



# EQL Hadith References Halal

## Introduction

- This document has been created for the internal use of Euro Quality Lambs Ltd ([www.euroqualitylambs.co.uk](http://www.euroqualitylambs.co.uk)).
- It has been compiled from 2006 to date to amalgamate all Hadith from the major 6 books of aHadith (plus 3 others) encountered in reference to halal food & associated topics<sup>1</sup>.
- The major 6 books of Hadith are
  - Sahih Bukhari
  - Sahih Muslim
  - Sunan Abu Dau'd
  - Sunan Tirmidhi
  - Sunan Ibn Maja
  - Sunan al-Sughra by al-Nasa'i
- The additional 3 books of Hadith are
  - Al-Muwatta by Imam Malik
  - Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal
  - Sunan al-Darami
- Other hadith are included as encountered. Examples include
  - 40 hadith by Imam Nawawi
  - Riyad Us-Saliheen by Imam Nawawi
- This document is **not** exhaustive and has **not** been verified by an Islamic scholar.
- It is simply an internal document to aid EQL colleagues in halal production and to act as a primary basis for forming intelligent questions to Islamic scholars.
- There is an equivalent document compiling qur'anic ayats which should be read first.
- Any mistakes found are due to the author and any benefit is from Allah (swt).

## References

The 6 major books of hadith can be viewed at [www.ahadith.co.uk](http://www.ahadith.co.uk) along with the additional 3 books of Hadith.

The other hadith books can be viewed by reference to the relevant books as follows.

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<sup>1</sup> Note: It DOES NOT cover drink.



## Understanding this document

- There is always a danger of using hadiths that have been translated by different authors or that have different numbering systems due to the edition used. By using an online resource such as [www.ahadith.co.uk](http://www.ahadith.co.uk) it is hoped that referencing, cross-referencing and verifying validity can be established insha'allah.
- Each book of hadith will have different number of English translators. There is always a danger in reading an English translation because no translation fully reflects its original meaning. Hence any points drawn from the translation should bear this caveat in mind. It does however give a good introductory understanding of the relevant hadith and enables more focused questioning towards Islamic scholars.
- Relevant hadith are included in this document and the danger of reading ahadith in isolation should be acknowledged.
- One should also read the commentary or Tafsir (exegesis) of the relevant hadith. This provides much more context and meaning.
- It is important to understand the rules of Fiqh or Islamic Jurisprudence. Some excellent books on the subject include (in order)
  - Islamic Banking and Finance<sup>2</sup> edited by Tarek El Diwany
  - The Evolution of Fiqh by Dr Abu Ameenah Bilal Philips
- In Islamic law, commands and prohibitions are classified according to how conclusive or inconclusive they are in determining law<sup>3</sup>. This can be referred as the Code of Commandments. Broadly speaking there are 5 such categories
  - Fardh – Obligatory
  - Wajib<sup>4</sup> – Necessary as commanded by Prophet Muhammed sas
  - Mustahab - Recommended
  - Mubah – Neutral
  - Makruh – Disliked
  - Mutashabia – Grey areas/doubt
  - Haram – Forbidden
- A '*basic halal*' product will incorporate all the Fardh and Haram requirements whereas a '*gold or sunnah halal*' product will also incorporate the Mustahab and avoid the Makruh/Mutashabiha elements. Only Islamic scholars can define which category a ruling falls under<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> There are many parallels between the development of the halal industry and that of Islamic finance. This book has an excellent first chapter which gives a basic understanding of Islamic history, religious codes, sources of Islamic knowledge & the Islamic Judicial Framework.

<sup>3</sup> Chapter 1.2.2 The Code of Commandments in the book 'Islamic Banking and Finance'

<sup>4</sup> Recognised by Hanafi school only

<sup>5</sup> Note: Some scholars may have a different opinion on the final categorisation of the same point



