

Quotes e.g. "pledge allegiance"

Searches for the whole phrase instead of individual words

Wildcards e.g. test*

Matches any set of one or more characters. For example test* would result in test, tester, testers, etc.

Fuzzy Search e.g. swore~

Finds terms that are similar in spelling. For example swore~ would result in swore, snore, score, etc.

Term Boosting e.g. pledge^4 hijrah

Boosts words with higher relevance. Here, the word *pledge* will have higher weight than *hijrah*

Boolean Operators e.g. ("pledge allegiance" OR "shelter") AND prayer

Create complex phrase and word queries by using Boolean logic.

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Language:

☒ English

☐ Urdu اردو

☐ Bangla ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

كتب الإجارة

37

Hiring

(1)

Chapter: To hire a pious man

(1)

بَلِّغِ اسْتِئْجَارَ الرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحِ

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: {إِنَّ خَيْرَ مَنْ اسْتَأْجَرْتَ الْقَوِيُّ الْأَمِينُ} وَالْخَازِنُ الْأَمِينُ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَغْمِلْ مَنْ أَرَادَهُ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2260

Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The honest treasurer who gives willingly what he is ordered to give, is one of the two charitable persons, (the second being the owner).

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي جَدِّي أَبُو بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " الْخَازِنُ الْأَمِينُ الَّذِي يُؤَدِّي مَا أُمِرَ بِهِ طَيِّبَةً نَفْسُهُ أَحَدُ الْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ " .

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2260](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 1

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 461

(deprecated numbering scheme)

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Sahih al-Bukhari 2261

Narrated Abu Musa:

I went to the Prophet (ﷺ) with two men from Ash'ari tribe. I said (to the Prophet), "I do not know that they want employment." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "No, we do not appoint for our jobs anybody who demands it earnestly."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ قُرَّةَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هَالِكٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ أَقْبَلْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَمَعِيَ رَجُلَانِ مِنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ، فَقُلْتُ مَا عَلِمْتُ أَنَّهُمَا يَطْلُبَانِ الْعَمَلَ. فَقَالَ " لَنْ أَوْ لَا نَسْتَغْمِلَ عَلَى عَمَلِنَا مَنْ أَرَادَهُ " .

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2261](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 2

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 462

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(2)

Chapter: To shepherd sheep for Qirat

(2)

بَلِّغِ رَغْيَ الْعَنَمِ عَلَى قَرَارِيطَ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2262

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allah did not send any prophet but shepherded sheep." His companions asked him, "Did you do the same?" The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "Yes, I used to shepherd the sheep of the people of Mecca for some Qirats."

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْمَكِّيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " مَا بَعَثَ اللَّهُ نَبِيًّا إِلَّا رَعَى الْغَنَمَ ". فَقَالَ أَصْحَابُهُ وَأَنْتَ فَقَالَ " نَعَمْ كُنْتُ أُرْعَاهَا عَلَى قَرَارِيطٍ لِأَهْلِ مَكَّةَ ".

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2262](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 3

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 463

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(3)

Chapter: The employment of Mushrikun (by Muslims)

(3)

بَلْبُ اسْتَبْجَارِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ عِنْدَ الضَّرُورَةِ أَوْ إِذَا لَمْ يُوجَدْ أَهْلُ الْإِسْلَامِ
وَعَامِلَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَهُودٌ خَبِيرٌ.

Sahih al-Bukhari 2263

Narrated `Aisha:

The Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr employed a (pagan) man from the tribe of Bani Ad-Dail and the tribe of Bani 'Abu bin `Adi as a guide. He was an expert guide and he broke the oath contract which he had to abide by with the tribe of Al-'Asi bin Wail and he was on the religion of Quraish pagans. The Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr had confidence in him and gave him their riding camels and told him to bring them to the Cave of Thaur after three days. So, he brought them their two riding camels after three days and both of them (The Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr) set out accompanied by 'Amir bin Fuhaira and the Dili guide who guided them below Mecca along the road leading to the sea-shore.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا - وَاسْتَبْجَرَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي الدَّيْلِ ثُمَّ مِنْ بَنِي عَبْدِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ هَادِيًا خَرَبَتًا - الْجَرِيثَ الْمَاهِرَ بِالْهَدَايَةِ - فَقَدْ غَمَسَ يَمِينَ جُلْفٍ فِي آلِ الْعَاصِ بْنِ وَائِلٍ، وَهُوَ عَلَى دِينِ كُفَّارٍ فَرِيثٍ، فَأَمْنَاهُ فَدَفَعَا إِلَيْهِ رَاحِلَتَيْهِمَا، وَوَعَدَاهُ غَارَ ثَوْرٍ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ، فَأَتَاهُمَا بِرَاحِلَتَيْهِمَا، صَبِيحَةَ لَيْلٍ ثَلَاثٍ، فَارْتَحَلَا، وَانْطَلَقَ مَعَهُمَا عَامِرُ بْنُ فُهَيْرَةَ، وَالدَّلِيلُ الدَّيْلِيُّ فَأَخَذَ بِهِمْ أَسْفَلَ مَكَّةَ وَهُوَ طَرِيقُ السَّالِجِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2263](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 4

