The mentioning of blacksmiths

Hadith # 2091

Narrated Khabbab:

I was a blacksmith in the Pre-Islamic period, and 'Asi bin Wail owed me some money, so I went to him to demand it. He said (to me), "I will not pay you unless you disbelieve Muhammad." I said, "I will not disbelieve till Allah kills you and then you get resurrected."

He said, "Leave me till I die and get resurrected, then I will be given wealth and

children and I will pay you your debt." On that occasion it was revealed to the Prophet:

أَفَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي كَفَرَ بِآيَاتِنَا وَقَالَ لَأُوتِيَنَّ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا - أَطَّلَعَ الْغَيْبَ أَمْ اتَّخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَهْدًا

'Have you seen him who disbelieved in Our signs and says: Surely I will be given wealth and children?

Has he known the unseen, or has he taken a covenant from the Beneficent (Allah)? (19.77-78)

The mentioning of the tailor

Hadith # 2092

Narrated 'Is-haq bin `Abdullah bin Abu Talha:

I heard Anas bin Malik saying, "A tailor invited Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to a meal which he had prepared. " Anas bin Malik said, "I accompanied Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to that meal. He served the Prophet (ﷺ) with bread and soup made with gourd and dried meat. I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) taking the pieces of gourd from the dish."

Anas added, "Since that day I have continued to like gourd."

The weaver

Hadith # 2093

Narrated Abu Hazim:

I heard Sahl bin Sa'd saying,

"A woman brought a Burda (i.e. a square piece of cloth having edging). I asked, 'Do you know what a Burda is?' They replied in the affirmative and said, "It is a cloth sheet with woven margins."

Sahl went on, "She addressed the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, 'I have woven it with my hands for you to wear.' The Prophet (ﷺ) took it as he was in need of it, and came to us wearing it as a waist sheet. One of us said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Give it to me to wear.' The Prophet (ﷺ) agreed to give it to him.

The Prophet (ﷺ) sat with the people for a while and then returned (home), wrapped that waist sheet and sent it to him. The people said to that man, 'You haven't done well by asking him for it when you know that he never turns down anybody's request.'

The man replied, 'By Allah, I have not asked him for it except to use it as my shroud

when I die."

Sahl added; "Later it (i.e. that sheet) was his shroud."

The carpenter

Hadith # 2094

Narrated Abu Hazim:

Some men came to Sahl bin Sa'd to ask him about the pulpit. He replied, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent for a woman (Sahl named her) (this message): 'Order your slave carpenter to make pieces of wood (i.e. a pulpit) for me so that I may sit on it while addressing the people.' So, she ordered him to make it from the tamarisk of the forest. He brought it to her and she sent it to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) .

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ordered it to be placed in the mosque: so, it was put and he sat on it.

Hadith # 2095

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

An Ansari woman said to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Shall I make something for you to sit on, as I have a slave who is a carpenter?"

He replied, "If you wish." So, she got a pulpit made for him. When it was Friday the Prophet (ﷺ) sat on that pulpit.

The date-palm stem near which the Prophet (ﷺ) used to deliver his sermons cried so much so that it was about to burst. The Prophet (ﷺ) came down from the pulpit to the stem and embraced it and it started groaning like a child being persuaded to stop crying and then it stopped crying.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "It has cried because of (missing) what it use to hear of the religions knowledge."

The purchase by the ruler himself

Hadith # 2096

Narrated `Aisha:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) bought food grains from a Jew on credit and mortgaged his armor to him.

The purchase of animals and donkeys

Hadith # 2097

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

I was with the Prophet (ﷺ) in a Ghazwa (Military Expedition) and my camel was slow and exhausted. The Prophet came up to me and said, "O Jabir." I replied, "Yes?" He said, "What is the matter with you?" I replied, "My camel is slow and tired, so I am left behind." So, he got down and poked the camel with his stick and then ordered me to ride. I rode the camel and it became so fast that I had to hold it from going ahead of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) .

He then asked me, have you got married?" I replied in the affirmative. He asked, "A virgin or a matron?" I replied, "I married a matron." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Why have you not married a virgin, so that you may play with her and she may play with you?"

Jabir replied, "I have sisters (young in age) so I liked to marry a matron who could collect them all and comb their hair and look after them."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "You will reach, so when you have arrived (at home), I advise you to associate with your wife (that you may have an intelligent son)."

Then he asked me, "Would you like to sell your camel?" I replied in the affirmative and the Prophet (ﷺ) purchased it for one Uqiya of gold. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) reached before me and I reached in the morning, and when I went to the mosque, I found him at the door of the mosque.

He asked me, "Have you arrived just now?" I replied in the affirmative. He said, "Leave your camel and come into (the mosque) and pray two rak`at." I entered and offered the prayer. He told Bilal to weigh and give me one Uqiya of gold. So Bilal weighed for me fairly and I went away.

The Prophet (ﷺ) sent for me and I thought that he would return to me my camel which I hated more than anything else. But the Prophet (ﷺ) said to me, "Take your camel as well as its price."

The markets of the Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance

Hadith # 2098

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

`Ukaz, Majanna and Dhul-Majaz were markets in the Pre-Islamic period. When the people embraced Islam they considered it a sin to trade there. So, the following Holy Verse came: -- Ibn `Abbas recited it like this.

لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ ۚ

"There is no harm for you to seek the bounty of your Lord (in the seasons of Hajj)." (2.198)

Purchasing of camel suffering from disease

Hadith # 2099

Narrated `Amr:

Here (i.e. in Mecca) there was a man called Nawwas and he had camels suffering from the disease of excessive and unquenchable thirst.

Ibn `Umar went to the partner of Nawwas and bought those camels. The man returned to Nawwas and told him that he had sold those camels. Nawwas asked him, "To whom have you sold them?" He replied, "To such and such Sheikh." Nawwas said, "Woe to you; By Allah, that Sheikh was Ibn `Umar."

Nawwas then went to Ibn `Umar and said to him, "My partner sold you camels suffering from the disease of excessive thirst and he had not known you."

Ibn `Umar told him to take them back. When Nawwas went to take them, Ibn `Umar said to him, "Leave them there as I am happy with the decision of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) that there is no oppression. "

Selling of arms during the period of Al-Fitnah

Hadith # 2100

Narrated Abu Qatada:

We set out with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in the year of Hunain, (the Prophet (ﷺ) gave me an armor). I sold that armor and bought a garden in the region of the tribe of Bani Salama and that was the first property I got after embracing Islam.

The perfume seller and the seller of musk

Hadith # 2101

Narrated Abu Musa:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"The example of a good companion (who sits with you) in comparison with a bad one, is like that of the musk seller and the blacksmith's bellows (or furnace);

from the first you would either buy musk or enjoy its good smell while the bellows would either burn your clothes or your house, or you get a bad nasty smell thereof."

