

The Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) used to recite the Holy Quran to Jibreel , and when Jibreel met him he used to be more generous than a fast wind (which causes rain and welfare).

•It was narrated by Al Bukhari in the book of fasting (1902), in the book of virtues and merits (3554)and in the book of the virtues of the Quran (4997), Muslim in the book of merits and virtues (4/50/1802),An Nisai in the book of fasting (4/2094) and Ahmad in Al Musnad (1/131/288/326/363/366/367/373).

339).. From Anas bin Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did not store anything for the next day.

•It is a sound tradition. It was narrated by At Tirmidhi in the book of asceticism (4/2362) and said: it is hadith gharib. This hadith was narrated by and on the authority of Jafar bin Sulaiman, from Thaabit, from the Prophet. It is Mursal (Hurried). It was narrated by Al Baghawi in Sharh as Sunnah (7/3584) and Ibn Hiban in his sahih (8/99) and all with the same chain. Its chain is sahih (correct) on the conditions stipulated by Muslim.

340).. From Umar bin Al Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) who reported that once a needy person came to ask the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) for his need. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) replied: I do not have anything at present. Go and purchase something on my behalf. When something arrives I will pay for it. Umar Ibn Al Khattab said: O Apostle of Allah, whatever you possessed you have already given away.

Allah the Exalted did not make you responsible for that which is not in your means. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) felt annoyed at this saying of Umar. Thereupon a person from among the Ansar said: O Apostle of Allah, spend whatever you wish, and do not fear lessening from the Lord of the Arsh (throne). The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) smiled and the happiness could be seen on his face due to the saying of the Ansaari. Then the Apostle of Allah said: "Allah the Exalted commanded me to do this."

•This is a weak hadith. In its isnad is Musa bin Abi Alqama Al Madani who is unknown (Majhul).

341).. From Rubayyi bint Muawwidh bin Af-raa (may Allah be pleased with her): I brought to the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) a tray full of dates, and some small cucumbers. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) gave me a handful of jewellery.

•Its chain is weak. Narrated by Imam Ahmad in Al Musnad (6/359).

342).. From A'isha (may Allah be pleased with her) who said: The Apostle of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) used to accept gifts and used to give something in return.

•It was narrated by Al Bukhari in the book of the gifts (2585) and At Tirmidhi in the book of Al Bir (1953) and said: it is hadith hasan gharib sahih from this way. It was narrated also by Abu Dawud in the book of sales (3/3536) and Imam Ahmad in Al Musnad (6/90).

Chapter 49

Chapter on the Modesty of the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

343).. From Abu Sa'id Al Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) who narrated: The Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was more shy than a veiled virgin girl in her separate room and if he saw a thing which he disliked, we would recognize that (feeling) in his face.

•It was narrated by Al Bukhari in the book of the merits (6/3562) and Al Adab (6/02/6119), Muslim in the book of the merits (4/67/809/1810), Ibn Majah in the book of Asceticism (2/4180), Imam Ahmad in Al Musnad (3/71/79/88/91/92) and Ibn S'ad in At Tabaq'aat (1/368).

344)..From A'isha (may Allah be pleased with her) who reported: I never looked at or saw the private parts of Allah's Messenger (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

•It is a weak tradition. It was narrated by Ibn Majah in the book of purification (662) and in the book of marriage (1922) and said: Abu Bar said: Abu Nu'ain used to say: (it is reported) from the freed maid slave belong to A'isha (may Allah be pleased with her). According to Az Zawaid its chain is weak. It was also transmitted by Imam Ahmad in Al Musnad (6/93/190) and Ibn S'ad in At Tabaqaat (1/384). I In its isnad there is a maid slave belonging to A'isha and she is unknown.

Chapter 50

Chapter on the Hajaamah (cupping) of the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

345).. From Anas bin Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: He was asked regarding the wages of the one who cups others: He said: The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was cupped by Abu Taiba, to whom he gave two measures of food and the Apostle of Allah interceded on his behalf to his master the stipulated amount he was responsible for to be made less. He also said: The best medicine you may treat yourselves with is cupping.

•It was narrated by Al Bukhari in the book of Medicine (10/5696), Muslim (3/62/1204) and At Tirmidhi (1278) and said: it is hadith hasan sahih (a righteous, fine hadith).

346).. From Ali (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah's Messenger (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) got himself cupped and commanded me (upon which) I paid the cupper his wages.

