

zakat. If anyone pays it after the prayer, that will be a sadaqah like other sadaqahs (alms).

Book 9, Number 1610:

Narrated Abdullah ibn Umar: The people during the lifetime of the Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him) used to bring forth the sadaqah at the end of Ramadan when closing the fast one sa' of barley whose straw is removed, or of raisins. Abdullah said: When Umar (Allah be pleased with him) succeeded, and the wheat became abundant, Umar prescribed half a sa' of wheat instead of all these things.

Book 9, Number 1614:

Narrated AbuSa'id al-Khudri: I shall always pay one sa'. We used to pay during the lifetime of the Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him) one sa' of dried dates or of barley, or of cheese, or of raisins. This is the version of Yahya. Sufyan added in his version: "or one sa' of flour." The narrator Hamid (ibn Yahya) said: The people objected to this (addition); Sufyan then left it.

Book 9, Number 1615:

Narrated Tha'labah ibn Su'ayr: The Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him) said: One sa' of wheat is to be taken from every two, young or old, freeman or slave, male or female. Those of you who are rich will be purified by Allah, and those of you who are poor will have more than they gave returned by Him to them. Sulayman added in his version: "rich or poor"

Book 9, Number 1616:

Narrated Tha'labah ibn Su'ayr: The Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him) stood and gave a sermon; he commanded to give sadaqah, at the end of Ramadan when the fasting is closed, one sa' of dried dates or of barley payable by every person. The narrator Ali added in his version: "or one sa' of wheat to be taken from every two." Both the chains of narrators are then agreed upon the version: "payable by young and old, freeman and slave."

Book 9, Number 1618:

Narrated Abdullah ibn Abbas: Al-Hasan said: Ibn Abbas preached towards the end of Ramadan on the pulpit (in the mosque) of al-Basrah. He said: Bring forth the sadaqah relating to your fast. The people, as it were, could not understand. Which of the people of Medina are present here? Stand for your brethren, and teach them, for they do not know. The Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him) prescribed this sadaqah as one sa' of dried dates or barley, or half a sa' of wheat payable by every freeman or slave, male or female, young or old. When Ali came (to Basrah), he found that price had come down. He said: Allah has given prosperity to you, so give one sa' of everything (as sadaqah). The narrator Humayd said: Al-Hasan maintained that the sadaqah at the end of Ramadan was due on a person who fasted.

Book 9, Number 1620:

Narrated Ali ibn AbuTalib: Al-Abbas asked the Prophet (peace_be_upon_him) about paying the sadaqah (his zakat) in advance before it became due, and he gave permission to do that.

Book 9, Number 1621:

Narrated Imran ibn Husayn: Ibrahim ibn Ata, the client of Imran ibn Husayn, reported on the authority of his father: Ziyad, or some other governor, sent Imran ibn Husayn to collect sadaqah (i.e. zakat). When he returned, he asked Imran: Where is the property? He replied: Did you send me to bring the property? We collected it from where we used to collect in the lifetime of the Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him), and we spent it where we used to spend during the time of the Apostle of Allah (peace_be_upon_him).

Book 9, Number 1622:

Narrated Abdullah ibn Mas'ud: The Prophet (peace_be_upon_him) said: He who begs (from people) when he is affluent will come on the Day of Resurrection with scrapes, scratchings, or lacerations on his face. He was asked: What constitutes