Al-Hajjam (i.e. the one who practises cupping)

Hadith # 2102

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Abu Taiba cupped Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) so he ordered that he be paid one Sa of dates and ordered his masters to reduce his tax (as he was a slave and had to pay a tax to them).

Hadith # 2103

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

Once the Prophet (ﷺ) got his blood out (medically) and paid that person who had done it. If it had been illegal, the Prophet (ﷺ) would not have paid him.

The trade of cloth, wearing of which is undesirable

Hadith # 2104

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Once the Prophet (ﷺ) sent to `Umar a silken two-piece garment, and when he saw `Umar wearing it, he said to him,

"I have not sent it to you to wear. It is worn by him who has no share in the Hereafter, and I have sent it to you so that you could benefit by it (i.e. sell it).

Hadith # 2105

Narrated Aisha:

I bought a cushion with pictures on it. When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saw it, he kept standing at the door and did not enter the house. I noticed the sign of disgust on his face, so I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I repent to Allah and His Apostle. (Please let me know) what sin I have done."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "What about this cushion?" I replied, "I bought it for you to sit and recline on."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "The painters of these pictures will be punished on the Day of Resurrection. It will be said to them, 'Put life in what you have created (i.e.

painted).'

The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "The angels do not enter a house where there are pictures."

The owner of a thing has to suggest a price

Hadith # 2106

Narrated Anas:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"O Bani Najjar! Suggest a price for your garden." Part of it was a ruin and it contained some date palms.

For what period to confirm or cancel the bargain?

Hadith # 2107

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The buyer and the seller have the option to cancel or confirm the bargain before they separate from each other or if the sale is optional."

Nafi` said, "Ibn `Umar used to separate quickly from the seller if he had bought a thing which he liked."

Hadith # 2108

Narrated Hakim bin Hizam":

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The buyer and the seller have the option of canceling or confirming the deal unless they separate."

If the time for option is not fixed, will the deal be legal?

Hadith # 2109

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"The seller and the buyer have the option of canceling or confirming the deal unless they separate, or one of them says to the other, 'Choose.'" Perhaps he said, 'Or if it is

an optional sale.' "

Ibn `Umar, Shuraih, Ash-Shu`bi, Tawus, Ata, and Ibn Abu Mulaika agree upon this judgment.

To cancel or confirm the bargain

Hadith # 2110

Narrated Hakim bin Hizam:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The buyer and the seller have the option of canceling or confirming the bargain unless they separate, and if they spoke the truth and made clear the defects of the goods, then they would be blessed in their bargain, and if they told lies and hid some facts, their bargain would be deprived of Allah's blessings."

Hadith # 2111

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

Both the buyer and the seller have the option of canceling or confirming a bargain unless they separate, or the sale is optional."

The option of cancelling the bargain

Hadith # 2112

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Both the buyer and the seller have the option of canceling or confirming the bargain, as long as they are still together; and unless they separate or one of them gives the other the option of keeping or returning the things and a decision is concluded then, in which case the bargain is considered final.

If they separate after the bargain and none of them has rejected it, then the bargain is rendered final."

If the seller has the option of cancelling the bargain

Hadith # 2113

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"No deal is settled and finalized unless the buyer and the seller separate, except if the deal is optional (whereby the validity of the bargain depends on the stipulations agreed upon).

Hadith # 2114

Narrated Hakim bin Hizam:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"Both the buyer and the seller have the option of canceling or confirming the bargain unless they separate."

The sub-narrator, Hammam said, "I found this in my book: 'Both the buyer and the seller give the option of either confirming or canceling the bargain three times, and if they speak the truth and mention the defects, then their bargain will be blessed, and if they tell lies and conceal the defects, they might gain some financial gain but they will deprive their sale of (Allah's) blessings.'"

To buy a thing and give it as a present

Hadith # 2115

Narrated Ibn 'Umar (ra) :

We were accompanying the Prophet (ﷺ) on a journey and I was riding an unmanageable camel belonging to 'Umar and I could not bring it under my control. So, it used to go ahead of the party and 'Umar would check it and force it to retreat, and again it went ahead and again 'Umar forced it to retreat.

The Prophet (ﷺ) asked 'Umar to sell that camel to him. 'Umar replied, "It is for you O Allah's Messenger!"

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) told 'Umar to sell that camel to him. So, 'Umar sold it to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said to 'Abdullah bin 'Umar "This camel is for you O 'Abdullah (as a present) and you could do with it whatever you like."

Hadith # 2116

Narrated 'Abdullah bin 'Umar:

I bartered my property in Khaibar to 'Uthman (chief of the faithful believers) for his

property in Al-Wadi. When we finished the deal, I left immediately and got out of his house lest he should cancel the deal, for the tradition was that the buyer and the seller had the option of canceling the bargain unless they separated.

When our deal was completed, I came to know that I have been unfair to 'Uthman, for by selling him my land I caused him to be in a land of Thamud, at a distance of three days journey from Al-Madina, while he made me nearer to Al-Madina, at a distance of three days journey from my former land.

What is disliked as regards cheating in business

Hadith # 2117

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

A person came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and told him that he was always betrayed in purchasing.

The Prophet (ﷺ) told him to say at the time of buying, "No cheating."

Hadith # 2118

Narrated `Aisha:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"An army will invade the Ka`ba and when the invaders reach Al-Baida', all the ground will sink and swallow the whole army."

I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! How will they sink into the ground while amongst them will be their markets (the people who worked in business and not invaders) and the people not belonging to them?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "all of those people will sink but they will be resurrected and judged according to their intentions."

Hadith # 2119

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"The congregational prayer of anyone amongst you is more than twenty (five or twenty seven) times in reward than his prayer in the market or in his house, for if he performs ablution completely and then goes to the mosque with the sole intention of performing the prayer, and nothing urges him to proceed to the mosque except the prayer, then, on every step which he takes towards the mosque, he will be raised one degree or one of his sins will be forgiven.

The angels will keep on asking Allah's forgiveness and blessings for everyone of you so long as he keeps sitting at his praying place.

The angels will say, 'O Allah, bless him! O Allah, be merciful to him!' as long as he does not do Hadath or a thing which gives trouble to the other."

The Prophet (ﷺ) further said, "One is regarded in prayer so long as one is waiting for the prayer."

Hadith # 2120

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

While the Prophet (ﷺ) was in the market, somebody, called, "O Abul-Qasim." The Prophet (ﷺ) turned to him. The man said, "I have called to this (i.e. another man)."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Name yourselves by my name but not by my Kunya (name)."

