

قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو
التَّيَّاحِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ
يُحَدِّثُ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ
حِزَامٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٢٠٧٩]

(٤٧) **بَابُ إِذَا اشْتَرَى شَيْئًا فَوَهَبَ
مِنْ سَاعَتِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَتَفَرَّقَا وَلَمْ يُنْكِرِ
الْبَائِعُ عَلَى الْمُشْتَرِي أَوْ اشْتَرَى عَبْدًا
فَأَعْتَقَهُ.**

(47) CHAPTER. What is said if somebody buys a thing and gives it as a present to someone else at that very moment before separating from the seller, and the seller has had no objection to the buyer's action; or if someone buys a slave and then manumits him?

Tāwūs said that if somebody bought a thing with mutual agreement and then sold it, then that was his property and the profit would be for him.

وَقَالَ طَاوُؤُسٌ فِيمَنْ يَشْتَرِي السَّلْعَةَ
عَلَى الرُّضَا ثُمَّ بَاعَهَا: وَجِبَتْ لَهُ
وَالرَّبْحُ لَهُ.

2115. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: We were accompanying the Prophet ﷺ on a journey and I was riding an unmanageable camel belonging to 'Umar رضي الله عنه, 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 Allāh's Messenger!" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told 'Umar to sell that camel to him (not to give it as a gift). So, 'Umar sold it to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Then the Prophet ﷺ said to 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar, "The camel is for you O 'Abdullāh (as a present) and you could do with it whatever you like."

٢١١٥ - وَقَالَ الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَأَلْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ
ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ فَكُنْتُ عَلَى بَكْرِ صَعِبٍ
لِعُمَرَ فَكَانَ يَغْلِبُنِي فَيَتَقَدَّمُ أَمَامَ الْقَوْمِ
فَيَزْجُرُهُ عُمَرُ وَيُرُدُّهُ، ثُمَّ يَتَقَدَّمُ فَيَزْجُرُهُ
عُمَرُ وَيُرُدُّهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِعُمَرَ:
«بِعِينِهِ»، قَالَ: هُوَ لَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ.
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بِعِينِهِ»، فَبَاعَهُ
مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«هُوَ لَكَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ تَصْنَعُ بِهِ
مَا شِئْتَ». [انظر: ٢٦١٠، ٢٦١١]

2116. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: I bartered my property in Khaibar⁽¹⁾ to 'Uthmān (chief of the faithful believers) for his property in Al-Wādī⁽²⁾. When we

٢١١٦ - قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ
اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ
خَالِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ

(1) (H.2116) Khaibar is six stages to the north-west of Al-Madīna.

(2) (H.2116) Al-Wādī is a district near Al-Madīna.

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 cancelling the bargain unless they separated. When our deal was completed, I came to know that I had been unfair to 'Uthmān, for by selling him my land I caused him to be in the land of Thamūd, at a distance of three days' journey from Al-Madīna, while he made me nearer to Al-Madīna, at a distance of three days' journey from my former land.

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: بَعْتُ مِنْ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ مَالاً بِالوَادِي بِمَالٍ لَهُ بِحَبِيرٍ، فَلَمَّا تَبَايَعْنَا رَجَعْتُ عَلَى عَقْبِي حَتَّى خَرَجْتُ مِنْ بَيْتِهِ خَشِيَةً أَنْ يُرَادَنِي الْبَيْعُ، وَكَانَتْ السُّنَّةُ أَنَّ الْمُتَبَايِعِينَ بِالْخِيَارِ حَتَّى يَتَفَرَّقَا، قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: فَلَمَّا وَجِبَ بَيْعِي وَبِيعَهُ رَأَيْتُ أَنِّي قَدْ عَبَسْتُهُ بِأَنِّي سَفَّتُهُ إِلَى أَرْضِ تَمُودَ بِثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ وَسَافَنِي إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ بِثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ. [راجع: ٢١٠٧]

(48) CHAPTER. What is disliked as regards cheating in business.

(٤٨) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ الْخِدَاعِ فِي الْبَيْعِ.

