

from him to that effect. 'Abd 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 Allāh's Messenger! He is the son of my brother and he has taken a promise from me that I will take him." 'Abd 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." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The boy is for you., O 'Abd 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 (despair, i.e., to be stoned to death), 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.⁽¹⁾

وَقَاصٍ أَنَّ ابْنَ وَلِيدَةِ رَمْعَةَ مِنِّي فَاقْبِضْهُ، قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا كَانَ عَامُ الْفَتْحِ أَخَذَهُ سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ وَقَالَ: ابْنُ أَخِي قَدْ عَاهَدَ إِلَيَّ فِيهِ، فَقَامَ عَبْدُ بْنُ رَمْعَةَ فَقَالَ: أَخِي وَابْنُ وَلِيدَةِ أَبِي وَلَدَ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ، فَتَسَاوَقَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ سَعْدُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ابْنُ أَخِي كَانَ قَدْ عَاهَدَ إِلَيَّ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ بْنُ رَمْعَةَ: أَخِي وَابْنُ وَلِيدَةِ أَبِي وَلَدَ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدُ بْنُ رَمْعَةَ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْوَلَدُ لِلْفِرَاشِ وَلِلْعَاهِرِ الْحَجَرُ». ثُمَّ قَالَ لِسُودَةَ بِنْتِ رَمْعَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «اخْتَجِبِي مِنْهُ» يَا سُودَةُ، لِمَا رَأَى مِنْ شَبْهِهِ بِعُتْبَةَ، فَمَا رَأَاهَا حَتَّى لَقِيَ اللَّهَ. [انظر: ٢٢١٨، ٢٤٢١، ٢٥٣٣، ٢٧٤٥، ٤٣٠٣، ٦٧٤٩،

[٦٧٨٢، ٦٨١٧، ٦٧٦٥]

2054. Narrated 'Adī bin Hātim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about *Al-Mi'rād* (i.e., sharp-edged piece of wood or a piece of wood provided with a sharp 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 Allāh's Messenger! I release my hound by the Name of Allāh and find with it at the game, another hound on which I have not mentioned the Name of Allāh, and I do not

٢٠٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي السَّفَرِ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْمِعْرَاضِ، فَقَالَ: «إِذَا أَصَابَ بِحَدِّهِ فَكُلْ، وَإِذَا أَصَابَ بِعَرْضِهِ فَتَقَلَّ فَلَا تَأْكُلْ فَإِنَّهُ وَقِيدٌ». قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أُرْسِلُ كُلِّي

(1) (H. 2053) 'Utba committed adultery in the Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance and before his death he declared that secret and confessed that the son of the slave-girl was his son, and most probably he died as a disbeliever.

know which one of them caught the game.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said (to him), “Don’t eat it as you have mentioned the Name of Allāh on your hound and not on the other.”

وَأُسْمِي فَأَجِدُ مَعَهُ عَلَى الصَّيْدِ كَلْبًا
آخَرَ لَمْ أُسَمِّ عَلَيْهِ، وَلَا أَدْرِي أَيُّهُمَا
أَخَذَ؟ قَالَ: «لَا تَأْكُلْ، إِنَّمَا سَمَيْتَ
عَلَى كَلْبِكَ وَلَمْ تُسَمِّ عَلَى الْآخَرِ».

[راجع: ١٧٥]

(4) CHAPTER. What doubtful (unclear) things should be avoided?

(٤) بَابُ مَا يُتَنَزَّهُ مِنَ الشُّبُهَاتِ

2055. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه : 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 Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه : The Prophet ﷺ said, “I found a date-fruit fallen on my bed.”

٢٠٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ
أَنْسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: مَرَّ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ بِتَمْرَةٍ مَسْقُوطَةٍ، فَقَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ
تَكُونُ صَدَقَةً لَأَكَلْتُهَا».