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 464

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(4)

Chapter: It is legal if somebody hires someone to work for him

(4)

بَلْبُ إِذَا اسْتَبْجَرَ أَجِيرًا لِيَعْمَلَ لَهُ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ أَوْ بَعْدَ شَهْرٍ أَوْ بَعْدَ سَنَةٍ جَزَاءً، وَهُمَا عَلَى شَرْطِهِمَا الَّذِي اشْتَرَطَاهُ إِذَا جَاءَ الْأَجَلُ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2264

Narrated Aisha:

(the wife of the Prophet) Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr hired a man from the tribe of Bani-Ad-Dil as an expert guide who was a pagan (follower of the religion of the pagans of Quraish). The Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr gave him their two riding camels and took a promise from him to bring their riding camels in the morning of the third day to the Cave of Thaur.

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عَقِيلٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ فَلَحْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا - زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَتْ وَاسْتَبْجَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي الدَّيْلِ، هَادِيًا خَرَبَتًا وَهُوَ عَلَى دِينِ كُفَّارٍ فَرِيثٍ، فَدَفَعَا إِلَيْهِ رَاحِلَتَيْهِمَا، وَوَعَدَاهُ غَارَ ثَوْرٍ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ بِرَاحِلَتَيْهِمَا صُبْحَ ثَلَاثٍ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2264](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 5

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 465

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(5)

Chapter: Employing labourers for services in holy battles

(5)

بَلْبُ الْأَجِيرِ فِي الْعُرْوِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2265, 2266

Narrated Ya'la bin Umaiya:

I fought in Jaish-al-Uhra (Ghazwa of Tabuk) along with the Prophet (ﷺ) and in my opinion that was the best of my deeds. Then I had an employee, who quarrelled with someone and one of them bit and cut the other's finger and caused his own tooth to fall out. He then went to the Prophet (with a complaint) but the Prophet (ﷺ) canceled the suit and said to the complainant, "Did you expect him to let his finger in your mouth so that you might snap and cut it (as does a stallion camel)?" Narrated Ibn Juraj from `Abdullah bin Abu Mulaika from his grandfather a

similar story: A man bit the hand of another man and caused his own tooth to fall out, but Abu Bakr judged that he had no right for compensation (for the broken tooth).

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى، عَنْ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ غَرَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ جَيْشَ الْعُسْرَةِ فَكَانَ مِنْ أَوْثَقِ أَعْمَالِي فِي نَفْسِي، فَكَانَ لِي أَجِيرٌ، فَقَاتَلَ إِنْسَانًا، فَعَضَّ أَحَدَهُمَا إصْبَعَ صَاحِبِهِ، فَأَنْتَزَعَ إصْبَعَهُ، فَأَنْتَزَعَتْ نَيْبَتُهُ فَسَقَطَتْ، فَأَنْطَلَقَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَهْدَرَ نَيْبَتَهُ وَقَالَ " أَقْبِذْ إصْبَعَهُ فِي فَيْكِ تَقْضُمُهَا - قَالَ أَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ - كَمَا يَقْضُمُ الْفَحْلُ " . قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، بِمِثْلِ هَذِهِ الصَّفَةِ أَنَّ رَجُلًا، عَضَّ يَدَ رَجُلٍ، فَأَنْتَزَعَ نَيْبَتَهُ، فَأَهْدَرَهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2265, 2266](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 6

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 466

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(6)

Chapter: If somebody employs someone

(6)

بَلَّ مَنِ اسْتَأْجَرَ أَجِيرًا فَبَيَّنَ لَهُ الْأَجَلَ وَلَمْ يَبَيِّنِ الْعَمَلَ
لِقَوْلِهِ: {إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَتُكَيِّدَ إِبْنَتِي هَاتَيْنِ} إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: {عَلَى مَا نَقُولُ وَكَيْلٌ} يَأْجُرُ فُلَانًا يُعْطِيهِ أَجْرًا، وَمِنْهُ فِي التَّغْرِيَةِ أَجَرَكَ اللَّهُ

(7)

Chapter: To employ someone to repair a wall which is about to collapse

(7)

بَلَّ إِذَا اسْتَأْجَرَ أَجِيرًا عَلَى أَنْ يُقِيمَ حَائِطًا يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَقْضَى جَارٌ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2267

Narrated Ubai bin Ka'b:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Both of them (Moses and Al-Khadir) proceeded on till they reached a wall which was about to fall." Sa'd said [?? or Sa'id], "(Al-Khadir pointed) with his hands (towards the wall) and then raised his hands and the wall became straightened up." Ya'la said, "I think Sa'id [?? or Sa'd] said, 'He (Khadir) passed his hand over it and it was straightened up.'" (Moses said to him), "if you had wanted, you could have taken wages for it." Sa'id [?? or Sa'd] said, "Wages with which to buy food . "