- All questions posed to Islamic scholars should be asked with the best of Adhaab (etiquettes, manners) and with the intention of gaining beneficial knowledge. Islam is an all-encompassing religion and it is not appropriate to ask questions in a way that belittles people or attempts to demonstrate intellectual superiority.
- There are 4 main early Islamic Jurists (original schools of thought).
  - Hanafi (80-150AD) – mainly practiced in Turkey & South Asia
  - Maliki (93-179 AD) – mainly practiced in North Africa
  - Shafi (150-204 AD) – mainly practiced in Far-east & East Africa
  - Hanbali (164-241AD) – mainly practiced in Arabian peninsula
- Forming a personal opinion on the Islamic requirements of halal production is fine but should always be caveated by saying ‘This is my opinion’ or ‘This is how I understand it’. Islamic Rulings can only be obtained from recognised fiqh scholars<sup>6</sup> or established fiqh organisations such as the European Council of Fatwa & Research based in Dublin ([www.e-cfr.org](http://www.e-cfr.org).)
- If the reader comes across any additional hadith of relevance that could be added to a future version of this document please email to [rizvan@euroqualitylambs.co.uk](mailto:rizvan@euroqualitylambs.co.uk) and [imam@cravenarmsic.org](mailto:imam@cravenarmsic.org).
- Finally, please make dua to Allah (swt) the All-Mighty, All-Wise that by reading and understanding this document He may increase you in beneficial knowledge. Ameen.

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<sup>6</sup> Recognised scholars are those whom the local target market accept as capable of producing a Fatwa (legal ruling) and the local market adhering to that Fatwa



## Summary Information of Major Books

Hadith Book	Volu mes	Chap ters	Best Website	Comments
Sahih Bukhari	9	93	<a href="http://www.sahihalbukhari.com">www.sahihalbukhari.com</a>	
Sahih Muslim	4	43	<a href="http://www.sahihmuslim.com">www.sahihmuslim.com</a>	Approx 7,190 hadith, 2,200 without repetition.
Sunan Abu-Dawud		41		
Sunan Tirmidhi				3,891 hadith
Sunan Ibn Maja				
Sunan al-Sugra by Imam Nisa'i				
Al-muwatta by Imam Malik				
Musnad Ahmed ibn Hanbal				
Sunan al-Darami				
40 hadith by Imam Nawai	-	-	<a href="http://ahadith.co.uk/nawawis40hadith.php">http://ahadith.co.uk/nawawis40hadith.php</a>	42 hadith
Riyadh-us-Saliheen by Imam Nawawi				



## Summary Table of Important Hadith Chapters

Hadith Book	Volume	Chapter	Themes & Principles	Comments
Sahih Bukhari	7	70 The Book of Foods		
		71 The Book of Al-Aqiqa		
		72 The Book of Slaughtering & Hunting		
		73 The Book of Al-Adahi		
		74 The Book of Drinks		
Sahih Muslim		21 The Book of Game and Animal That Are Slaughtered and Eaten		
		22 The Book of Sacrifices		
		23 The Book of Drinks		
Sunan Abu Dawud		15 Sacrifice		
		16 Game		
		26 Drinks		
		27 Foods		
Sunan Tirmidhi				



## Hadith Terminology & Dictionary Terms

Hadith Terminology	Description	Hadith Refs
<b>Al-Munkhaniqa</b>	Animal killed by Choking	SaB 72:1:5475
<b>Al-Mauqudhah</b>	Animal killed by beating with piece of wood	SaB 72:1:5475
<b>Al-Mutaraddiya</b>	Animal that dies by falling down a mountain	SaB 72:1:5475
<b>An-Natiha</b>	Sheep killed by goring of horns	SaB 72:1:5475
<b>Mi'rad</b>	Sharp-edged piece of wood or a piece of wood provided with a sharp peice of iron used for hunting	SaB 72:1:5475, 72:2:5476, 72:3:5477,5486
<b>Bunduqa</b>	Ball of clay thrown through a hollow stick or some other thing	SaB 72:2:x
<b>Al-Khadf</b>	Throwing stones with middle finger and the thumb	SaB 72:5:x
<b>Qirat</b>	Measure of good deeds?	SaB 72:6:x
<b>At-Tayyibat</b>	All kinds of Halal foods	SaB 72:7:x

Dictionary Term	Description	Qur'anic Ref(s)
<b>Onager</b>	Persian wild ass	SaB 72:11:5492



# SAHIH AL-BUKHARI

## MAIN CHAPTERS (Read directly from book)

Book 70: Book of Foods  
Book 71: Book of Al-Aqiqa  
Book 72: Book of Slaughtering & Hunting  
Book 73: Book of Al-Adahi  
Book 74: Book of Drinks

## OTHER RELATED HADITHS

Narrated by Anas bin Malik(RDA): ALLAH's Messenger(peace be upon him) said:

"I HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO FIGHT THE PEOPLE TILL THEY SAY:  
LA ILAHA ILLALLAH (none has the right to be worshipped but ALLAH).  
AND IF THEY SAY SO, OFFER PRAYERS LIKE OUR SALAT, FACE OUR QIBLAH  
**AND SLAUGHTER AS WE SLAUGHTER**, THEN THEIR BLOOD AND PROPERTY WILL BE  
SACRED TO US, AND WE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THEM EXCEPT LEGALLY AND THEIR  
RECKONING WILL BE WITH ALLAH"

(Bukhari, vol 1, book 8, the Book of As-salat, hadith number 392)

- Domesticated donkey described as unlawful (Bukhari)
- Eating of flesh of sloughed beasts & cleaved birds (Bukhari & Muslim)
- Anas reported Allah's Messenger (sas) as saying: "He who observes our prayer, faces our Qibla and eats the animal slaughtered by us (according to the Shari'ah) is a Muslim, one for whom is a guarantee (of the safety of his life and property) from Allah and the guarantee from His Messenger. Therefore, break not the covenant of Allah with regard to his protection." (Bukhari)
- Narrated by Jabir bin 'Abdullah: We were with Allah's Apostle picking the fruits of the 'Arak trees, and Allah's Apostle (peace and blessings of Allah be to him) said, "Pick the black fruit, for it is the best." The companions asked, "'Were you a shepherd?" He replied, "There was no prophet who was not a shepherd" (*Sahih Bukhari*, Chapter 'Prophets', Volume 4, Book 55, Hadith 618)

Abu Hurairah (radiyallahu anh) narrates: "the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) said, "Allah did not send any prophets that did not herd sheep." "Did you herd sheep too, O Messenger of Allah?" they asked. He said, "**Yes, I also looked after sheep for the people of Mecca in return for some qirat (amount or name of a place)\***" said [*Bukhari, Ijara 2; Muwatta, 18 (2, 971); Ibn Majah, Tijarah 5, (2149).*] <https://questionsonislam.com/question/did-all-prophets-work-shepherds>

- When Prophet Muhammad (sas) was asked by his Companions whether kindness to animals would be rewarded in the life hereafter, he replied, "Yes, there is a meritorious reward for kindness to every living creature" (Al-Bukhari).



9. Abu Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Prophet(SAW) said, "A man felt very thirsty while he was on the way, there he came across a well. He went down the well, quenched his thirst and came out. Meanwhile he saw a dog panting and licking mud because of excessive thirst. He said to himself, "This dog is suffering from thirst as I did." So, he went down the well again, filled his shoe with water, held it with his mouth and watered the dog. Allah appreciated him for that deed and forgave him." The Companions said, "O Allah's Messenger! Is there a reward for us in serving the animals?" He replied: "There is a reward for serving any living being." (Bukhari)

10. Abdullah ibn 'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Prophet(SAW) said, "A woman entered the (Hell) Fire because of a cat which she had tied, neither giving it food nor setting it free to eat from the vermin of the earth." (Bukhari)

## SAHIH MUSLIM

### MAIN CHAPTERS (Read directly from book)

Book 21: The Book of Game and Animal That Are Slaughtered and Eaten

Book 22: The Book of Sacrifices, <http://www.iupui.edu/~msaiupui/022.smt.html>

Book 23: The Book of Drinks

### OTHER RELATED HADITHS

Without references

- According to a tradition transmitted by **Muslim**, the Apostle of Allah (pbuh) ordered a horned ram with black legs, a black belly and black round the eyes, and it was brought to him to be sacrificed. He told Bibi Ayesha Siddiqua (RA) to get the knife, and then told her to sharpen it with a stone. When she had done so he took it, then taking the ram he placed it on the ground and cut its throat.
- "O people! Allah is Tayyib (Pure and Good) and only accepts that which is Tayyib. Allah has indeed commanded the believers with what He has commanded the Messengers, for He said: (O (you) Messengers! Eat of the Tayyibat and do righteous deeds. Verily, I am well acquainted with what you do) (23:51) and: (O you who believe! Eat of the lawful things that We have provided you with) He then mentioned a man, (who is engaged in a long journey, whose hair is untidy and who is covered in dust, he raises his hands to the sky, and says, 'O Lord! O Lord' Yet, his food is from the unlawful, his drink is from the unlawful, his clothes are from the unlawful, and he was nourished by the unlawful, so how can it (his supplication) be accepted" Recoded by **Muslim, At-Tirmidhi, 40 Hadith (no 10)**
- **Narrated / Authority Of:** Abu Yaala Shaddad bin Aws said that the messenger of Allah said : "Verily Allah has prescribed ihsan (perfection,





excellence, proficiency) in all things. Thus, if you kill, kill well; and if you slaughter, slaughter well. Let each one of you sharpen his blade and let him spare suffering to the animal he slaughters." related by Muslim [Shaddad bin 'Aws in Sahih Muslim], Imam An-Nawawi 40 hadith.