وَقَالَ هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَجِدُ تَمْرَةً
سَاقِطَةً عَلَى فِرَاشِي». [انظر: ٢٤٣١]

(5) CHAPTER. Whoever does not consider dark suggestions by one’s ownself or similar things as doubtful (unclear) things.

**(٥) بَابُ مَنْ لَمْ يَرِ الْوَسَاوِسَ
وَنَحَوَهَا مِنَ الشُّبُهَاتِ**

2056. Narrated ‘Abbād bin Tamīm that his uncle said, “The Prophet ﷺ was asked: If a person feels something during his *Ṣalāt* (prayer); should one interrupt his *Ṣalāt* (prayer)?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “No! You should not give it up unless you hear a sound or smell something.” Narrated Ibn Abi Ḥafṣa: Az-Zuhri said, “There is no need of repeating ablution unless you detect a smell or hear a sound.”

٢٠٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ
تَمِيمٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: شَكِي إِلَى النَّبِيِّ
ﷺ الرَّجُلُ يَجِدُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ شَيْئًا،
أَيَقْطَعُ الصَّلَاةَ؟ قَالَ: «لَا حَتَّى يَسْمَعَ
صَوْتًا أَوْ يَجِدَ رِيحًا». [راجع: ٣٧]

وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ، عَنْ
الزُّهْرِيِّ: لَا وُضُوءَ إِلَّا فِيمَا وَجَدْتَ
الرَّيْحَ أَوْ سَمِعْتَ الصَّوْتَ.

2057. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها : Some people said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Meat is brought to us by some people and we are not

٢٠٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْمُقْدَامِ
الْعِجْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

sure whether the Name of Allāh has been mentioned on it or not (at the time of slaughtering the animals).” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said (to them), “Mention the Name of Allāh and eat it.”

(6) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ: “And when they see some merchandise or some amusement [beating of *Tambur* (drum) etc.], they disperse headlong to it...” (V.62:11)

2058. Narrated Jābir رضي الله عنه: While we were offering the *Ṣalāt* (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 ﷺ. So, the Divine Revelation came; “And when they see some merchandise or some amusement [beating of *Tambur* (drum) etc.], they disperse headlong to it...” (V.62:11)

(7) CHAPTER. The one who does not care from where he earns his money (i.e., whether through legal or illegal ways).

2059. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “A time will come upon the people when one will not care how one gains one’s money, legally or illegally.”

الرَّحْمَنِ الطُّفَاوِي: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ قَوْمًا قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ قَوْمًا يَأْتُونَنَا بِاللَّحْمِ لَا نَدْرِي أَذَكَرُوا اسْمَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ، أَمْ لَا؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «سَمُّوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ وَكُلُوهُ». [انظر: ٥٥٠٧، ٧٣٩٨]

(٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا انفَضُّوا إِلَيْهَا﴾ [الجمعة: ١١]

٢٠٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا طَلْقُ بْنُ عَنَمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرٌ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ نُصَلِّي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِذْ أَقْبَلَتْ مِنَ الشَّامِ عِيرٌ تَحْمِلُ طَعَامًا فَالْتَمَتُوا إِلَيْهَا حَتَّى مَا بَقِيَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَّا اثْنَا عَشَرَ رَجُلًا، فَنَزَلَتْ ﴿وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا انفَضُّوا إِلَيْهَا﴾ [الجمعة: ١١]. [راجع: ٩٣٦]

(٧) بَابُ مَنْ لَمْ يُبَالِ مِنْ حَيْثُ كَسَبَ الْمَالُ

٢٠٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذُئْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ الْمُقْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَأْتِي عَلَى النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ لَا يُبَالِي الْمَرْءُ مَا أَخَذَ مِنْهُ، أَمِنَ الْحَلَالِ أَمْ مِنَ الْحَرَامِ؟». [انظر: ٢٠٨٣]

(8) CHAPTER. Trade of cloth and other things.