2117. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: 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." (i.e., he has the right to return it if found undesirable).

٢١١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَجُلًا ذَكَرَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ يُخَدَعُ فِي الْبَيْعِ، فَقَالَ: «إِذَا بَايَعْتَ فَقُلْ: لَا خِلَابَةَ». [انظر: ٢٤٠٧، ٢٤١٤، ٦٩٦٤]

(49) CHAPTER. What is said about markets.

And narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Aūf: On our arrival in Al-Madīna, I asked whether there was a market of trading. Somebody said, "There is the market of Qainuqā'."

Narrated Anas: 'Abdur-Raḥmān said, "Show me the market." And 'Umar said, "Trading in the market diverted my attention (from better things)."

(٤٩) بَابُ مَا ذُكِرَ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ، وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ: لَمَّا قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ، [قُلْتُ]: هَلْ مِنْ سُوقٍ فِيهِ تِجَارَةٌ؟ فَقَالَ: سُوقُ قَيْنُقَاعٍ. وَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: ذُلُونِي عَلَى السُّوقِ. وَقَالَ عُمَرُ: الْأَهَابِي الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ.

2118. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "An army will invade the Ka'bah and when the invaders reach Al-Baidā', all the ground will sink and swallow the whole army." I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! How will they sink into the ground while amongst them will be their markets (the people who worked in business and not invaders)⁽¹⁾ 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."

٢١١٨ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ سُوْفَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَعْرُوُ جَيْشُ الْكَعْبَةِ، فَإِذَا كَانُوا بَيْدَاءَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ يُخَسَفُ بِأَوْلِهِمْ وَأَجْرِهِمْ». قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، كَيْفَ يُخَسَفُ بِأَوْلِهِمْ وَأَجْرِهِمْ وَفِيهِمْ أَسْوَأُهُمْ وَمَنْ لَيْسَ مِنْهُمْ؟ قَالَ: «يُخَسَفُ بِأَوْلِهِمْ وَأَجْرِهِمْ، ثُمَّ يُعْتُونَ عَلَى نِيَّاتِهِمْ».

2119. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The congregational *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of anyone amongst you is more than twenty (five or twenty-seven) times in reward than his *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in the market or in his house, for if he performs ablution perfectly and then goes to the mosque with the sole intention of performing the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), and nothing urges him to proceed to the mosque except the *Ṣalāt* (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 Allāh's Forgiveness and Blessings for everyone of you so long as he keeps sitting at his praying place. The angels will say, 'O Allāh, Bless him! O Allāh, be Merciful to him!' As long as he does not do *Ḥadath* or a thing which gives trouble to the other."

٢١١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «صَلَاةُ أَحَدِكُمْ فِي جَمَاعَةٍ تَزِيدُ عَلَى صَلَاتِهِ فِي سُوقِهِ وَبَيْتِهِ بِضْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ دَرَجَةً، وَذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُ إِذَا تَوَضَّأَ فَأَحْسَنَ الْوُضُوءَ، ثُمَّ أَتَى الْمَسْجِدَ لَا يُرِيدُ إِلَّا الصَّلَاةَ لَا يَنْهَزُهُ إِلَّا الصَّلَاةَ لَمْ يَخْطُ خَطْوَةً إِلَّا رُفِعَ بِهَا دَرَجَةً، أَوْ حُطَّتْ عَنْهُ بِهَا خَطِيئَةٌ. وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ تَصَلِّيُ عَلَى أَحَدِكُمْ مَا دَامَ فِي مُصَلَّاهُ الَّذِي يُصَلِّي فِيهِ، اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيْهِ، اللَّهُمَّ ارْحَمْهُ مَا لَمْ يُحْدِثْ فِيهِ، مَا لَمْ يُؤْذِ

The Prophet ﷺ further said, "One is

(1) (H. 2118) The Arabic word for 'markets' occurs in some narrations in the form of other words which are also probable. Those probable words stand for such words as 'nobles' or 'other people.'

regarded in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) so long as one is waiting for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).”