Hadith # 2121

Narrated Anas:

A man at Al-Baqi' called, "O Abul-Qasim!" The Prophet (ﷺ) turned to him and the man said (to the Prophet), "I did not intend to call you."

The prophet said, "Name yourselves by my name but not by my Kunya (name)."

Hadith # 2122

Narrated Abu Huraira Ad-Dausi:

Once the Prophet (ﷺ) went out during the day. Neither did he talk to me nor I to him till he reached the market of Bani Qainuqa and then he sat in the compound of Fatima's house and asked about the small boy (his grandson Al-Hasan) but Fatima kept the boy in for a while. I thought she was either changing his clothes or giving the boy a bath. After a while the boy came out running and the Prophet (ﷺ) embraced and kissed him and then said,

'O Allah! Love him, and love whoever loves him.'

Hadith # 2123, 2124

Narrated Nafi`:

Ibn `Umar told us that the people used to buy food from the caravans in the lifetime of the Prophet. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to forbid them to sell it at the very place where they had purchased it (but they were to wait) till they carried it to the market where foodstuff was sold.

Ibn `Umar said, 'The Prophet (ﷺ) also forbade the reselling of foodstuff by somebody

who had bought it unless he had received it with exact full measure.'

The dislike of raising voices in the market

Hadith # 2125

Narrated Ata bin Yasar:

I met `Abdullah bin `Amr bin Al-`As and asked him, "Tell me about the description of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) which is mentioned in Torah (i.e. Old Testament.)" He replied, 'Yes. By Allah, he is described in Torah with some of the qualities attributed to him in the Qur'an as follows:

"O Prophet!

- We have sent you as a witness (for Allah's True religion)
- And a giver of glad tidings (to the faithful believers),
- And a warner (to the unbelievers)
- And guardian of the illiterates.
- You are My slave and My messenger (i.e. Apostle). I have named you "Al-Mutawakkil" (who depends upon Allah).
- You are neither discourteous, harsh Nor a noisemaker in the markets
- And you do not do evil to those Who do evil to you, but you deal With them with forgiveness and kindness.
- Allah will not let him (the Prophet) Die till he makes straight the crooked people by making them say: "None has the right to be worshipped but Allah," With which will be opened blind eyes And deaf ears and enveloped hearts."

Weighing goods by the seller or the giver

Allah said

وَإِذَا كَالُوهُمْ أَوْ وَزَنُوهُمْ يُخْسِرُونَ

**But when they have to give by measure or weight to men, give less than due.
(83:3)**

And on the authority of Uthman, the Prophet (pbuh) said to him:

When you sell something, measure it and when you buy something, measure it too.

Hadith # 2126

Narrated `Abdullah ibn `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"He who buys foodstuff should not sell it till he is satisfied with the measure with which he has bought it."

Hadith # 2127

Narrated Jabir:

`Abdullah bin `Amr bin Haram died and was in debt to others. I asked the Prophet (ﷺ) to intercede with his creditors for some reduction in the debts.

The Prophet (ﷺ) requested them (to reduce the debts) but they refused.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said to me, "Go and put your dates (In heaps) according to their different kinds. The Ajwa on one side, the cluster of Ibn Zaid on another side, etc.. Then call me."

I did that and called the Prophet (ﷺ) He came and sat at the head or in the middle of the heaps and ordered me. Measure (the dates) for the people (creditors)."

I measured for them till I paid all the debts. My dates remained as it nothing had been taken from them.

In other narrations, Jabir said; The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "He (i.e. `Abdullah) continued measuring for them till he paid all the debts."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to `Abdullah), "Cut (clusters) for him (i.e. one of the creditors) and measure for him fully."

What is considered preferable regarding measuring

Hadith # 2128

Narrated Al-Miqdam bin Ma'diyakrib:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Measure your foodstuff and you will be blessed."

Allah's Blessing in the Sa' and Mudd of the Prophet

Hadith # 2129

Narrated `Abdullah bin Zaid:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The Prophet (ﷺ) Abraham made Mecca a sanctuary, and asked for Allah's blessing

in it. I made Medina a sanctuary as Abraham made Mecca a sanctuary and I asked for Allah's Blessing in its measures the Mudd and the Sa as Abraham did for Mecca."

Hadith # 2130

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"O Allah bestow your blessings on their measures, bless their Mudd and Sa."

The Prophet (ﷺ) meant the people of Medina.

The selling of the foodstuff and its storage

Hadith # 2131

Narrated Salim:

His father said. "I saw those, who used to buy foodstuff without measuring or weighing in the life time of the Prophet (ﷺ) being punished if they sold it before carrying it to their own houses."

Hadith # 2132

Narrated Tawus:

Ibn `Abbas said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the selling of foodstuff before its measuring and transferring into one's possession."

I asked Ibn `Abbas, "How is that?"

Ibn `Abbas replied, "It will be just like selling money for money, as the foodstuff has not been handed over to the first purchaser who is the present seller."

Hadith # 2133

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "He who buys foodstuff should not sell it till he has received it."

Hadith # 2134

Narrated Az-Zuhri from Malik bin Aus that the latter said, "Who has money?" Talha said, "I (will have money) when our storekeeper comes from the forest."

Malik bin Aus narrated from `Umar bin Al-Khattab:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"The bartering of gold for gold is Riba (usury), except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and wheat grain for wheat grain is usury except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and dates for dates is usury except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and barley for barley is usury except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount."

The selling of the foodstuff before receiving it

Hadith # 2135

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the selling of foodstuff before receiving it. I consider that all types of sellings should be done similarly.

Hadith # 2136

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The buyer of foodstuff should not sell it before it has been measured for him." Isma`il narrated instead, "He should not sell it before receiving it."

Who buys a pile of grain without weighing it, should not sell it until he brings it to his abode.

Hadith # 2137

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

I saw the people buy foodstuff randomly (i.e. blindly without measuring it) in the lifetime of Allah's Apostle and they were punished (by beating), if they tried to sell it before carrying it to their own houses.

If one buys something and let it be with the seller

And Ibn Umar said, "The property that was alive at the time of the sale and participated in the sale." If it is destroyed, it will be borne by the buyer (the seller will not indemnify it).

Hadith # 2138

Narrated Aisha:

Rarely did the Prophet (ﷺ) fail to visit Abu Bakr's house everyday, either in the morning or in the evening. When the permission for migration to Medina was granted, all of a sudden the Prophet (ﷺ) came to us at noon and Abu Bakr was informed, who said, "Certainly the Prophet (ﷺ) has come for some urgent matter."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said to Abu Bakr, when the latter entered "Let nobody stay in your home."