## **SUNAN ABU DAWUD**

### **MAIN CHAPTERS (Read directly from book)**

Book 15: Sacrifice

Book 16: Game

Book 26: Drinks

Book 27: Foods

### **OTHER RELATED HADITHS**

#### **With References**

- The Apostle of Allah (sas) prohibited eating and drinking the milk of an animal which feeds on filth (Sunan Abu Dawud 3776)
- Holy Prophet of Islam (sas) prohibited to drink the milk of the animals which feeds on filth. (Sunan Abu Dawud 3777)
- Messenger of Allah (sas) forbade riding and drinking the milk of camel, which feeds on filth. [so other animals will be the same i.e. cow, sheep, goat and so on in regard to drinking its milk] (Sunan Abu Dawud 3778)
- On the day of Khaybar the Messenger of Allah (sas) forbade (eating) the flesh of the animal which feeds on filth and forbade riding it too (Sunan Abu Dawud 3802)
- "Do not eat one (fish) which dies in water and gets overturned (this fish is called a taafie and is Haram)" (Abu Dawud: 4/165)

#### **Without References**

- Prophet (sas) forbade the meat and milk of the Jallalah animals (Sunan Abu Daud)



## **SUNAN TIRMIDHI**

### **MAIN CHAPTERS (Read directly from book)**

Book x

### **OTHER RELATED HADITHS**

## **SUNAN IBN MAJA**

### **MAIN CHAPTERS (Read directly from book)**

Book x

### **OTHER RELATED HADITHS**

## **SUNAN AL-SUGRAH by Imam Nisai**

8. The Prophet (SAW) said, "Whoever kills a sparrow or anything bigger than that without a just cause, Allah will hold him accountable on the Day of Judgment." The listeners asked, "O Messenger of Allah, what is a just cause?" He replied, That he will kill it to eat, not simply to chop off its head and then throw it away. (An-Nasa'i)

### **MAIN CHAPTERS (Read directly from book)**

Book x

### **OTHER RELATED HADITHS**



## 40 Hadith by Imam Nawawi

<http://ahadith.co.uk/nawawis40hadith.php>

**Hadith** no: 5

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Aisha

who said : The messenger of Allah said: "He who innovates something in this matter of ours that is not of it will have it rejected." narrated by Bukhari and Muslim And in one version by Muslim it reads: "He who does an act which our matter is not [in agreement] with will have it rejected."

**Hadith** no: 6

**Narrated / Authority Of:** An-Numan bin Bashir

who said : I heard the messenger of Allah say: "That which is lawful is plain and that which is unlawful is plain and between the two of them are doubtful matters about which not many people know. Thus he who avoids doubtful matters clears himself in regard to his religion and his honor, but he who falls into doubtful matters falls into that which is unlawful, like the shepherd who pastures around a sanctuary, all but grazing therein. Truly every king has a sanctuary, and truly Allah's sanctuary is His prohibitions. Truly in the body there is a morsel of flesh which, if it be whole, all the body is whole and which, if it be diseased, all of it is diseased. Truly it is the heart." narrated by Bukhari and Muslim

**Hadith** no: 7

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Tamim Al-Dari

that the prophet said: "Religion is sincerity". We said: "To whom?" He said: "To Allah and His Book, and His messenger, and to the leaders of the Muslims and their common folk". narrated by Muslim

**Hadith** no: 9

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Abu Huraira

who said : I heard the messenger of Allah say : "What I have forbidden to you, avoid; what I have ordered you [to do], do as much of it as you can. It was only their excessive questioning and their disagreeing with their prophets that destroyed those who were before you." related by Bukhari and Muslim