2120. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: While the Prophet ﷺ was in the market, somebody called, “O Abul-Qāsim.” 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* (surname).”⁽¹⁾ (In Arab world it is the custom to call the man as the father of his eldest son, e.g., Abul-Qāsim.)

[See Vol. 4, *Ḥadīth* No.3537].

2121. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man at Al-Baqī' called, “O Abul-Qāsim!” The Prophet ﷺ turned to him and the man said (to the Prophet ﷺ), “I did not intend to call you.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Name yourselves by my name but not by my *Kunya* (surname).”

2122. Narrated Abū Hurairah Ad-Dausī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: 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 Banī Qainuqā', and then he sat in the compound of Fāṭima's house and asked about the small boy (his grandson Al-Ḥasan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) but Fāṭima 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 Allāh! Love him, and love whoever loves him.”

فِيهِ. وَقَالَ: «أَحَدُكُمْ فِي صَلَاةٍ مَا كَانَتْ الصَّلَاةُ تَحْسِبُهُ». [راجع: ١٧٦]

٢١٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي السُّوقِ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ، فَالْتَمَتَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا دَعَوْتُ هَذَا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «سَمُّوا بِاسْمِي وَلَا تَكُونُوا بِكُنْيَتِي». [انظر: ٣٥٣٧، ٢١٢١]

٢١٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: دَعَا رَجُلٌ بِالْقَاسِمِ: يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ، فَالْتَمَتَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: لَمْ أَغْنِكُ، قَالَ: «سَمُّوا بِاسْمِي وَلَا تَكُونُوا بِكُنْيَتِي». [راجع: ٢١٢٠]

٢١٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ الدَّوْسِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي طَائِفَةِ النَّهَارِ لَا يُكَلِّمُنِي وَلَا أَكَلِمُهُ حَتَّى أَتَى سُوقَ بَنِي قَيْنِقَاعٍ فَجَلَسَ بِفِنَاءِ بَيْتِ فَاطِمَةَ فَقَالَ: أَأَنْتُمْ لَكُمْ؟ أَمْ لَكُمْ؟ «فَحَبَسَهُ شَيْئًا فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهَا تَلْبَسُهُ

(1) (H. 2120) *Kunya* means calling a man: O father of so-and-so! Or calling a woman: O mother of so-and-so! And this is a custom of the 'Arabs.

سَخَابًا أَوْ تُعَسَّلُهُ، فَجَاءَ يَشْتَدُّ حَتَّى
عَانَقَهُ وَقَبَّلَهُ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ أَجِبْهُ
وَأَجِبْ مَنْ يُجِبُّهُ». قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: قَالَ
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَّهُ رَأَى نَافِعَ بْنَ
جُبَيْرٍ أَوْ تَرَ بِرُكْعَةٍ. [انظر: ٥٨٨٤]

2123. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا told us that the people used to buy food from the caravans in the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ. 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.

٢١٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ
الْمُنْدَرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا
مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
ابْنُ عَمْرٍو: أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا يَشْتَرُونَ الطَّعَامَ
مِنَ الرُّكْبَانِ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
فَيَبِعُهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مَنْ يَمْنَعُهُمْ أَنْ يَبِيعُوهُ
حَيْثُ اشْتَرَوْهُ حَتَّى يَنْقُلُوهُ حَيْثُ يَبِيعُ
الطَّعَامُ. [انظر: ٢١٣١، ٢١٣٧، ٢١٦٦،
٢١٦٧، ٦٨٥٢]

2124. Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, "The Prophet ﷺ also forbade the reselling of foodstuff by somebody who had bought it unless he had received it (all the measure which he has bought) in full measure."

٢١٢٤ - قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَمْرٍو
رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: نَهَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
أَنْ يَبِيعَ الطَّعَامَ إِذَا اشْتَرَاهُ حَتَّى
يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ. [انظر: ٢١٢٦، ٢١٣٣، ٢١٣٦]

(50) CHAPTER. The dislike of raising voices in the market.