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُسُفَ، أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ، أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي يَعْلَى بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، وَعَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، يَزِيدُ أَحَدُهُمَا عَلَى صَاحِبِهِ، وَغَيْرُهُمَا قَالَ قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ يُحَدِّثُهُ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ قَالَ لِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي بْنُ كَعْبٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " فَأَنْطَلَقَا فَوَجَدَا جِدَارًا يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَقْضَى " . قَالَ سَعِيدٌ بِيَدِهِ هَكَذَا، وَرَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ فَاسْتَقَامَ، قَالَ يَعْلَى حَسِبْتُ أَنَّ سَعِيدًا قَالَ: فَمَسَحَهُ بِيَدِهِ فَاسْتَقَامَ {قَالَ} "لَوْ شِئْتُ لَأَسْخَذْتُ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا " . قَالَ سَعِيدٌ أَجْرًا نَأْكُلُهُ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2267](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 7

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 467

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(8)

Chapter: Employment up to midday

(8)

بَلَّ الْإِجَارَةَ إِلَى نِصْفِ النَّهَارِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2268

Narrated Ibn 'Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Your example and the example of the people of the two Scriptures (i.e. Jews and Christians) is like the example of a man who employed some laborers and asked them, 'Who will work for me from morning till midday for one Qirat?' The Jews accepted and carried out the work. He then asked, 'Who will work for me from midday up to the 'Asr prayer for one Qirat?' The Christians accepted and fulfilled the work. He then said, 'Who will work for me from the 'Asr till sunset for two Qirats?' You, Muslims have accepted the offer. The Jews and the Christians got angry and said, 'Why should we work more and get lesser wages?' (Allah) said, 'Have I withheld part of your right?' They replied in the negative. He said, 'It is My Blessing, I bestow upon whomever I wish . '

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " مَثَلُكُمْ وَمَثَلُ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابَيْنِ كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ اسْتَأْجَرَ أَجْرَاءَ فَقَالَ مَنْ يَعْمَلُ لِي مِنْ غَدَاةٍ إِلَى نِصْفِ النَّهَارِ عَلَى قِيرَاطٍ فَعَمِلَتِ الْيَهُودُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ مَنْ يَعْمَلُ لِي مِنْ نِصْفِ النَّهَارِ إِلَى صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ عَلَى قِيرَاطٍ فَعَمِلَتِ النَّصَارَى، ثُمَّ قَالَ مَنْ يَعْمَلُ لِي مِنَ الْعَصْرِ إِلَى أَنْ تَغِيبَ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى قِيرَاطَيْنِ فَأَنْتُمْ هُمْ، فَغَضِبَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى، فَقَالُوا مَا لَنَا أَكْثَرَ عَمَلًا، وَأَقَلَّ عَطَاءً قَالَ هَلْ نَقَضْتُمْ مِنْ حَقِّكُمْ قَالُوا لَا. قَالَ فَذَلِكَ فَضْلِي أَوْتِيهِ مَنْ أَشَاءَ . "

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2268](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 8

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 468

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(9)

Chapter: Employment up to the Asr

(9)

بَلَّ الْإِجَارَةَ إِلَى صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي أُوَيْسٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، مَوْلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمرٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمرٍ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " إِنَّمَا مِثْلُكُمْ وَالْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى كَرَجُلٍ اسْتَوْتَمَلَ عُمَلَا فَقَالَ مَنْ يَفْعَلُ لِي إِلَى نِصْفِ النَّهَارِ عَلَى قِيرَاطٍ يَفْعَلْتُ الْيَهُودُ عَلَى قِيرَاطٍ قِيرَاطٍ ثُمَّ عَلَتِ النَّصَارَى عَلَى قِيرَاطٍ قِيرَاطٍ ثُمَّ انْتَمَلَكُمُ الَّذِينَ تَعْمَلُونَ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ إِلَى مَغَارِبِ الشَّمْسِ عَلَى قِيرَاطَيْنِ قِيرَاطَيْنِ، فَغَضِبَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى وَقَالُوا نَحْنُ أَكْثَرُ عَمَلًا وَأَقْلَ عَطَاءً، قَالَ هَلْ ظَلَمْتُكُمْ مِنْ حَقِّكُمْ شَيْئًا قَالُوا لَا فَقَالَ فَبِذَلِكَ فَضَّلِي أَوْتِيهِ مِنْ أَشَاءٍ " .

: Book 37, Hadith 9

Sahih al-Bukhari 2270

حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمِّةٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ثَلَاثَةٌ أَنَا خَصْمُهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ رَجُلٌ أَعْطَى بِي ثُمَّ غَدَرَ، وَرَجُلٌ بَاعَ خُرًا فَأَكَلُ ثَمَنَهُ، وَرَجُلٌ اسْتَأْجَرَ أَجِيرًا فَاسْتَوْفَى مِنْهُ وَلَمْ يُعْطِهِ أَجْرَهُ " .