**Hadith** no: 10

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Abu Huraira

who said : the messenger of Allah said : "Allah the Almighty is good and accepts only that which is good. Allah has commanded the faithful to do that which he commanded the messengers, and the Almighty has said: "O ye messengers ! Eat of the good things and do right". And Allah the Almighty has said : "O ye who believe! Eat of the good things wherewith We have provided you" Then he mentioned [the case of] a man who, having journeyed far, is dishevelled and dusty and who spreads out his hands to the sky [saying] : "O Lord! O Lord!" - while his food is unlawful, his drink unlawful, his clothing unlawful, and he is nourished unlawfully, so how can he be answered !" related by Muslim

**Hadith** no: 11

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Al-Hasan bin Ali

who said : I memorized from the messenger of Allah his saying : "Leave that which makes you doubt for that which does not make you doubt." narrated by Termithi and Nasaee, and Tirmithi said it is true and fine hadith

**Hadith** no: 17

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Abu Yaala Shaddad bin Aws

said that the messenger of Allah said : "Verily Allah has prescribed ihsan (perfection, excellence, proficiency) in all things. Thus, if you kill, kill well; and if you slaughter, slaughter well. Let each one of you sharpen his blade and let him spare suffering to the animal he slaughters." related by Muslim [Shaddad bin 'Aws in Sahih Muslim]

**Hadith** no: 30

**Narrated / Authority Of:** Jurthum bin Nashir

that the messenger of Allah said : "Allah the Almighty has laid down religious duties, so do not neglect them. He has set boundaries, so do not over step them. He has prohibited some things, so do not violate them; about some things He was silent-out of compassion for you, not forgetfulness, so seek not after them." a fine hadith related by Al-Daraqutni and others.



## Other Hadith

- Fish & Locusts are lawful. Sea water is pure and the dead beings in it are lawful (Ahmad and Ashab-e-Sunun)
- Ibn Abbas reported that the Messenger of Allah (sas) forbade the drinking of such animal's milk (Jallala) (Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Daud, Nisai, Tirmidhi)
- The Holy Prophet of Islam (pbuh) is reported to have said that; "If you must slaughter, slaughter in the best possible manner, sharpen your knife every time before you slaughter but not in front of the animal to be slaughtered. Do not slaughter an animal in the presence of other animal, and feed and rest the animal before slaughter."
- Al-Qurtubi mentioned that 'A'ishah was asked about what non-Muslims slaughter for their feasts and then offer some of it as gifts to Muslims, "She said, "Do not eat from what has been slaughtered for that day, (or feast) but eat from their vegetables." [Tafsir Ibn Qatir, Surah 2 Al Baqara, verse 173 [www.qtafsir.com](http://www.qtafsir.com)]
- Umar (ra) and Ali (ra) had cited the following reason while declaring the slaughtered animals of Arab Christians as Haram. Umar (ra) had said: These people are not the "People of the Book" and the animals slaughtered by them are not halal for us. (Sunan Al Behaqi 9/216).

### Hadith quoted in the book 'Animal Welfare in Islam'

Hadith references taken from the Animal Welfare in Islam (AWiI) book by Hafiz Bashir Ahmad Masri. **This is not complete.**

Source	Hadith	Link to AWiI book
Narrated by Abu Waqid al-Laythi, Tirmidhi; Hadith No 1480, Chapt on Al-At'imah. Also 'Robson' (Ref No 15) p874	Whatever is cut off an animal, while it is still alive, is carrion and is unlawful (Haram) to eat. (Prophet (s))	AWiI p35
'Kitab al-Muqni', 3:542, Also 'Al-Muhalla', 7:457; Ibn Hazm; (both in Arabic)	Do not deal hastily with a 'being' before it is stone dead (Prophet (s))	AWiI p35
'Al-Muhalla', 7:457; Ibn Hazm; (in Arabic)	Give time to the slaughtered 'being' till it is dead cold (Umar ibn al-Khattab)	AWiI p35
Kitab al-Nil wa Shifa al-'Alil, 4:460 (in Arabic)	Rigor Mortis should set in before cutting up the carcass	AWiI p35
Narrated by Waqid al-Laythi. Abu al-Darda. Tirmidhi, Hadith No 1473,	God's Messenger (s) forbade eating a jifah [carrion] of a bird or	AWiI p37



Chapt. Al-At'imah'. Also 'Robson' (Ref No 15); p.874	animal set up and shot at as a target for shooting.	
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### **Hadith quoted in the book '15 ways to increase your Earnings'**

The book is '15 Ways to increase your Earnings from the Quran and Sunnah' by Abu Ammaar Yasir Qadhi.