وَعَزَّ وَجَلَّ : And the Statement of Allāh

“Men whom neither trade nor sale (business) diverts them from the Remembrance of Allāh (with heart and tongue)...” (V.24:37)

Qatāda said, “The people used to do sale and trade; but whenever they were to perform any of Allāh’s obligations, then trade and sale would not divert them from Allāh’s worship, but they would rather fulfil that obligation (to Allāh).”

2060, 2061. Narrated Abū Al-Minhāl: I used to practise money exchange, and I asked Zaid bin ‘Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ about it, and he narrated what the Prophet ﷺ said (as follows): Abū Al-Minhāl said, “I asked Al-Barā’ bin ‘Āzib and Zaid bin ‘Arqam about practising money exchange. They replied, ‘We were traders in the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and I asked Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ about money exchange. He replied, “If it is from hand to hand, there is no harm in it; but if there is *Nasi’a* (delay in payment) then it is not permissible.”’

[See H.No. 2178, 2180, Ch. 79, 80].

(٨) بَابُ التَّجَارَةِ فِي الْبُرِّ وَغَيْرِهِ

وَقَوْلُهُ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - : ﴿رِجَالٌ لَا تُلْهِمُهُمْ بُحْرَةً وَلَا بَيْعٌ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ﴾ [النور: ٣٧] وَقَالَ قَتَادَةُ: كَانَ الْقَوْمُ يَتَبَايَعُونَ وَيَتَجَرُّونَ وَلَكِنَّهُمْ إِذَا نَابَهُمْ حَقٌّ مِنْ حُقُوقِ اللَّهِ لَمْ تُلْهِمُهُمْ تِجَارَةً وَلَا بَيْعٌ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ حَتَّى يُؤَدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ.

٢٠٦٠، ٢٠٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمِنْهَالِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَتَجَرُّ فِي الصَّرْفِ، فَسَأَلْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ح.

وَحَدَّثَنِي الْفَضْلُ بْنُ يَعْقُوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ وَعَامِرُ بْنُ مُضْعَبٍ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا أَبَا الْمِنْهَالِ يَقُولُ: سَأَلْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ وَزَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمَ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ فَقَالَا: كُنَّا تَاجِرَيْنِ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَسَأَلْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الصَّرْفِ، فَقَالَ: «إِنْ كَانَ يَدًا بِيَدٍ فَلَا بَأْسَ، وَإِنْ كَانَ نَسِيئًا فَلَا يَصْلُحُ».

[الحديث: ٢٠٦٠، انظر: ٢١٨، ٢٤٩٧، ٣٩٣٩]؛ الحديث: ٢١٦١، انظر: ٢١٨١،

٢٤٩٨، ٣٩٤٠

(9) CHAPTER. Going out for trading.

عَزَّ وَجَلَّ Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

“You may disperse through the land and seek of the Bounty of Allāh (by working)...” (V.62:10)

2062. Narrated ‘Ubaid bin ‘Umair: Abū Mūsā asked ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to admit him but he was not admitted as ‘Umar was busy, so Abū Mūsā went back. When ‘Umar finished his job he said, “Didn’t I hear the voice of ‘Abdullāh bin Qais? Let him come in.” ‘Umar was told that he had left. So, he sent for him and on his arrival, he (Abū Mūsā) 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.” Abū Mūsā went to the *Anṣār*’s meeting places and asked them. They said, “None amongst us will give this witness except the youngest of us, Abū Sa‘īd Al-Khudrī. Abū Mūsā then took Abū Sa‘īd Al-Khudrī (to ‘Umar) and ‘Umar said surprisingly, “Has this order of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ been hidden from me?” (Then he added), “I used to be busy trading in markets, i.e., going out for trading.”

(10) CHAPTER. Trading in sea.

And Maṭar said, “There is no harm in it, and whatever Allāh has mentioned about it in the Qur’ān, is but the truth.” Then he (Maṭar) recited:

“...And you see the ships ploughing through it, that you may seek (thus) of His Bounty (by transporting the goods from place to place)...” (V.16:14)

(٩) بَابُ الْخُرُوجِ فِي التِّجَارَةِ.