(٥٠) بَابُ كَرَاهِيَةِ السَّخَبِ فِي
السُّوقِ

2125. Narrated 'Atā' bin Yasār: I met 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Ās and asked him, "Tell me about the description of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ which is mentioned in the Torah." He replied, "Yes. By Allāh, he is described in the Torah with some of the qualities attributed to him in the Qur'ān as follows:

٢١٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِنَانٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا هِلَالٌ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ
بِنِ يَسَارٍ قَالَ: لَقِيتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ
عَمْرٍو بِنِ الْعَاصِي رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا،
قُلْتُ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ صِفَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
ﷺ فِي التَّوْرَةِ. قَالَ: أَجَلٌ، وَاللَّهُ إِنَّهُ
لَمَوْصُوفٌ فِي التَّوْرَةِ بِبَعْضِ صِفَتِهِ فِي
الْقُرْآنِ: ﴿يَأْتِيهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ

'O Prophet! We have sent you as a witness (for Allāh's True Religion) and a giver of glad tidings (to the faithful believers), and a warner (to the disbelievers), and guardian of

the illiterates. You are My slave and My Messenger. I have named you *Al-Mutawakkil* (who depends upon Allāh). You are neither discourteous, harsh, nor a noise-maker 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. Allāh will not let him (the Prophet ﷺ) die till he makes straight the crooked people by making them say: *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) with which will be opened blind eyes, deaf ears, and enveloped hearts.’ ”

شَهْدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا ﴿٤٩﴾ وَحِرْزًا لِلْأُمِّيِّينَ، أَنْتَ عَبْدِي وَرَسُولِي، سَمِيَّتْكَ الْمُتَوَكَّلَ. لَيْسَ بِفِظٍّ وَلَا غَلِيظٍ، وَلَا سَخَابٍ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ، وَلَا يَدْفَعُ بِالسَّيِّئَةِ السَّيِّئَةَ، وَلَكِنْ يَعْفُو وَيَغْفِرُ. وَلَنْ يَقْبِضَهُ اللَّهُ حَتَّى يُقِيمَ بِهِ الْمِلَّةَ الْعَوْجَاءَ بَأَنْ يَقُولُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَيُقْتَحَّ بِهَا أَعْيُنٌ عُمَى، وَأَذَانٌ صُمٌّ، وَقُلُوبٌ غُلْفٌ.

تَابَعَهُ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنِ هِلَالٍ. وَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ، عَنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ سَلَامٍ.

[انظر: ٤٨٣٨]

(51) CHAPTER. Weighing or measuring goods is to be done by the seller or the giver.

(٥١) بَابُ الْكَيْلِ عَلَى الْبَائِعِ وَالْمُعْطِي،

And the Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ:

“And when they have to give by measure or weight to (other) men, give less than due.” (V.83:3)

The Prophet ﷺ said, “When you receive what you buy by measure, let it be exact full measure.”

Narrated ‘Uthmān رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that the Prophet ﷺ told him, “If you are the seller, you have to measure, and if you are the buyer, then let the seller measure for you.”

وَقَوْلُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَإِذَا كَالُوهُمْ أَوْ وَزَنُوهُمْ يُخْسِرُونَ﴾ [المطففين: ٣] يَعْنِي كَالُوا لَهُمْ أَوْ وَزَنُوا لَهُمْ. كَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿يَسْمَعُونَكُمْ﴾ [الشعراء: ٧٣] يَسْمَعُونَ لَكُمْ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اِكْتَالُوا حَتَّى تَسْتَوْفُوا». وَيُذَكَّرُ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا بَعْتَ فَاكْتَلْ، وَإِذَا ابْتَعْتَ فَاكْتَلْ».

2126. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “He who buys foodstuff should not sell it till he takes all the measure which he has bought in full.”

٢١٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ

إِبْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبْعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ».

[راجع: ٢١٢٦]

2127. Narrated Jābir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr bin Ḥarām 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 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 if nothing had been taken from them.