Abu Bakr said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! There are only my two daughters (namely 'Aisha and Asma') present."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I feel (am informed) that I have been granted the permission for migration." Abu Bakr said, "I will accompany you, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "You will accompany me."

Abu Bakr then said "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I have two she-camels I have prepared specially for migration, so I offer you one of them.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I have accepted it on the condition that I will pay its price."

Not to cancel a bargain already agreed upon

Hadith # 2139

Narrated 'Abdullah bin 'Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Do not urge somebody to return what he has already bought (i.e. in optional sale) from another seller so as to sell him your own goods."

Hadith # 2140

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade

- the selling of things by a town dweller on behalf of a desert dweller;
- and similarly Najsh was forbidden.
- And one should not urge somebody to return the goods to the seller so as to sell him his own goods;
- nor should one demand the hand of a girl who has already been engaged to someone else;
- and a woman should not try to cause some other woman to be divorced in order to

take her place.

Selling by auction

Hadith # 2141

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

A man decided that a slave of his would be manumitted after his death and later on he was in need of money, so the Prophet (ﷺ) took the slave and said, "Who will buy this slave from me?"

Nu'aim bin `Abdullah bought him for such and such price and the Prophet (ﷺ) gave him the slave.

An-Najsh (to deceive)

Hadith # 2142

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade Najsh (to deceive)

Al-Gharar and Habal-il-Habala

Hadith # 2143

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the sale called 'Habal-al-Habala' which was a kind of sale practiced in the Pre-Islamic Period of ignorance. One would pay the price of a she-camel which was not born yet would be born by the immediate offspring of an extant she-camel.

Al-Limas or Mulamasa

Hadith # 2144

Narrated Abu Sa`id:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the selling by Munabadha, i.e. to sell one's garment by casting it to the buyer not allowing him to examine or see it.

Similarly he forbade the selling by Mulamasa. Mulamasa is to buy a garment, for example, by merely touching it, not looking at it.

Hadith # 2145

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade two kinds of dressing; (one of them) is to sit with one's legs drawn up while wrapped in one garment. (The other) is to lift that garment on one's shoulders.

And also forbade two kinds of sale: Al-Limais and An-Nibadh.

Munabadha

Hadith # 2146

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade selling by Mulamasa and Munabadha.

Hadith # 2147

Narrated Abu Sa'id:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade two kinds of dresses and two kinds of sale, i.e., Mulamasa and Munabadha.

The seller is not allowed to keep animal unmilked for a long time

Hadith # 2148

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"Don't keep camels and sheep unmilked for a long time, for whoever buys such an animal has the option to milk it and then either to keep it or return it to the owner along with one Sa of dates."

Some narrated from Ibn Seereen (that the Prophet (ﷺ) had said), "One Sa of wheat, and he has the option for three days."

And some narrated from Ibn Seereen, " ... a Sa of dates," not mentioning the option for three days. But a Sa of dates is mentioned in most narrations.

Hadith # 2149

Narrated `Abdullah bin Mas`ud:

Whoever buys a sheep which has not been milked for a long time, has the option of returning it along with one Sa of dates; and the Prophet (ﷺ) forbade going to meet the seller on the way (as he has no knowledge of the market price and he may sell his goods at a low price).

Hadith # 2150

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

- "Do not go forward to meet the caravan (to buy from it on the way before it reaches the town).
- And do not urge buyers to cancel their purchases to sell them (your own goods) yourselves,
- and do not practice Najsh.
- A town dweller should not sell the goods for the desert dweller.
- Do not leave sheep unmilked for a long time, when they are on sale, and whoever buys such an animal has the option of returning it, after milking it, along with a Sa of dates or keeping it. It has been kept unmilked for a long period by the seller (to deceive others).

Returning an animal after milking it

Hadith # 2151

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Whoever buys a sheep which has been kept unmilked for a long period, and milks it, can keep it if he is satisfied, and if he is not satisfied, he can return it, but he should pay one Sa of dates for the milk."

The selling of an adulterer slave

Hadith # 2152

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"If a slave-girl commits illegal sexual intercourse and it is proved beyond doubt, then her owner should lash her and should not blame her after the legal punishment. And

then if she repeats the illegal sexual intercourse he should lash her again and should not blame her after the legal punishment, and if she commits it a third time, then he should sell her even for a hair rope."

Hadith # 2153, 2154

Narrated Abu Huraira and Zaid bin Khalid:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was asked about the slave-girl, if she was a virgin and committed illegal sexual intercourse. The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"If she committed illegal sexual intercourse, lash her, and if she did it a second time, then lash her again, and if she repeated the third time, then sell her even for a hair rope."

Ibn Shihab said, "I don't know whether to sell her after the third or fourth offense."

Dealing with women in selling and buying

Hadith # 2155

Narrated `Aisha:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) came to me and I told him about the slave-girl (Barirah) Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Buy and manumit her, for the Wala is for the one who manumits."

In the evening the Prophet (ﷺ) got up and glorified Allah as He deserved and then said,

"Why do some people impose conditions which are not present in Allah's Book (Laws)? Whoever imposes such a condition as is not in Allah's Laws, then that condition is invalid even if he imposes one hundred conditions, for Allah's conditions are more binding and reliable."

Hadith # 2156

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Aisha wanted to buy Barirah and he (the Prophet) went out for the prayer. When he returned, she told him that they (her masters) refused to sell her except on the condition that her Wala' would go to them. The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, 'The Wala' would go to him who manumits.' "

Hammam asked Nafi` whether her (Barirah's) husband was a free man or a slave. He replied that he did not know.

Is it permissible for a person from the town to sell the goods of a desert dweller?

Hadith # 2157

Narrated Jarir:

I have given a pledge of allegiance to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) for to testify that None has the right to be worshipped but Allah, and Muhammad is His Apostle, to offer prayers perfectly, to pay Zakat, to listen to and obey (Allah's and His Prophet's orders), and to give good advice to every Muslim.

Hadith # 2158

Narrated Tawus:

Ibn `Abbas said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

'Do not go to meet the caravans on the way (for buying their goods without letting them know the market price); a town dweller should not sell the goods of a desert dweller on behalf of the latter.'

I asked Ibn `Abbas, 'What does he mean by not selling the goods of a desert dweller by a town dweller?' He said, 'He should not become his broker.' "

An urban person should sell the goods of a desert dweller and charge him for that

Hadith # 2159

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the selling of the goods of a desert dweller by a town person.

A town dweller should not buy goods for a desert dweller and charge commission as a broker

Hadith # 2160

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"A buyer should not urge a seller to restore a purchase so as to buy it himself, and do not practice Najsh; and a town dweller should not sell goods of a desert dweller."