•It is a sound tradition. It was narrated by Ibn Majah in the book of Business transactions (2/63) and Imam Ahmad in Al Musnad (1/90/134/135). According to Az Zawaid the isnad (chain) of Ali's hadith contains Abdul-Ala bin Amir Ibn Mahdi and Qattan who abandoned him (as regards his traditions) while Imam Ahmad Ibn Mu'in and other traditionists have declared him da'if (weak), but this hadith is considered sahih with its other evidence.

347).. From Ibn Abbass (may Allah be pleased with him) who reported that the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) got himself cupped on both sides of his neek and between his shoulders, and paid the cupper his wages. Had he (considered) it Haraam (forbidden), he would not have given any wage to him.

•It is a sound tradition. It was narrated by Ahmad in Al Musnad (1/316/324) with a weak isnad (chain) but the hadith has other evidence: it was narrated by Abu Dawud on the authority of Abaidallah bin Abbass with a sound chain. It was also narrated by Muslim without mentioning the statements (Both sides of his neck and between his shoulders). Thus, the hadith is considered sahih (correct) with its other evidence.

348)..From Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) who reported that the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) called a cupper (Hajjaam) who treated the Apostle of Allah with cupping and the Messenger of Allah inquired from him what wages he had to pay daily? He replied, three sa'a (three measures of food) and gave him his remuneration.

•It is a sound tradition. At Tirmidhi is alone in mentioning this hadith in Ash - Shamaa-il. Its chain contains Ibn Abi Layla, who is not good in memorization. But this hadith has other correct evidence that make it sahih (a sound hadith).

349).. From Anas bin Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) who reported that the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) used the treatment of cupping on both sides of his neck and between both shoulders, and generally took this treatment on the seventeenth, nineteenth or the twenty first of the (lunar) month.

•It is a sound tradition. It was narrated by At Tirmidhi in the book of Medicine (4/2051) and said: it is hadith hasan gharib. And Al Hakim in Al Mustadrak (4/210) and said: it is sahih on the conditions stipulated by the two shaikhs (Al Bukhari and Muslim).

450).. From Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) who reported that the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) had himself cupped on the surface of his foot because of a pain in it, while he was in the state of consecration (wearing Ihram).

•It is a sound tradition. It was narrated by Abu Dawud in the book of Al Mansik wal Hajj (the rites of the pilgrimage) (1837) and An Nisa'i (5/2849). It is hadith sahih (a righteous hadith) as the scholars of hadith stated.

Chapter 51

Chapter on the names of the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

351).. From Jubayr bin Mutim (may Allah be pleased with him) who narrated: I heard Allah's Apostle (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) saying: I have several names: I am Muhammed and I am Ahmad and I am Al Mahi with whom Allah obliterates kufr (disbelief) and I am Al Hashr (gatherer) at whose feet i.e. behind whom the people will be gathered (on the Day of Resurrection) and I am Al Aqib i.e. he who succeeds the other prophets in bringing about good, after whom there shall be no other nabi (prophet).

•It was narrated by Al Bukhari in the book of merits (6/3533/8/4896), Muslim (4/124/1828) and At Tirmidhi in the book of Al Adab (5/2840) and said: it is a righteous, fine hadith (Hadith hasan sahih). Also Malik in Al Muwatta (1004) and it is Mursal (Hurried) as Ibn Abd-il Bar said. Also Ibn Hiban in his sahih (8/75).

352).. From Hudhayfah (may Allah be pleased with him) who reported: I once met the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) on one of the

roads of Madinah. He said: I am Muhammed, and I am Ahmad and I am the Nabi (the prophet) of mercy, the Nabi of repentance, I am Muqaffaa, I am Hashr and Nabiyyul Malaahim, (Battles).

•It is a fine tradition. It was narrated by Ahmad in his Musnad (5/405), Ibn Sa'd in At Tabaqat (1/104), Ibn Hiban in his sahih (8/76) and the hadith has other evidence narrated by Muslim on the authority of Abi Musa Al Ashari, in the book of virtues (4/26/1828).

Chapter 52

Chapter on the living of the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

353).. From Nu'maan bin Bashir (may Allah be pleased with him) who says: Do you enjoy the luxuries of eating and drinking, whereas I observed that Allah's Apostle (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did not possess even the ordinary type of dates to fill his stomach.

•It was narrated by Muslim (4/34/2284) and At Tirmidhi (4/2372) and said it is hadith hasan sahih. Imam Ahmad transmitted it in Al Musnad (4/268).

354).. From A'isha (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) who said: We, the family of Muhammed (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did not make a fire (for cooking) for a month (and our food used to be only) dates and water.