In other narrations, Jābir said: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He (i.e., 'Abdullāh) continued measuring for them till he paid all the debts." The Prophet ﷺ said (to 'Abdullāh), "Cut (clusters) for him (i.e., one of the creditors) and measure for him in full."

٢١٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: تَوَفَّى عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ حَرَامٍ وَعَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ، فَاسْتَعْنَتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَلَى غُرْمَاتِهِ أَنْ يَضَعُوا مِنْ دَيْنِهِ، فَطَلَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَيْهِمْ فَلَمْ يَفْعَلُوا. فَقَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَذْهَبْ فَصَنِّفْ تَمْرَكَ أَصْنَافًا: الْعَجْوَةَ عَلَى حِدَةٍ، وَعَدْقَ ابْنِ زَيْدٍ عَلَى حِدَةٍ، ثُمَّ أَرْسِلْ إِلَيَّ». فَفَعَلْتُ ثُمَّ أَرْسَلْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَجَاءَ فَجَلَسَ عَلَى أَعْلَاهُ أَوْ فِي وَسْطِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «كَيْلٌ لِلْقَوْمِ». فَكَيْلْتُهُمْ حَتَّى أَوْفَيْتُهُمُ الَّذِي لَهُمْ وَبَقِيَ تَمْرِي كَأَنَّهُ لَمْ يَنْقُصْ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ.

وقال فراس، عن الشعبي: حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: فَمَا زَالَ يَكِيلُ لَهُمْ حَتَّى أَذَاهُ. وَقَالَ هِشَامٌ، عَنْ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «جَدُّ لَهُ فَأَوْفٍ لَهُ». [انظر: ٢٣٩٥، ٢٣٩٦، ٢٤٠٥، ٢٦٠١، ٢٧٠٩، ٢٧٨١،

[٦٢٥٠، ٤٠٥٣، ٣٥٨٠]

(52) CHAPTER. What is considered preferable regarding measuring.

(٥٢) بَابُ مَا يُسْتَحَبُّ مِنَ الْكَيْلِ

2128. Narrated Al-Miqdām bin Ma'dikarib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Measure your foodstuff and you will be blessed."

٢١٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ، عَنْ ثَوْرٍ، عَنْ

خَالِدِ بْنِ مَعْدَانَ، عَنِ الْمُقَدَّمِ بْنِ مَعْدِيكَرِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «كَيْلُوا طَعَامَكُمْ يُبَارِكْ لَكُمْ».

(53) CHAPTER. Allāh's Blessing in the Ṣā' and Mudd of the Prophet ﷺ.

(٥٣) بَابُ بَرَكَتِ صَاعِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَمُدُّهُ

This has been narrated by 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

فِيهِ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

2129. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) made Makkah a sanctuary, and asked for Allāh's Blessing in it. I made Al-Madīna a sanctuary as Ibrahim made Makkah a sanctuary and I asked for Allāh's Blessing in its measures – the Mudd and the Ṣā' as Ibrahim did for Makkah."

٢١٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ وَدَعَا لَهَا، وَحَرَّمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ كَمَا حَرَّمَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مَكَّةَ وَدَعَوْتُ لَهَا فِي مُدَّهَا وَصَاعِهَا مِثْلَ مَا دَعَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ [عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام] لِمَكَّةَ».

2130. Narrated Anas bin Malik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Allāh bestow Your Blessings on their measures, bless their Mudd and Ṣā'." The Prophet ﷺ meant the people of Al-Madīna.

٢١٣٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي مَكْيَالِهِمْ، وَبَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِي صَاعِهِمْ، وَمُدَّهُمْ» يَعْنِي: أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ. [انظر:

[٧٣٣١، ٦٧١٤]

(54) CHAPTER. What is said about the selling of the foodstuff and its storage.

(٥٤) بَابُ مَا يُذَكَّرُ فِي بَيْعِ الطَّعَامِ وَالْحُكْرَةِ.

2131. Narrated Sālim that his father said, "I saw those who used to buy foodstuff without measuring or weighing in the lifetime

٢١٣١ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ،

of the Prophet ﷺ being punished if they sold it before carrying it to their own houses.”