Hadith # 2161

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

We were forbidden that a town dweller should sell goods of a desert dweller.

It is forbidden to meet the caravans on the way (to buy the goods away from the market)

Hadith # 2162

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the meeting (of caravans) on the way and the selling of goods by an inhabitant of the town on behalf of a desert dweller.

Hadith # 2163

Narrated Tawus:

I asked Ibn `Abbas,

"What is the meaning of, 'No town dweller should sell (or buy) for a desert dweller'?" Ibn `Abbas said, "It means he should not become his broker."

Hadith # 2164

Narrated `Abdullah:

Whoever buys an animal which has been kept un milked for a long time, could return it, but has to pay a Sa of dates along with it.

And the Prophet (ﷺ) forbade meeting the owners of goods on the way away from the market.

Hadith # 2165

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "You should not try to cancel the purchases of one another (to get a benefit thereof), and do not go ahead to meet the caravan (for buying the goods) (but wait) till it reaches the market."

The limits to which one can go ahead to meet the caravan

Hadith # 2166

Narrated `Abdullah:

We used to go ahead to meet the caravan and used to buy foodstuff from them. The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade us to sell it till it was carried to the market.

Hadith # 2167

Narrated `Abdullah:

Some people used to buy foodstuff at the head of the market and used to sell it on the spot. Allah's Apostle forbade them to sell it till they brought it to (their) places.

Hadith # 2168

Narrated `Urwa:

Aisha said, "Barira came to me and said, 'I have agreed with my masters to pay them nine Uqiyas (of gold) (in installments) one Uqiya per year; please help me.' I said, 'I am ready to pay the whole amount now provided your masters agree that your Wala' will be for me.' So, Barira went to her masters and told them about that offer but they refused to accept it.

She returned, and at that time, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was sitting (present). Barira said, 'I told them of the offer but they did not accept it and insisted on having the Wala'.' The Prophet (ﷺ) heard that."

`Aisha narrated the whole story to the Prophet. He said to her, "Buy her and stipulate that her Wala' would be yours as the Wala' is for the manumitter." `Aisha did so.

Then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) stood up in front of the people, and after glorifying Allah he said,

"Ammu Ba`du (i.e. then after)! What about the people who impose conditions which are not in Allah's Book (Laws)? Any condition that is not in Allah's Book (Laws) is invalid even if they were one hundred conditions, for Allah's decisions are the right ones and His conditions are the strong ones (firmer) and the Wala' will be for the manumitter."

Hadith # 2169

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Aisha, wanted to buy a slave girl and manumit her, but her masters said that they would sell her only on the condition that her Wala' would be for them. `Aisha told Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) of that. He said, "What they stipulate should not hinder you from buying her, as the Wala' is for the manumitted."

Selling of dates for dates

Hadith # 2170

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

The selling of wheat for wheat is Riba (usury) except if it is handed from hand to hand and equal in amount.

Similarly the selling of barley for barley, is Riba except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount,

and dates for dates is usury except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount.

The selling of dried grapes for dried grapes and meals for meals

Hadith # 2171

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade Muzabana; and Muzabana is the selling of fresh dates for dried old dates by measure, and the selling of fresh grapes for dried grapes by measure.

Hadith # 2172, 2173

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade Muzabana; and Muzabana is the selling of fresh fruit (without measuring it) for something by measure on the basis that if that thing turns to be more than the fruit, the increase would be for the seller of the fruit, and if it turns to be less, that would be of his lot.

Narrated Ibn `Umar from Zaid bin Thabit that the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed the selling of the fruits on the trees after estimation (when they are ripe).

Selling of barley for barley

Hadith # 2174

Narrated Ibn Shihab:

Malik bin Aus said, "I was in need of change for one-hundred Dinars. Talha bin `Ubaidullah called me and we discussed the matter, and he agreed to change (my

Dinars). He took the gold pieces in his hands and fidgeted with them, and then said, "Wait till my storekeeper comes from the forest." `Umar was listening to that and said, "By Allah! You should not separate from Talha till you get the money from him, for Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

'The selling of gold for gold is Riba (usury) except if the exchange is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and similarly, the selling of wheat for wheat is Riba (usury) unless it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and the selling of barley for barley is usury unless it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and dates for dates, is usury unless it is from hand to hand and equal in amount"

Selling of gold for gold

Hadith # 2175

Narrated Abu Bakra:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Don't sell gold for gold unless equal in weight, nor silver for silver unless equal in weight, but you could sell gold for silver or silver for gold as you like."

Selling of silver for silver

Hadith # 2176

Narrated Abu Sa`id:

He heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying,

"Do not sell gold for gold unless equal in weight, and do not sell silver unless equal in weight."

Hadith # 2177

Narrated Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Do not sell gold for gold unless equivalent in weight, and do not sell less amount for greater amount or vice versa;

and do not sell silver for silver unless equivalent in weight, and do not sell less amount for greater amount or vice versa

and do not sell gold or silver that is not present at the moment of exchange for gold or silver that is present.

Selling of Dinar for Dinar on credit

Hadith # 2178, 2179

Narrated Abu Salih Az-Zaiyat:

I heard Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri saying, "The selling of a Dinar for a Dinar, and a Dirham for a Dirham (is permissible)."

I said to him, "Ibn `Abbas does not say the same."

Abu Sa'id replied, "I asked Ibn `Abbas whether he had heard it from the Prophet (ﷺ) or seen it in the Holy Book.

Ibn `Abbas replied, "I do not claim that, and you know Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) better than I, but Usama informed me that the Prophet had said,

'There is no Riba (in money exchange) except when it is not done from hand to hand (i.e. when there is delay in payment).' "

Selling of silver for gold on delayed payment

Hadith # 2180, 2181

Narrated Abu Al-Minhal:

I asked Al-Bara' bin `Azib and Zaid bin Arqam about money exchanges. Each of them said, "This is better than I," and both of them said,

"Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the selling of silver for gold on credit. "

Hadith # 2182

Narrated `Abdur-Rahman bin Abu Bakra:

His father said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the selling of gold for gold and silver for silver except if they are equivalent in weight, and allowed us to sell gold for silver and vice versa as we wished."

Al-Muzabana, Bai'-al-'Araya,

Hadith # 2183, 2184

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Do not sell fruits of dates until they become free from all the dangers of being spoilt or blighted; and do not sell fresh dates for dry dates."

Narrated Salim and `Abdullah from Zaid bin Habit'

"Later on Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) permitted the selling of ripe fruits on trees for fresh dates or dried dates in Bai'-al-'Araya, and did not allow it for any other kind of sale."

Hadith # 2185

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade Muzabana; and Muzabana means the selling of fresh dates (on the trees) for dried dates by measure and also the selling of fresh grapes for dried grapes by measure.