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿فَاَنْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ﴾ [الجمعة: ١٠].

٢٠٦٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ، عَنْ عُثَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيَّ اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَى عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَلَمْ يُؤْذَنْ لَهُ، - وَكَأَنَّهُ كَانَ مَشْغُولًا - فَرَجَعَ أَبُو مُوسَى فَقَرَعَ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ: أَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ صَوْتَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ؟ ائْذِنُوا لَهُ. قِيلَ: قَدْ رَجَعَ، فَدَعَاهُ فَقَالَ: كُنَّا نُوَمِّرُ بِذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ: تَأْتِينِي عَلَى ذَلِكَ بِالْبَيْتَةِ. فَاَنْطَلَقَ إِلَى مَجَالِسِ الْأَنْصَارِ فَسَأَلَهُمْ فَقَالُوا: لَا يَشْهَدُ لَكَ عَلَى هَذَا إِلَّا أَصْغَرُنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيُّ. فَذَهَبَ بِأَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أَخْفَيْ عَلَيَّ هَذَا مِنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ أَلْهَانِي الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ. يَعْنِي الْخُرُوجَ إِلَى التِّجَارَةِ. [انظر: ٦٢٤٥، ٧٣٥٣]

(١٠) بَابُ التِّجَارَةِ فِي الْبَحْرِ،

وَقَالَ مَطَرٌ: لَا بَأْسَ بِهِ، وَمَا ذَكَرَهُ اللَّهُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ إِلَّا بِحَقِّ ثُمَّ تَلَا ﴿وَتَرَى الْفُلْكَ مَوَاجِرَ فِيهِ وَلَيَبْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِهِ﴾ [فاطر: ١٢] وَالْفُلْكَ: السَّفْنُ الْوَاحِدُ وَالْجَمْعُ

سَوَاءٌ. وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: تَمَحَّرُ السُّفُنُ
الرَّيْحَ وَلَا تَمَحَّرُ الرِّيحَ شَيْئًا مِنَ
السُّفُنِ إِلَّا الْفُلُكُ الْعِظَامُ.

2063. Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said,
"Allāh's Messenger ﷺ mentioned a person
from Banī Isrā'el who travelled by sea and
carried out his needs." Then he narrated the
whole story.

[See *Ḥadīth*. No. 2291].

٢٠٦٣ - وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي
جَعْفَرُ ابْنُ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ
بْنِ هُرْمُزٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ
رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ خَرَجَ فِي
الْبَحْرِ فَقَضَى حَاجَتَهُ. وَسَاقَ
الْحَدِيثَ.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ صَالِحٍ:
حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ بِهِ. [راجع: ١٤٩٨]

(11) CHAPTER.

"And when they see some merchandise or
some amusement [beating of *Tambūr* (drum)
etc.], they disperse headlong to it..."
(V.62:11)

And Allāh's Statement:

"Men whom neither trade nor sale divert
them from the Remembrance of Allāh..."
(V.24:37)

Qatāda said, "The people used to trade,
but whenever they were to perform any of
Allāh's obligations, then neither trade nor
sale would divert them from the
Remembrance of Allāh, but they would
rather fulfil that obligation."

2064. Narrated Jābir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A
caravan arrived (at Al-Madīna) while we
were offering the *Jumu'ah* (prayer) with the
Prophet ﷺ. The people left and went out for
the caravan, with the exception of twelve
persons. Then this Verse was revealed:

"And when they see some merchandise or
some amusement [beating of *Tambūr* (drum)
etc.], they disperse headlong to it, and leave

(١١) بَابُ ﴿وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا
أَنفَضُوا إِلَيْهَا﴾ [الجمعة: ١١] وَقَوْلُهُ
﴿رِجَالٌ لَا تُلْهِيمُ تِجَارَةً وَلَا بَيْعًا عَنْ ذِكْرِ
اللَّهِ﴾ [النور: ٣٧]

وَقَالَ قَتَادَةُ: كَانَ الْقَوْمُ يَتَّجِرُونَ
وَلَكِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِذَا نَابَهُمْ حَقٌّ مِنْ
حُقُوقِ اللَّهِ لَمْ تُلْهِيمْ تِجَارَةً وَلَا بَيْعًا
عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ حَتَّى يُؤَدُّوهَ إِلَى اللَّهِ.