: Book 37, Hadith 10

Sahih al-Bukhari 2271

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو اسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ بَرِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " مَثَلُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالنَّهْودِ وَالنَّصَارَى كَمَثَلِ رَجُلٍ اسْتَأْجَرَ قَوْمًا يَعْمَلُونَ لَهُ عَمَلًا يَوْمًا إِلَى اللَّيْلِ عَلَى أَجْرٍ مَعْلُومٍ، فَعَمِلُوا لَهُ إِلَى نِصْفِ النَّهَارِ فَقَالُوا لَا حَاجَةَ لَنَا إِلَى أَجْرِكَ الَّذِي شَرَطْتَ لَنَا، وَمَا عَلَيْنَا بِبَاطِلٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا أَكْمَلُوا بِقِيَّةَ عَمَلِكُمْ، وَخُذُوا أَجْرَكُمْ كَامِلًا، فَأَبَوْا وَتَرَكُوا، وَاسْتَأْجَرَ آخَرِينَ يَبْغَهُمْ فَقَالَ لَهُمَا أَكْمَلَا بِقِيَّةِ يَوْمِكُمَا هَذَا، وَلَكُمَا الَّذِي شَرَطْتُ لَهُمْ مِنَ الْآخِرِ. فَعَمِلُوا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ حِينَ صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ قَالَا لَكَ مَا عَلَيْنَا بِبَاطِلٍ، وَلَكَ الْأَجْرُ الَّذِي جَعَلْتَ لَنَا فِيهِ. فَقَالَ لَهُمَا أَكْمَلَا بِقِيَّةِ عَمَلِكُمَا، فَإِنَّ مَا بَقِيَ مِنَ النَّهَارِ شَيْءٌ يُسِيرُ. فَأَبَيَا، وَاسْتَأْجَرَ قَوْمًا أَنْ يَعْمَلُوا لَهُ بِقِيَّةِ يَوْمِهِمْ، فَعَمِلُوا بِقِيَّةِ يَوْمِهِمْ حَتَّى غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَاسْتَكْمَلُوا أَجْرَ الْفَرِيقَيْنِ كُلِّهِمَا، فَذَلِكَ مَثَلُهُمْ وَمَثَلٌ مَا قَالُوا مِنْ هَذَا النُّورِ . "

: Book 37, Hadith 11

(12)