Hadith # 2186

Narrated Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade Muzabana and Muhaqala; and Muzabana means the selling of ripe dates for dates still on the trees.

Hadith # 2187

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade Muzabana and Muhaqala.

Hadith # 2188

Narrated Zaid bin Thabit:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) allowed the owner of 'Araya to sell the fruits on the trees by means of estimation.

The selling of dates still on trees

Hadith # 2189

Narrated Jabir:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the selling of fruits unless they get ripe, and none of them should be sold except for Dinar or Dirham (i.e. money), except the 'Araya trees (the dates of which could be sold for dates).

Hadith # 2190

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) allowed the sale of the dates of 'Araya provided they were about

five Awsuq (singular: Wasaq which means sixty Sa's) or less (in amount).

Hadith # 2191

Narrated Sahl bin Abu Hathma:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the selling of fruits (fresh dates) for dried dates but allowed the sale of fruits on the 'Araya by estimation and their new owners might eat their dates fresh.

Sufyan (in another narration) said, "I told Yahya (a sub-narrator) when I was a mere boy, 'Meccans say that the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed them the sale of the fruits on 'Araya by estimation.' Yahya asked, 'How do the Meccans know about it?'

I replied, 'They narrated it (from the Prophet (ﷺ)) through Jabir.' On that, Yahya kept quiet."

Sufyan said, "I meant that Jabir belonged to Medina."

Sufyan was asked whether in Jabir's narration there was any prohibition of selling fruits before their benefit is evident (i.e. no dangers of being spoilt or blighted). He replied that there was none.

Al-'Araya

Hadith # 2192

Narrated Ibn `Umar from Zaid bin Thabit:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) allowed the sale of 'Araya by estimating the dates on them for measured amounts of dried dates.

Musa bin `Uqba said, "Al-'Araya were distinguished date palms; one could come and buy them (i.e. their fruits).

The sale of fruits before their benefit is evident

Hadith # 2193

Zaid bin Thabit (ra) said,

"In the lifetime of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), the people used to trade with fruits. When they cut their date-fruits and the purchasers came to receive their rights, the seller would say, 'My dates have got rotten, they are blighted with disease, they are afflicted with Qusham (a disease which causes the fruit to fall before ripening).' They would go on complaining of defects in their purchases.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Do not sell the fruits before their benefit is evident (i.e.

free from all the dangers of being spoiled or blighted), by way of advice for they quarrelled too much."

Kharija bin Zaid bin Thabit said that Zaid bin Thabit used not to sell the fruits of his land till Pleiades appeared and one could distinguish the yellow fruits from the red (ripe) ones.

Hadith # 2194

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the sale of fruits till their benefit is evident. He forbade both the seller and the buyer (such sale).

Hadith # 2195

Narrated Anas:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the sale of date fruits till they were ripe.

Abu `Abdullah (Al-Bukhari) said, "That means till they were red (can be eaten).

Hadith # 2196

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the sale of (date) fruits till they were red or yellow and fit for eating.

Sale of date-palms before their benefit is evident

Hadith # 2197

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the sale of fruits till their benefit is evident; and the sale of date palms till the dates are almost ripe.

He was asked what 'are almost ripe' meant. He replied, "Got red and yellow."

If one sells fruits before their benefit is evident

Hadith # 2198

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the sale of fruits till they are almost ripe.

He was asked what is meant by 'are almost ripe.' He replied, "Till they become red."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) further said, "If Allah spoiled the fruits, what right would one have to take the money of one's brother (i.e. other people)?"

Hadith # 2199

Narrated Ibn Shihab:

If somebody bought fruits before their benefit is evident and then the fruits were spoiled with blights, the loss would be suffered by the owner (not the buyer).

Narrated Salim bin 'Abdullah from Ibn Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"Do not sell or buy fruits before their benefit was evident and do not sell fresh fruits (dates) for dried dates."

To buy foodstuff on credit

Hadith # 2200

Narrated `Aisha:

The Prophet (ﷺ) bought some foodstuff from a Jew on credit and mortgaged his armor to him.

To buy dates for Riba-Al-Fadl

Hadith # 2201, 2202

Narrated Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri and Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) appointed somebody as a governor of Khaibar. That governor brought to him an excellent kind of dates (from Khaibar).

The Prophet (ﷺ) asked, "Are all the dates of Khaibar like this?"

He replied, "By Allah, no, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! But we barter one Sa of this (type of dates) for two Sas of dates of ours and two Sas of it for three of ours."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Do not do so (as that is a kind of usury) but sell the mixed dates (of inferior quality) for money, and then buy good dates with that money."

Hadith # 2203

Narrated Nafi', the freed slave of Ibn 'Umar:

If pollinated date-palms are sold and nothing is mentioned (in the contract) about their fruits, the fruits will go to the person who has pollinated them, and so will be the case with the slave and the cultivator.

Nafi' mentioned those three things.

Hadith # 2204

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"If somebody sells pollinated date palms, the fruits will be for the seller unless the buyer stipulates that they will be for himself (and the seller agrees)."

The sale of unharvested crops for a measured quantity of foodstuff

Hadith # 2205

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade **Al-Muzabana**, i.e. to sell ungathered dates of one's garden for measured dried dates or fresh ungathered grapes for measured dried grapes; or standing crops for measured quantity of foodstuff.

He forbade all such bargains.

The sale of date palms completely

Hadith # 2206

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"Whoever pollinates date palms and then sells them, the fruits will belong to him unless the buyer stipulates that the fruits should belong to him (and the seller agrees)."

Bai' Al-Mukhadara

Hadith # 2207

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade **Muhaqala, Mukhadara, Mulamasa, Munabadha** and **Muzabana**.

Hadith # 2208

Narrated Humaid:

Anas said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the selling of dates till they were almost ripe."

We asked Anas, "What does 'almost ripe' mean?" He replied, "They get red and yellow."

The Prophet (ﷺ) added, 'If Allah destroyed the fruits present on the trees, what right would the seller have to take the money of his brother (somebody else)?' "

The sale and eating of spadix

Hadith # 2209

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

I was with the Prophet (ﷺ) while he was eating fresh dates. He said, "From the trees there is a tree which resembles a faithful believer." I wanted to say that it was the date palm, but I was the youngest among them (so I kept quiet). He added, "It is the date palm."

If there is no fixed judgement, the traditions of community are to be referred

Shuraih told the weavers, "You are permitted to follow your own conventions to solve your problems (it is legal for you to stick to traditions in bargain) . "

Narrated `Abdul Wahab:

Aiyub said: Muhammad said, "There is no harm in selling for eleven what you buy for ten, and you are allowed to take a profit for expenses . "

The Prophet told Hind, "Take what is reasonable and sufficient for you and your sons."