٢٠٦٤ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنْ
حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ ابْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ،
عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَقْبَلْتُ
عِيراً وَنَحْنُ نُصَلِّي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
الْجُمُعَةَ فَانْفَضَّ النَّاسُ إِلَّا اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ

you standing...” (V.62:11)

(12) CHAPTER. Allāh’s Statement:
“...Spend of the good things which you have (legally) earned...” (V.2:267)

2065. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: 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.”

2066. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: 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.”

(13) CHAPTER. Whoever liked to expand in his sustenance.

2067. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I heard Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ saying, “Whoever desires an expansion in his sustenance and age, should keep good relations with his kith and kin.”

رَجُلًا، فَزَلَّتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ ﴿وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا انفَضُّوا إِلَيْهَا وَتَرَكُوكَ قَائِمًا﴾
[الجمعة ١١] [راجع: ٩٣٦]

(١٢) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿انْفَقُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٦٧].

٢٠٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ طَعَامِ بَيْتِهَا غَيْرَ مُفْسِدَةٍ كَانَ لَهَا أَجْرُهَا بِمَا أَنْفَقَتْ، وَلَزَوْجِهَا بِمَا كَسَبَ، وَلِلخَازِنِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ، لَا يَنْقُصُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَجْرَ بَعْضٍ شَيْئًا».

٢٠٦٦ - حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مِنْ كَسْبِ زَوْجِهَا عَنْ غَيْرِ أَمْرِهِ فَلَهَا نِصْفُ أَجْرِهِ». [انظر: ٥١٩٢، ٥١٩٥، ٥٣٦٠]

(١٣) بَابُ مَنْ أَحَبَّ الْبَسْطَ فِي الرِّزْقِ.

٢٠٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي يَعْقُوبَ الْكِرْمَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَسَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ: قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ هُوَ الزُّهْرِيُّ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ:

«مَنْ سَرَّهُ أَنْ يُبْسَطَ لَهُ فِي رِزْقِهِ أَوْ يُنْسَأَ لَهُ فِي أَثَرِهِ فَلْيَصِلْ رَحِمَهُ».

[انظر: ٥٩٨٦]

(14) CHAPTER. The Prophet ﷺ purchased (foodgrains) on credit.

(١٤) بَابُ شِرَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِالنَّسِيئَةِ

2068. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ purchased food grains from a Jew on credit and mortgaged his iron armour to him.

٢٠٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: ذَكَّرْنَا عِنْدَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: الرَّهْنُ فِي السَّلَامِ، فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْأَسْوَدُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اشْتَرَى طَعَاماً مِنْ يَهُودِيٍّ إِلَى أَجَلٍ وَرَهْنَهُ دِرْعاً مِنْ حَدِيدٍ. [انظر: ٢٠٩٦، ٢٢٠٠، ٢٢٥١، ٢٢٥٢، ٢٣٨٦، ٢٥٠٩،

٢٥١٣، ٢٩١٦، ٤٤٦٧]

2069. Narrated Qatāda: Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went to the Prophet ﷺ with barley bread having some dissolved fat on it. The Prophet ﷺ had mortgaged his armour to a Jew in Al-Madīna and took from him some barley for his family. Anas heard him saying, "The household of Muḥammad ﷺ did not possess even a single *Ṣā'* of wheat or food grains for their evening meal, although he has nine wives (to look after)".