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying, "Three men from among those who were before you, set out together till they reached a cave at night and entered it. A big rock rolled down the mountain and closed the mouth of the cave. They said (to each other), Nothing could save you from this rock but to invoke Allah by giving reference to the righteous deed which you have done (for Allah's sake only)." So, one of them said, 'O Allah! I had old parents and I never provided my family (wife, children etc.) with milk before them. One day, by chance I was delayed, and I came late (at night) while they had slept. I milked the sheep for them and took the milk to them, but I found them sleeping. I disliked to provide my family with the milk before them. I waited for them and the bowl of milk was in my hand and I kept on waiting for them to get up till the day dawned. Then they got up and drank the milk. O Allah! If I did that for Your Sake only, please relieve us from our critical situation caused by this rock.' So, the rock shifted a little but they could not get out." The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "The second man said, 'O Allah! I had a cousin who was the dearest of all people to me and I wanted to have sexual relations with her but she refused. Later she had a hard time in a famine year and she came to me and I gave her one-hundred-and-twenty Dinars on the condition that she would not resist my desire, and she agreed. When I was about to fulfill my desire, she said: It is illegal for you to outrage my chastity except by legitimate marriage. So, I thought it a sin to have sexual intercourse with her and left her though she was the dearest of all the people to me, and also I left the gold I had given her. O Allah! If I did that for Your Sake only, please relieve us from the present calamity.' So, the rock shifted a little more but still they could not get out from there." The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "Then the third man said, 'O Allah! I employed few laborers and I paid them their wages with the exception of one man who did not take his wages and went away. I invested his wages and I got much property thereby. (Then after some time) he came and said to me: O Allah's slave! Pay me my wages. I said to him: All the camels, cows, sheep and slaves you see, are yours. He said: O Allah's slave! Don't mock at me. I said: I am not mocking at you. So, he took all the herd and drove them away and left nothing. O Allah! If I did that for Your Sake only, please relieve us from the present suffering.' So, that rock shifted completely and they got out walking.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " انْطَلَقَ ثَلَاثَةُ رَهْطٍ مِمَّنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ حَتَّى أَوْوَا الْمَبِيتَ إِلَى غَارٍ فَخَلَوْهُ، فَانْحَدَرَتْ صَخْرَةٌ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ فَسَدَّتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْغَارَ فَقَالُوا إِنَّهُ لَا يُجِيبُكُمُ مِنْ هَذِهِ الصَّخْرَةِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَدْعُوا اللَّهَ بِصَالِحِ أَعْمَالِكُمْ. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْهُمْ اللَّهُمَّ كُنْ لِي أَبَوَانِ شَيْخَانِ كَبِيرَانِ، وَكُنْتُ لَا أَعْبِقُ قَبْلَهُمَا أَهْلًا وَلَا مَالًا، فَنَأَى بِي فِي طَلَبِ شَيْءٍ يَوْمًا، فَلَمْ أَرَحْ عَلَيْهِمَا حَتَّى نَامَا، فَحَلَيْتُ لَهُمَا غُبُوقَهُمَا فَوَجَدْتُهُمَا نَائِمَيْنِ وَكَرِهْتُ أَنْ أَعْبِقَ قَبْلَهُمَا أَهْلًا أَوْ مَالًا، فَلَبِثْتُ وَالْقَدْخُ عَلَى يَدَيَّ أَنْتَظِرُ اسْتِيقَاطَهُمَا حَتَّى يَرَقَ الْفَجْرُ، فَاسْتَيْقَظَا فَشَرِبَا غُبُوقَهُمَا، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتُ فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَكَ فَفَرِّجْ عَنَّا مَا نَحْنُ فِيهِ مِنْ هَذِهِ الصَّخْرَةِ، فَانْفَرَجَتْ شَيْئًا لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ الْخُرُوجَ ". قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ اللَّهُمَّ كَانَتْ لِي بَنْتُ عَمِّ كَانَتْ أَحَبَّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ، فَأَرَدْتُهَا عَنْ نَفْسِهَا، فَلَمْتَنَعَتْ مِنِّي حَتَّى أَلَمْتُ بِهَا سَنَةً مِنَ السَّنِينَ، فَجَاءَتْني فَأَعْطَيْتُهَا عَشْرِينَ وَمِائَةَ دِينَارٍ عَلَى أَنْ تُخَلِّيَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ نَفْسِهَا، فَفَعَلَتْ حَتَّى إِذَا قَدَرْتُ عَلَيْهَا قَالَتْ لَا أَجَلَ لَكَ أَنْ تُنْصِتَ الْخَاتَمَ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهِ. فَتَحَرَّجْتُ مِنْ الْوُفُوعِ عَلَيْهَا، فَانْصَرَفْتُ عَنْهَا وَهِيَ أَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ وَتَرَكْتُ الذَّهَبَ الَّذِي أَعْطَيْتُهَا، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتُ فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَكَ فَافْرِجْ عَنَّا مَا نَحْنُ فِيهِ. فَانْفَرَجَتْ الصَّخْرَةُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمْ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ الْخُرُوجَ مِنْهَا. قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَقَالَ الثَّالِثُ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي اسْتَأْجَرْتُ أَجْرَاءً فَأَعْطَيْتُهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ، غَيْرَ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ تَرَكَ الَّذِي لَهُ وَذَهَبَ فَتَمَرَّتْ أَجْرُهُ حَتَّى كَثُرَتْ مِنْهُ الْأُمُوالُ، فَجَاءَنِي فَقَالَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ادِّ إِلَيَّ أَجْرِي. فَقُلْتُ لَهُ كُلُّ مَا تَرَى مِنْ أَجْرِكَ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ وَالْبَقَرِ وَالْغَنَمِ وَالرَّقِيقِ. فَقَالَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ لَا تَسْتَهْزِئْ بِي. فَقُلْتُ إِنِّي لَا أَسْتَهْزِئُ بِكَ. فَخَذَهُ كُلُّهُ فَاسْتَهْزَأَهُ فَلَمْ يَتْرُكْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا، اللَّهُمَّ فَإِنْ كُنْتُ فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَكَ فَافْرِجْ عَنَّا مَا نَحْنُ فِيهِ. فَانْفَرَجَتْ الصَّخْرَةُ فَخَرَجُوا بِمَشُونِ ".

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2272](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 12

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 472

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(13)

Chapter: To employ himself to carry loads, and the wages of porters

(13)

بَلَبَ مَنْ أَجَرَ نَفْسَهُ لِيَحْمِلَ عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ. ثُمَّ تَصَدَّقَ بِهِ وَأَجَرَ الْحَمَلِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2273

Narrated Abu May' id Al-Ansari:

Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ordered us to give in charity we would go to the market and work as porters to earn a Mudd (two handfuls) (of foodstuff) but now some of us have one-hundred thousand Dirhams or Dinars. (The sub-narrator) Shaqiq said, "I think Abu Mas'ud meant himself by saying (some of us) .