Allah says: Whoever is poor, can eat (from the orphan's property) reasonably (according to his labors).

Al-Hasan hired a donkey from `Abdullah bin Mirdas and asked him about the hire. The latter replied that it was for two Daniqs (a Daniq equals 116th Dirham). So Al-Hasan rode away. Another time, Al- Hasan came to `Abdullah bin Mirdas and asked

him to hire the donkey to him and rode away without asking him about the hire, but he sent him half a Dirham.

Hadith # 2210

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Abu Taiba cupped Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and so Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ordered that a Sa of dates be paid to him and ordered his masters (for he was a slave) to reduce his tax.

Hadith # 2211

Narrated `Aisha:

Hind, the mother of Mu'awiya said to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), "Abu Sufyan (her husband) is a miser. Am I allowed to take from his money secretly?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said to her, "You and your sons may take what is sufficient reasonably and fairly."

Hadith # 2212

Narrated Hisham bin `Urwa from his father:

Who heard Aisha saying, "The Holy Verse;

وَمَنْ كَانَ غَنِيًّا فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْ وَمَنْ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

'Whoever amongst the guardians is rich, he should take no wages (from the property of the orphans)

but If he is poor, let him have for himself what is just and reasonable' (4.6)

was revealed concerning the guardian of the orphans who looks after them and manages favorably their financial affairs; If the guardian is poor, he could have from it what is just and reasonable,

Selling of a joint property by one to the other

Hadith # 2213

Narrated Jabir:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) gave preemption (to the partner) in every joint property, but if the boundaries of the property were demarcated or the ways and streets were fixed, then there was no pre-emption.

The sale of undivided common belongings

Hadith # 2214

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) decided the validity of preemption in every joint undivided property, but if the boundaries were well marked or the ways and streets were fixed, then there was no pre-emption.

Hadith # 2214b

Narrated Mussaddad from `Abdul Wahid:

the same as above but said, "... in every joint undivided thing..."

Narrated Hisham from Ma`mar the same as above but said, "... in every property..."

If one buys something for another without his permission and the latter accepts it

Hadith # 2215

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "While three persons were walking, rain began to fall and they had to enter a cave in a mountain. A big rock rolled over and blocked the mouth of the cave. They said to each other, 'Invoke Allah with the best deed you have performed (so Allah might remove the rock)'.

One of them said, 'O Allah! My parents were old and I used to go out for grazing (my animals). On my return I would milk (the animals) and take the milk in a vessel to my parents to drink. After they had drunk from it, I would give it to my children, family and wife. One day I was delayed and on my return I found my parents sleeping, and I disliked to wake them up. The children were crying at my feet (because of hunger). That state of affairs continued till it was dawn. O Allah! If You regard that I did it for Your sake, then please remove this rock so that we may see the sky.' So, the rock was moved a bit.

The second said, 'O Allah! You know that I was in love with a cousin of mine, like the deepest love a man may have for a woman, and she told me that I would not get my desire fulfilled unless I paid her one-hundred Dinars (gold pieces). So, I struggled for it till I gathered the desired amount, and when I sat in between her legs, she told me to be afraid of Allah, and asked me not to deflower her except rightfully (by marriage). So, I got up and left her. O Allah! If You regard that I did it for Your sake, kindly remove this rock.' So, two-thirds of the rock was removed.

Then the third man said, 'O Allah! No doubt You know that once I employed a worker for one Faraq (three Sa's) of millet, and when I wanted to pay him, he refused to take it, so I sowed it and from its yield I bought cows and a shepherd. After a time that man came and demanded his money. I said to him: Go to those cows and the shepherd and take them for they are for you. He asked me whether I was joking with him. I told him that I was not joking with him, and all that belonged to him. O Allah! If You regard that I did it sincerely for Your sake, then please remove the rock.' So, the rock was removed completely from the mouth of the cave."

Buying and selling with Mushrikun and the enemy

Hadith # 2216

Narrated `Abdur-Rahman bin Abu Bakr:

We were with the Prophet (ﷺ) when a tall pagan with long matted unkempt hair came driving his sheep. The Prophet (ﷺ) asked him, "Are those sheep for sale or for gifts?" The pagan replied, "They are for sale." The Prophet (ﷺ) bought one sheep from him.

The purchase of a slave from the enemy

Hadith # 2217

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The Prophet (ﷺ) Abraham emigrated with Sarah and entered a village where there was a king or a tyrant. (The king) was told that Abraham had entered (the village) accompanied by a woman who was one of the most charming women. So, the king sent for Abraham and asked, 'O Abraham! Who is this lady accompanying you?' Abraham replied, 'She is my sister (i.e. in religion).' Then Abraham returned to her and said, 'Do not contradict my statement, for I have informed them that you are my sister. By Allah, there are no true believers on this land except you and I.'

Then Abraham sent her to the king. When the king got to her, she got up and performed ablution, prayed and said, 'O Allah! If I have believed in You and Your Apostle, and have saved my private parts from everybody except my husband, then please do not let this pagan overpower me.' On that the king fell in a mood of agitation and started moving his legs. Seeing the condition of the king, Sarah said, 'O Allah! If he should die, the people will say that I have killed him.'

The king regained his power, and proceeded towards her but she got up again and performed ablution, prayed and said, 'O Allah! If I have believed in You and Your Apostle and have kept my private parts safe from all except my husband, then

please do not let this pagan overpower me.'

The king again fell in a mood of agitation and started moving his legs. On seeing that state of the king, Sarah said, 'O Allah! If he should die, the people will say that I have killed him.' The king got either two or three attacks, and after recovering from the last attack he said, 'By Allah! You have sent a satan to me. Take her to Abraham and give her Ajar.' So she came back to Abraham and said, 'Allah humiliated the pagan and gave us a slave-girl for service.'

Hadith # 2218

Narrated `Aisha:

Sa`d bin Abi Waqqas and 'Abu bin Zam`a quarreled over a boy. Sa`d said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! This boy is the son of my brother (`Utba bin Abi Waqqas) who took a promise from me that I would take him as he was his (illegal) son. Look at him and see whom he resembles."

'Abu bin Zam`a said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! This is my brother and was born on my father's bed from his slave-girl." Allah's Apostle cast a look at the boy and found definite resemblance to `Utba and then said, "The boy is for you, O 'Abu bin Zam`a. The child goes to the owner of the bed and the adulterer gets nothing but the stones (i.e. to be stoned to death). Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Sauda bint Zama! Screen yourself from this boy." So, Sauda never saw him again.