[See *Ḥadīth* No. 2508]

٢٠٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَسْبَاطُ أَبُو الْيَسَعِ الْبَصْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ الدَّسْتَوَائِيُّ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّهُ مَشَى إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِخُبْزِ شَعِيرٍ وَإِهَالَةٍ سَنَخِيَةٍ، وَلَقَدْ رَهَنَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ دِرْعاً لَهُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ عِنْدَ يَهُودِيٍّ وَأَخَذَ مِنْهُ شَعِيرًا لِأَهْلِهِ. وَلَقَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «مَا أَمْسَى عِنْدَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ صَاعٌ بُرٍّ وَلَا صَاعٌ حَبٍّ، وَإِنَّ عِنْدَهُ لَتَسْعَ نِسْوَةٌ».

[انظر: ٢٥٠٨]

(15) CHAPTER. The earnings of a person and his manual labour.

(١٥) بَابُ كَسْبِ الرَّجُلِ وَعَمَلِهِ بِيَدِهِ

2070. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When Abū Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddīq was chosen Caliph, he said, "My people know that my profession was not incapable of providing sustenance 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 practise the profession of serving the Muslims."

٢٠٧٠ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا اسْتَخْلَفَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ قَالَ: لَقَدْ عَلِمَ قَوْمِي أَنَّ حِرْفَتِي لَمْ تَكُنْ تَعْجِزُ عَنْ مَوْوَنَةِ أَهْلِي وَشُغْلَتُ بِأَمْرِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَسَبَاكُلُ آلِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ وَأَحْتَرِفَ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ فِيهِ.

2071. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to practise manual labour, so their sweat used to smell, and they were advised to take a bath.

٢٠٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: كَانَ أَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عُمَالًا أَنْفُسِهِمْ، فَكَانَ يَكُونُ لَهُمْ أَرْوَاحٌ، فَقِيلَ لَهُمْ: لَوْ اغْتَسَلْتُمْ. رَوَاهُ هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ. [راجع: ٩٠٣]

2072. Narrated Al-Miqdām رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: 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 of Allāh, Dāwūd (David) عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام used to eat from the earnings of his manual labour."

٢٠٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنِي [عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ]، عَنْ ثَوْرٍ، عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ مَعْدَانَ، عَنِ الْمِقْدَامِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا أَكَلَ أَحَدٌ طَعَامًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْ عَمَلٍ يَدِهِ، وَإِنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ دَاوُدَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ كَانَ يَأْكُلُ مِنْ عَمَلِ يَدِهِ».

2073. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The Prophet Dāwūd (David) عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام used not to eat except from the earnings of his manual labour."

2074. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "No doubt, it is better for anyone of you to cut a bundle of wood and carry it over his back rather than to ask somebody who may or may not give him."

[See H.2374].

2075. Narrated Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwām رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "One would rather take a rope (and cut wood and carry it than to ask others)."

(16) CHAPTER. One should be lenient and generous in bargaining, and whoever demands his debts back should do so in a modest lenient manner.

2076. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "May Allāh's Mercy be on him who is lenient in his buying, selling, and in demanding back his money."

٢٠٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَنَّ دَاوُدَ النَّبِيَّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ كَانَ لَا يَأْكُلُ إِلَّا مِنْ عَمَلِ يَدِهِ». [انظر: ٣٤١٧، ٤٧١٣]

٢٠٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَى عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ عَوْفٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَأَنْ يَخْتَطِبَ أَحَدُكُمْ حُزْمَةً عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْأَلَ أَحَدًا فَيُعْطِيَهُ أَوْ يَمْنَعَهُ».

[راجع: ١٤٧٠]

٢٠٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ - : «لَأَنْ يَأْخُذَ أَحَدُكُمْ أَحْبَلَهُ». [راجع: ١٤٧١]

(١٦) بَابُ الشُّهُولَةِ وَالسَّمَاحَةِ فِي الشَّرَاءِ وَالْبَيْعِ، وَمَنْ طَلَبَ حَقًّا فَلْيَطْلُبْهُ فِي عَفَافٍ

٢٠٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عِيَّاشٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَسَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