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ جَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا أَمَرَ بِالصَّدَقَةِ انْطَلَقَ أَحَدُنَا إِلَى السُّوقِ فَيُحْمَلُ فَيُصِيبُ الْمُدَّ، وَإِنْ لَبِغَ بِهِمْ لِمَاةَ أَلْفٍ، قَالَ مَا نَرَاهُ إِلَّا نَفْسَهُ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2273](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 13

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 473

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(14)

Chapter: Wages of a broker

(14)

بَلَبَ أَجْرَ السَّمْسَرَةِ

وَلَمْ يَرَ ابْنُ سَبْرِينَ وَعَطَاءٌ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ وَالْحَسَنُ بِأَجْرِ السَّمْسَرَةِ بَأْسًا

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ لَا يُلْسَنُ أَنْ يَقُولَ بِغِ هَذَا التَّوْبِ فَمَا زَادَ عَلَى كَذَا وَكَذَا فَهُوَ لَكَ

وَقَالَ ابْنُ سَبْرِينَ إِذَا قَالَ بَعْدَهُ بِكَذَا فَمَا كَانَ مِنْ رَجْعٍ فَهُوَ لَكَ، أَوْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ، فَلَا بَأْسَ بِهِ.
«وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «الْمُسْلِمُونَ عِنْدَ شُرُوطِهِمْ»
Sahih al-Bukhari 2274

Narrated Tawus:

Ibn `Abbas said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the meeting of caravans (on the way) and ordained that no townsman is permitted to sell things on behalf of a bedouin." I asked Ibn `Abbas, "What is the meaning of his saying, 'No townsman is permitted to sell things on behalf of a bedouin.' " He replied, "He should not work as a broker for him."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَّاحِدِ، حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنْ يَتَلَقَّى الرُّكْبَانُ، وَلَا يَبِيعَ خَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ.
قُلْتُ يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ مَا قَوْلُهُ لَا يَبِيعُ خَاضِرٌ لِبَادٍ قَالَ لَا يَكُونُ لَهُ سِمْسَارًا.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2274](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 14

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 474

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(15)

Chapter: To work as an employee for Mushrikum

(15)

باب هَلْ يُؤَاجِرُ الرَّجُلُ نَفْسَهُ مِنْ مُشْرِكٍ فِي أَرْضِ الْحَرْبِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2275

Narrated Khabbab:

I was a blacksmith and did some work for Al-`As bin Wail. When he owed me some money for my work, I went to him to ask for that amount. He said, "I will not pay you unless you disbelieve in Muhammad." I said, "By Allah! I will never do that till you die and be resurrected." He said, "Will I be dead and then resurrected after my death?" I said, "Yes." He said, "There I will have property and offspring and then I will pay you your due." Then Allah revealed. 'Have you seen him who disbelieved in Our signs, and yet says: I will be given property and offspring?' (19.77)

حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبٌ، قَالَ كُنْتُ رَجُلًا قَبِيئًا فَعَمِلْتُ لِلْعَاصِ بْنِ وَائِلٍ فَأَجْتَمَعَ لِي عِنْدَهُ فَأَتَيْتُهُ أَنْقَاضَهُ فَقَالَ لَا وَاللَّهِ لَا أَقْضِيكَ حَتَّى تَكْفُرَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ. فَقُلْتُ أَمَا وَاللَّهِ حَتَّى تَمُوتَ ثُمَّ تُبْعَثَ فَلَا. قَالَ وَإِنِّي لَمَيِّتٌ ثُمَّ مَيِّعُوثٌ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ. قَالَ فَإِنَّهُ سَيَكُونُ لِي ثُمَّ مَالٌ وَوَلَدٌ فَأَقْضِيكَ. فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى {أَفَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي كَفَرَ بِآيَاتِنَا وَقَالَ لَا أُؤْتِيَنَّ مَالًا وَلَا وَلَدًا}

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2275](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 15

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 475

(deprecated numbering scheme)

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(16)

Chapter: What is paid for Ruqya

(16)

باب مَا يُعْطَى فِي الرُّقْيَةِ عَلَى أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ بِفَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ
«وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «أَحَقُّ مَا أَخَذْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ وَأَعْطَى الْحَسَنُ دَرَاهِمَ عَشْرَةَ. وَلَمْ يَرَ ابْنَ سَبْرِينَ بِأَجْرِ الْقَسَامِ بِأَسَا. وَقَالَ كَانَ يُقَالُ السُّحْتُ الرَّشْوَةُ فِي الْحُكْمِ. وَكَانُوا يُعْطُونَ عَلَى الْخُرُصِ»
Sahih al-Bukhari 2276

Narrated Abu Sa`id:

Some of the companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) went on a journey till they reached some of the 'Arab tribes (at night). They asked the latter to treat them as their guests but they refused. The chief of that tribe was then bitten by a snake (or stung by a scorpion) and they tried their best to cure him but in vain. Some of them said (to the others), "Nothing has benefited him, will you go to the people who resided here at night, it may be that some of them might possess something (as treatment)," They went to the group of the companions (of the Prophet (ﷺ)) and said, "Our chief has been bitten by a snake (or stung by a scorpion) and we have tried everything but he has not benefited. Have you got anything (useful)?" One of them replied, "Yes, by Allah! I can recite a Ruqya, but as you have refused to accept us as your guests, I will not recite the Ruqya for you unless you fix for us some wages for it." They agree to pay them a flock of sheep. One of them then went and recited (Surat-ul-Fatiha): 'All the praises are for the Lord of the Worlds' and puffed over the chief who became all right as if he was released from a chain, and got up and started walking, showing no signs of sickness. They paid them what they agreed to pay. Some of them (i.e. the companions) then suggested to divide their earnings among themselves, but the one who performed the recitation said, "Do not divide them till we go to the Prophet (ﷺ) and narrate the whole story to him, and wait for his order." So, they went to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and narrated the story. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) asked, "How did you come to know that Suratul- Fatiha was recited as Ruqya?" Then he added, "You have done the right thing. Divide (what you have earned) and assign a share for me as well." The Prophet (ﷺ) smiled thereupon.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُتَوَكِّلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ انْطَلَقَ نَفَرٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي سَفَرَةٍ سَافَرُوا هَا حَتَّى نَزَلُوا عَلَى حَيٍّ مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ فَاسْتَضَافُوهُمْ، فَأَبَوْا أَنْ يُضَيَّفُوهُمْ، فَلَدَغَ سَيْدُ ذَلِكَ الْحَيِّ، فَسَعَوْا لَهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ لَا يَنْفَعُهُ شَيْءٌ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لَوْ أَنْتُمْ هُوَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ لَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ عِنْدَ بَعْضِهِمْ شَيْءٌ، فَأَتَوْهُمْ، فَقَالُوا يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّهْطُ إِنَّ سَيِّدَنَا لَدَغَ، وَسَعَيْنَا لَهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ لَا يَنْفَعُهُ، فَهَلْ عِنْدَ أَحَدٍ مِنْكُمْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ نَعَمْ وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأَرُقِي، وَلَكِنَّ وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ اسْتَضَفْنَاكُمْ فَلَمْ تُضَيِّفُونَا، فَمَا أَنَا بِرَاقٍ لَكُمْ حَتَّى تَجْعَلُوا لَنَا جُعَلًا. فَصَالَحُوهُمْ عَلَى قَطِيعٍ مِنَ الْغَنَمِ، فَانْطَلَقَ يَقُولُ عَلَيْهِ وَيَقْرَأُ {الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ}. فَكَأَنَّمَا شَيْطَانٌ مِنْ عَقْلِ، فَانْطَلَقَ

يَمْشِي وَمَا بِهِ قَلْبَةٌ، قَالَ فَأَوْفَوْهُمْ جُعْلَهُمُ الَّذِي صَالَحُوهُمْ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَقْسِمُوا. فَقَالَ الَّذِي رَفَى لَا تَفْعَلُوا، حَتَّى نَأْتِيَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَتَنْكَرَ لَهُ الَّذِي كَانَ، فَتَنْظُرَ مَا يَأْمُرُنَا. فَقَامُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَفَكَّرُوا لَهُ، فَقَالَ " وَمَا يَنْدُرِيكَ أَنَّهَا رُفِيَةٌ - ثُمَّ قَالَ - فَذُ أَصْنَبْتُمْ أَقْسِمُوا وَاضْرِبُوا لِي مَعَكُمْ سَهْمًا ". فَضَحِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. وَقَالَ شُعْبَةُ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَشِيرٍ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْمُتَوَكِّلِ بِهَذَا.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2276](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 16

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 476

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(17)

Chapter: The taxes imposed on the slaves by their masters

(17)

بَلْبَ صَرِيَّةِ الْعَبْدِ، وَتَعَاهِدِ صَرَائِبِ الْإِمَاءِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2277

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

When Abu Taiba cupped the Prophet (ﷺ) and the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered that he be paid one or two Sas of foodstuff and he interceded with his masters to reduce his taxes.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ حَجَّمَ أَبُو طَيْبَةَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَأَمَرَ لَهُ بِصَاعٍ أَوْ صَاعَيْنِ مِنْ طَعَامٍ، وَكَلَّمَ مَوْلَاهُ فَخَفَّفَ عَنْ غَلَّتِهِ أَوْ صَرِيَّتِهِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2277](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 17

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 477

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(18)

Chapter: The wages of one who has the profession of cupping

(18)

بَلْبَ خَرَاكِ الْحَجَّامِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2278

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

When the Prophet (ﷺ) was cupped, he paid the man who cupped him his wages.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَلُوسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - قَالَ اخْتَجَمَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، وَأَعْطَى الْحَجَّامَ أَجْرَهُ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2278](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 18

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 478

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Sahih al-Bukhari 2279

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:

When the Prophet (ﷺ) was cupped, he paid the man who cupped him his wages. If it had been undesirable he would not have paid him.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْنَدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - قَالَ اخْتَجَمَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَعْطَى الْحَجَّامَ أَجْرَهُ، وَلَوْ عَلِمَ كَرَاهِيَةً لَمْ يُعْطِهِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2279](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 19

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 479

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Sahih al-Bukhari 2280

Narrated Anas:

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to get cupped and would never withhold the wages of any person .