The Prophet (pbuh) said "I sometimes return home to my family, and I find a date fallen on my bed, so I pick it up to eat it, but then I fear that it might be from charity, so I throw it away" Al-bukhari (#232) and Muslim (#1069). It was not allowed for the Prophet (pbuh) or his family to eat from charity. (15 Earnings p37)

Abu Bakr (sadeeq) put his finger in his mouth and forced himself to vomit up the food, until there was nothing left in his stomach. Al-Mishkat (#2786). (15 Earnings p38)

Similarly, Umar ibn-al-Khattab. Al-Mishkat (#2788).

Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqas, one of the famous Companions of the Prophet (pbuh), was once asked, "Why is it that your prayers are responded to, amongst all of the other Companions?" So he replied, "I do not raise to my mouth a morsel except that I know where it came from and where it came out of." Sharh al-Arba' or Shark al-Arbdin p275 (15 Earnings p38).

<http://www.missionislam.com/knowledge/halaalsustenance.html>

In fact, even the Prophet of Allah (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) used to earn from his own hands. Once, he (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) stated,

"Allah did not send any prophet except that he used to be a shepherd of sheep."

So the companions asked, "Including you, O Messenger of Allah?" He replied,

"Yes, I used to be a shepherd for the people of Makkah, in return for some qararit (i.e., coins of copper)." [al-Bukhan (2/48)]

The Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) was not embarrassed or ashamed to inform his companions that he used to work as a shepherd in return for a very small amount of money (qararit).

### **From IHIA Animal Welfare slideslow**

"There is reward (ajr) for helping any living creature" Bukhari & Muslim

"It is a great sin for man to imprison those animals which are in his power" Muslim

"The worst of shepherds is the ungentle, who causes the beasts to crush or bruise one another" Muslim



### **Hadith from Bulugh Al-Maram (Dar-us-salaam)**

**Hadith 11 (p17):** Narrated Ibn ‘Umar (ra): Allah’s Messenger (sas) said, “Two types of dead animals and two types of bloods have been made lawful for us, the two types of dead animals are locust and fish (seafood), while the two types of bloods are the liver and the spleen” [Reported by Ahmad and Ibn Majah, and this Hadith has some weakness]

**Hadith 13 (p17):** Narrated Abu Waqid Al-Laithi: Allah’s Messenger said “Whatever (portion) is cut off from an animal when it is alive is dead (meat). [Reported by Abu Da’ud and At-Tirmidhi who graded it Hasan (fair), and this version is of Tirmidhi].

**Hadith 16 (p18):** Narrated Ibn Abbas (ra): Allah’s Messenger (sas) said, “When the skin is tanned it becomes purified’ [Reported by Muslim]. Al-Arba’a have the words: “Any skin that is tanned...”

**Hadith 17 (p19):** Narrated Salama bin Al-Muhabbiq: Allah’s Messenger (sas) said, “The tanning of a dead animal’s skin purifies it.” [Ibn Hibban graded it Sahih (sound)].

**Hadith 18 (p19):** Narrated Maimuna: Some people dragging a (dead) goat passed by the Prophet (sas). He told them, “Had you better taken its skin.”. They said, “It is dead”. He said, “Water and the leaves of the Acacia tree will purify it.” [Reported by Abu Da’ud and An-Nasa’i].

**Hadith 23 (p20):** Narrated (Anas bin Malik): On the day of Khaibar, Allah’s Messenger (sas) commanded Abu Talha to announce: “Allah and His Messenger have prohibited for you (eating of) the flesh of the donkeys, for it is unclean” [Agreed Upon].

### **Hadith from Hamza Yusuf video clip**

“Meat of cow is disease & its milk is healing” [need to obtain source]. Video talks about sheep farmers being very humble and how sheep/buffalo has been replaced by beef.

### **HMC Feb-2010 presentation**

Imam Hasfaki in the great scholarly work Durre Mukhtar has mentioned ‘the tasmiyah is a condition by the slaughterman (at the time of slaughter)’.

The renowned 19<sup>th</sup> century scholar, Imam ibn Abideen mentions in Raddul Mukhtar in explaining the words ‘by the slaughterman’ says ‘this is to clarify that if someone other than the slaughterman who is physically carrying out the slaughter recites the tasmiyah, then the animal will not be halal. (Raddul Mukhtar, Kitub Thabaaih vol. 9, page 438).