•It was narrated by Al Bukhari in the book of Ar-Riqaq (the hadith that makes the heart tender by affecting the emotions and feelings of the one who hears it. (11/6458), Imam Muslim in the book of asceticism (4/26/2282), Imam Ahmad in Al Musnad (6/50), Ibn Majah in the book

of asceticism (2/4/44) and Ibn S'ad in At Tabaqaat (1/402/403) and it has other correct evidence, of hadith Abu Hurairah, narrated by Ibn S'ad (1/401).

355).. From Abu Talha (may Allah be pleased with him) who says: We complained to the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) about severe pangs of hunger, and showed him the stones fastened to our stomachs. A stone was fastened on the stomach of every one of us due to severe hunger. The Messenger of Allah (May Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) showed us two stones fastened onto his stomach.

•It is a weak hadith, narrated by At Tirmidhi in the book of asceticism (4/2371), Abu Ash Shaik in the moral side of the character of the Prophet page 288. Shaikh AlBani has corrected the accounts of the hadith and said: it is hadith hasan with its three pieces evidence. And Allah Knows best.

356).. From Abu Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: Once the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) came out of his house at such a time, that was not his noble habit. Nor did anyone come to meet him at that time. At that moment Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) came to the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and he asked: What brought you here, O Abu Bakr? Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) replied: I came out to meet the Messenger of Allah, and look at his noble face. A little while passed, when Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) come. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) asked him the reason of presenting him self at such an odd time. He replied: Because of hunger O Messenger of Allah. The Apostle of Allah said: I am also experiencing a bit of that.

All them went to the house of Abul -Huythan Ansari (may Allah be pleased with him). He was the owner of many dates palms, trees and sheep, and he did not have any servants. (They did not find him there) so they asked his wife, where is your companion? She replied: He has gone to bring sweet water for us. A little while passed, then Abdul Haythan (may Allah be pleased with him) arrived carrying the water bag. He put it down. He then came and honoured the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), his noble quest, and his two companions Abu Bakr and Umar: He embraced the Messenger of Allah and said to the Apostle of Allah, may my father and mother be sacrificed for you. After that he requested them to come to his palm grove. He spread out a mat for them, then went to a palm and brought a whole bunch (which had ripe and half ripe kinds of dates on it) and put it before them. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: Why didn't you only pick the ripe ones? (rather than bringing the whole bunch). He (the host) said: Eat what pleases you from it. They ate from it and drank water. The Messenger of Allah said after that: I swear an oath by the Being in whose hands lies my life, that this is also included among those blessings of which one will be asked on the Day of Qiyaamah. It will be asked regarding gratitude. He then recounted the blessings of that moment, the cool shade, good fresh dates and cold water. Thereafter, the host started to prepare meals, whereupon, the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said to him: Do not slaughter an animal, that gives milk. The host slaughtered for them a female or male young goat. The Messenger of Allah (who noticed that he had done everything by himself) inquired: Have you not any servants? He replied: No. When he heard this the

Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: When slaves shall arrive, remind us, incidentally only two slaves were brought to the Messenger of Allah. Abdul Haytham (may Allah be pleased with him) came to remind the Messenger of Allah of his promise. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said to him: Choose any one of them. He said: O Nabi (prophet) of Allah, you choose one for me. The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: An adviser is trustworthy. I choose this slave for you, as I have seen him perform his salaah (prayer). Remember my one advice, and that is to treat him well. Abdul Haytham (may Allah be pleased with him) went to his wife (happily) and told her what the Messenger of Allah had said. His wife said: you will not be able to fulfill exactly that which the Messenger of Allah has commanded. It is difficult for us to truly carry out that noble advice. Therefore free him, for by this it will be possible to fulfill the commands of Allah's Apostle. The husband then said: he is free. The Messenger of Allah said: For every Nabi (prophet) and his successors Allah the Exalted creates two committing evil. The other advises not to care the least in ruining and destroying a person. The one that is saved from this person , is saved from all ruin and destruction.

*•It is a sound tradition. It was narrated by At Tirmidhi in the book of Asceticism (*4/2370) and said: it is hadith hasan sahih gharib. It was narrated by Al Bukhari in Aladab Al Mufrad (1/256) from the Messenger of Allah's saying: have you got any servants? Al Hakim transmitted it (4/131) and said: its chain is correct, on the conditions stipulated by the two Shaikhs. Ad Dhabi agreed with him and it was transmitted by Al Baihaqi (4/4604).*