2132. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ forbade the selling of foodstuff before its measuring and transferring into one’s possession.” I asked Ibn ‘Abbās, “How is that?” Ibn ‘Abbās 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.”

2133. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, “He who buys foodstuff should not sell it till he has received it.”

2134. Narrated Az-Zuhrī on the authority of Mālik bin ‘Aūs that the latter said, “Who has change?” Ṭalḥa said, “I (will have change) when our store-keeper comes from the forest.”

Narrated ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The bartering of gold for gold⁽¹⁾, is *Ribā*,

عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ الطَّعَامَ مُجَارَفَةً يُضْرَبُونَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يَبِيعُوهُ حَتَّى يُؤْوُوهُ إِلَى رِحَالِهِمْ.

[انظر: ٢١٢٣]

٢١٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: «أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَهَى أَنْ يَبِيعَ الرَّجُلُ طَعَامًا حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ. قُلْتُ لَابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: كَيْفَ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: ذَاكَ دَرَاهِمٌ بِدَرَاهِمٍ، وَالطَّعَامُ مُرْجَأٌ. [قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: ﴿مُرْجُونَ﴾: التوبة ١٠٦ مَوْخَرُونَ].

[انظر: ٢١٣٥]

٢١٣٣ - حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَقْبِضَهُ».

[راجع: ٢١٢٤]

٢١٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: كَانَ عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: مَنْ عِنْدَهُ صَرْفٌ؟ فَقَالَ طَلْحَةُ: أَنَا، حَتَّى يَجِيءَ خَازِنُنَا مِنَ الْعَابَةِ.

(1) (H. 2134) Some said, “Gold for gold.”

(usury), except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and wheat grain for wheat grain is *Ribā* except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount, and dates for dates is *Ribā*, except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount; and barley for barley is *Ribā*, except if it is from hand to hand and equal in amount.”

[See *Ribā Al-Faḍl* in the glossary].

(55) CHAPTER. The selling of foodstuff before receiving it, and the selling of a thing which you don't have.⁽¹⁾

2135. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ forbade the selling of foodstuff before receiving it. I consider that all types of sellings should be done in the same way.

2136. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The buyer of foodstuff should not sell it before it has been measured for him.” Ismā'il narrated instead, “He should not sell it before receiving it.”

قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: هُوَ الَّذِي حَفِظْنَاهُ مِنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ لَيْسَ فِيهِ زِيَادَةٌ. فَقَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَوْسٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يُخْبِرُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الذَّهَبُ بِالْوَرِقِ رِبَاً إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ، وَالْبُرُّ بِالْبُرِّ رِبَاً إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ، وَالتَّمْرُ بِالتَّمْرِ رِبَاً إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ، وَالشَّعِيرُ بِالشَّعِيرِ رِبَاً إِلَّا هَاءَ وَهَاءَ». [انظر: ٢١٧٠، ٢١٧٤]

(٥٥) بَابُ بَيْعِ الطَّعَامِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُقْبَضَ، وَبَيْعِ مَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَكَ.

٢١٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: الَّذِي حَفِظْنَاهُ مِنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ سَمِعَ طَاوُسًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: أَمَّا الَّذِي نَهَى عَنْهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَهُوَ الطَّعَامُ أَنْ يُبَاعَ حَتَّى يُقْبَضَ. قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: وَلَا أَحْسِبُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا مِثْلَهُ.

[راجع: ٢١٣٢]

٢١٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ ابْتَاعَ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَبِعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ». زَادَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ: فَلَا يَبِعُهُ حَتَّى يُقْبَضَهُ». [راجع: ٢١٢٤]

(1) (Ch. 55) If one buys foodstuff for one pound and sells it for two pounds before receiving it from the first seller, the transaction is illegal for it is usurious, for it is as if one bartered gold for gold, one pound for two pound. It is also the sale of something absent for something present which is also illegal. (*Al-Qastalāni* Vol. 4).