Hadith # 2219

Narrated Sa`d that his father said:

`Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf said to Suhaib, 'Fear Allah and do not ascribe yourself to somebody other than your father.' Suhaib replied, 'I would not like to say it even if I were given large amounts of money, but I say I was kidnapped in my childhood.' "

Hadith # 2220

Narrated `Urwa bin Az-Zubair:

Hakim bin Hizam said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I used to do good deeds in the Pre-Islamic period, e.g., keeping good relations with my Kith and kin, manumitting slaves and giving alms. Shall I receive a reward for all that?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, "You embraced Islam with all the good deeds which you did in the past."

The hides of dead animals before tanning

Hadith # 2221

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Abbas:

Once Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) passed by a dead sheep and said to the people, "Wouldn't you benefit by its skin?"

The people replied that it was dead.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "But its eating only is illegal."

Killing of pigs

Hadith # 2222

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,

"By Him in Whose Hands my soul is, son of Mary (Jesus) will shortly descend amongst you people (Muslims) as a just ruler and will break the Cross and kill the pig and abolish the Jizya (a tax taken from the non-Muslims, who are in the protection, of the Muslim government). Then there will be abundance of money and nobody will accept charitable gifts."

The fat of the dead animal should not be sold

Hadith # 2223

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

Once `Umar was informed that a certain man sold alcohol.

`Umar said, "May Allah curse him! Doesn't he know that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'May Allah curse the Jews, for Allah had forbidden them to eat the fat of animals but they melted it and sold it.'"

Hadith # 2224

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "May Allah curse the Jews, because Allah made fat illegal for them but they sold it and ate its price. "

The selling of the pictures

Hadith # 2225

Narrated Sa`id bin Abu Al-Hasan:

While I was with Ibn `Abbas a man came and said, "O father of `Abbas! My sustenance is from my manual profession and I make these pictures."

Ibn `Abbas said, "I will tell you only what I heard from Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . I heard him saying,

'Whoever makes a picture will be punished by Allah till he puts life in it, and he will never be able to put life in it.' "

Hearing this, that man heaved a sigh and his face turned pale.

Ibn `Abbas said to him, "What a pity! If you insist on making pictures I advise you to make pictures of trees and any other unanimated objects."

Trade of alcoholic drinks is illegal

Hadith # 2226

Narrated `Aisha:

When the last verses of Surat-al-Baqara were revealed, the Prophet (ﷺ) went out (of his house to the Mosque) and said, "The trade of alcohol has become illegal."

The sin of a person who sells a free man

Hadith # 2227

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allah says, 'I will be against three persons on the Day of Resurrection:

1. One who makes a covenant in My Name, but he proves treacherous.
2. One who sells a free person (as a slave) and eats the price,
3. And one who employs a laborer and gets the full work done by him but does not pay him his wages.' "

The Prophet, (PBUH) ordered the Jews to sell their lands when he evicted them. Abu Hurairah said: In it the was a graveyard.

The sale of a slave (for a slave) and an animal for an animal on credit

And Abdullah bin Umar bought one camel in exchange for four camels. About whom it was decided that he would give them to him in Maqam Rabzah.

Ibn Abbas said that sometimes one camel is better than two camels.

Rafi bin Khadij bought one camel in exchange for two camels. He had given one to him, and he had said about the other that he will hand it over to you tomorrow, God willing, without any delay.

Saeed bin Musaib said that interest does not work in animals. A camel can be traded for two camels, and a goat for two goats. **Ibn Sirin said that there is no problem in selling one camel on loan for two camels.**

Hadith # 2228

Narrated Anas:

Amongst the captives was Safiya. First she was given to Dihya Al-Kalbi and then to the Prophet.

The sale of slaves

Hadith # 2229

Narrated Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri:

That while he was sitting with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) he said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! We get female captives as our share of booty, and we are interested in their prices, what is your opinion about coitus interrupt us?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Do you really do that? It is better for you not to do it. No soul that which Allah has destined to exist, but will surely come into existence.

Sale of a slave who is promised to be manumitted

Hadith # 2230

Narrated Jabir:

The Prophet (ﷺ) sold a Mudabbar (on behalf of his master who was still living and in need of money).

Hadith # 2231

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sold a Mudabbar.

Hadith # 2232, 2233

Narrated Zaid bin Khalid and Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was asked about an unmarried slave-girl who committed illegal sexual intercourse.

They heard him saying, "Flog her, and if she commits illegal sexual intercourse after that, flog her again, and on the third (or the fourth) offense, sell her."

Hadith # 2234

Narrated Abu Huraira:

I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying,

"If a slave-girl of yours commits illegal sexual intercourse and her illegal sexual intercourse is proved, she should be lashed, and after that nobody should blame her, and if she commits illegal sexual intercourse the second time, she should be lashed and nobody should blame her after that, and if she does the offense for the third time and her illegal sexual intercourse is proved, she should be sold even for a hair rope."

Travel with a slave-girl

Hadith # 2235

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

The Prophet (ﷺ) came to Khaibar and when Allah made him victorious and he conquered the town by breaking the enemy's defense, the beauty of Safiya bint Huyai bin Akhtab was mentioned to him and her husband had been killed while she was a bride. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) selected her for himself and he set out in her company till he reached Sadd-ar-Rawha' where her menses were over and he married her.

Then Hais (a kind of meal) was prepared and served on a small leather sheet (used for serving meals). Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) then said to me, "Inform those who are around you (about the wedding banquet)." So that was the marriage banquet given by Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) for (his marriage with) Safiya.

After that we proceeded to Medina and I saw that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was covering her with a cloak while she was behind him. Then he would sit beside his camel and let Safiya put her feet on his knees to ride (the camel).

The sale of dead animals and idols

Hadith # 2236

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:

I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), in the year of the Conquest of Mecca, saying,

"Allah and His Apostle made illegal the trade of alcohol, dead animals, pigs and idols."

The people asked, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! What about the fat of dead animals, for it was used for greasing the boats and the hides; and people use it for lights?"

He said, "No, it is illegal."

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) further said, "May Allah curse the Jews, for Allah made the fat (of animals) illegal for them, yet they melted the fat and sold it and ate its price."

Price of a dog

Hadith # 2237

Narrated Abu Mas`ud Al-Ansari:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade taking the price of a dog, money earned by prostitution and the earnings of a soothsayer.

Hadith # 2238

Narrated `Aun bin Abu Juhaifa:

I saw my father buying a slave whose profession was cupping, and ordered that his instruments (of cupping) be broken. I asked him the reason for doing so.

He replied, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prohibited taking money for blood, the price of a dog, and the earnings of a slave-girl by prostitution; he cursed her who tattoos and her who gets tattooed, the eater of Riba (usury), and the maker of pictures."



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