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - يَقُولُ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَخْتَجِمُ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ يَطْلُمُ أَحَدًا أَجْرَهُ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2280](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 20

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 480

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(19)

Chapter: Whoever appealed to the masters to reduce his taxes

(19)

بَلِّغْ مَنْ كَلَّمَ مَوْلَى الْعَبْدِ أَنْ يُخَفِّقُوا عَنْهُ مِنْ خَرَجِهِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2281

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

The Prophet (ﷺ) sent for a slave who had the profession of cupping, and he cupped him. The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered that he be paid one or two Sas, or one or two Mudds of foodstuff, and appealed to his masters to reduce his taxes:

حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ دَعَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ غُلَامًا حَجَّامًا فَحَجَّمَهُ، وَأَمَرَ لَهُ بِصَاعٍ أَوْ صَاعَيْنِ، أَوْ مَدٍّ أَوْ مَدَّيْنِ، وَكَلَّمَ فِيهِ فَخَفَّتْ مِنْ ضَرِّ بَيْتِهِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2281](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 21

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 481

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(20)

Chapter: The earnings of prostitutes and female-slaves

(20)

بَلِّغْ كَسْبَ الْبَغِيِّ وَالْإِمَاءِ

وَكُرْهَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ أَجْرَ النَّاحِيَةِ وَالْمَغْنِيَةِ. وَقَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: {وَلَا تُكْرِهُوا فَتِيَانَكُمْ عَلَى الْبِغَاءِ إِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ تَحَصُّنًا لِنَبَاتِكُمْ أَرَضَ الْهَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَمَنْ يُكْرِهْنَهَا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مِنْ بَعْدِ إِكْرَاهَيْهَا غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ}. وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: {فَتِيَانَكُمْ} إِمَاؤُكُمْ.

Sahih al-Bukhari 2282

Narrated Abu Mas'ud Al-Ansari:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) regarded illegal the price of a dog, the earnings of a prostitute, and the charges taken by a soothsayer.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ نَهَى عَنْ ثَمَنِ الْكَلْبِ وَمَهْرِ الْبَغِيِّ وَخُلُوانِ الْكَاهِنِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2282](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 22

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 482

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Sahih al-Bukhari 2283

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Prophet (ﷺ) prohibited the earnings of slave girls (through prostitution).

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ أَبِرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جُحَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ نَهَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ كَسْبِ الْإِمَاءِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2283](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 23

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 483

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(21)

Chapter: (Charging for) the semen of a male animal

(21)

بَلِّغْ عَسْبَ الْفَخْلِ

Sahih al-Bukhari 2284

Narrated Ibn 'Umar:

The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade taking a price for animal copulation.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - قَالَ نَهَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ عَسْبِ الْفَخْلِ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2284](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 24

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 484

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(22)

Chapter: If somebody rents land and he or the owner dies

(22)

بَلَبَ إِذَا اسْتَأْجَرَ أَرْضًا فَمَلَتْ أَحَدُهُمَا
 وَقَالَ ابْنُ سَبْرِينَ لَيْسَ لِأَهْلِهِ أَنْ يَخْرُجُوهُ إِلَى تَمَامِ الْأَجَلِ
 وَقَالَ الْحَكَمُ وَالْحَسَنُ وَإِبِلَسُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ تَمَضَى الْإِجَارَةُ إِلَى أَجْلِهَا
 وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ أَعْطَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَيْبَرَ بِالشَّطْرِ، فَكَانَ ذَلِكَ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَصَدْرًا مِنْ خِلَافَةِ عُمَرَ، وَلَمْ يَنْكَرْ أَنْ أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ جَدُّا
 الْإِجَارَةُ بَعْدَ مَا فُضِنَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 Sahih al-Bukhari 2285, 2286

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:

"Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) gave the land of Khaibar to the Jews to work on and cultivate and take half of its yield. Ibn `Umar added, "The land used to be rented for a certain portion (of its yield)." Nafi` mentioned the amount of the portion but I forgot it. Rafi` bin Khadij said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) forbade renting farms." Narrated 'Ubaidullah Nafi` said: Ibn `Umar said: (The contract of Khaibar continued) till `Umar evacuated the Jews (from Khaibar).

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ بْنُ أَسْمَاءَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ أَعْطَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَيْبَرَ أَنْ يَعْمَلُوهَا وَيَزْرَعُوهَا وَلَهُمْ شَطْرُ مَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا، وَأَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ الْمَزَارِعَ كَانَتْ تُكْرَى عَلَى شَيْءٍ سَمَاءَ نَافِعٍ لَا أُحْفَظُهُ. وَأَنَّ رَافِعَ بْنَ خَدِيجٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْمَزَارِعِ. وَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ حَتَّى أَجْلَاهُمْ عُمَرُ.

Reference : [Sahih al-Bukhari 2285, 2286](#)

In-book reference : Book 37, Hadith 25

USC-MSA web (English) reference: Vol. 3, Book 36, Hadith 485

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