

**FAREWELL, n.** A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu.

2. Leave; act of departure.

And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*

**FARIN, }** [L. *farina*, meal.] In botany, **FARINA, n.** the pollen, fine dust or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant.

2. In chemistry, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

*Fossil farina*, a variety of carbonate of lime, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. *Cleveland.*

**FARINACEOUS, a.** [from L. *farina*, meal.]

1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

2. Containing meal; as *farinaceous* seeds.

3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as a *farinaceous* taste or smell.

**FARM, n.** [Sax. *farna*, *fearm*, or *feorm*, food, provisions, board, a meal, a dinner or supper, hospitality, substance, goods, use, fruit. Hence, *feorman*, to supply provisions, to entertain; also, to purge or purify, to expiate, to avail, to profit. *Ann. ferm*, or *feurm*; in ancient laws, *frowa* = *Fr. ferme*, a farm, or letting to farm, whence *offerm*, to hire or lease. The sense of *feorm* seems to be corn or provisions, in which formerly rents were paid. The radical sense of *feorm*, provisions, is probably produce, issues, from one of the verbs in Br; produce and purification both implying separation, a throwing off or out.]

1. A tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum annually or otherwise for the use of it. A farm is usually such a portion of land as is cultivated by one man, and includes the buildings and fences. Rents were formerly paid in provisions, or the produce of land; but now they are generally paid in money.

This is the signification of *farm* in Great Britain, where most of the land is leased to cultivators.

2. In the United States, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage and woodland, cultivated by one man and usually owned by him in fee. A like tract of land under lease is called a *farm*; but most cultivators are proprietors of the land, and called *farmers*.

A tract of new land, covered with forest, if intended to be cultivated by one man as owner, is also called a *farm*. A man goes into the new States, or into the unsettled country, to buy a *farm*, that is, land for a farm.

3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

**FARM, v. t.** To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

[In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.]

2. To take at a certain rent or rate. [Not used in America.]

3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary in many countries for the prince or government to *farm* the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain percentage or rate per cent.

4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent.

5. To cultivate land.

To *farm* let, or let to *farm*, is to lease on rent.

**FARMHOUSE, n.** A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

**FARM-OFFICE, n.** *Farm-offices*, are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

**FARMYARD, n.** The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

**FARMABLE, a.** That may be farmed.

**FARMED, pp.** Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

**FARMER, n.** In Great Britain, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground.

2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent; as a *farmer* of the revenues.

3. One who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; whether a tenant or the proprietor.

4. In mining, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king. *Encyc.*

**FARMING, pp.** Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.

2. Taking on lease.

3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

**FARMING, n.** The business of cultivating land.

**FARMÖST, a.** [from *far* and *most*.] Most distant or remote. *Dryden.*

**FARNESSE, n.** [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*

**FARRAGINOUS, a.** [L. *farrago*, a mixture, from *far*, meal.]

Formed of various materials; mixed; as a *farraginous* mountain. *Keats.*

**FARRAGO, n.** [L. from *far*, meal.] A mass composed of various materials coarsely mixed; a medley.

**FARRATION, n.** [See *Confarredion*.]

**FARRIER, n.** [Fr. *ferrant*; It. *ferrajo*; Sp. *herrador*; L. *ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron. Fr. *ferrer*; It. *ferrare*, to bind with iron; "ferrare un cavallo", to shoe a horse. *Ferrum* is probably from hardness; W. *fer*, dense, solid; *feru*, to harden, or congeal; *feris*, steel. A *farrier* is literally a worker in iron.]

1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses.

2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

**FARRIER, v. i.** To practice as a farrier.

**FARRIERY, n.** The art of preventing, curing or mitigating the diseases of horses. *Encyc.*

This is now called the *veterinary* art.

**FARROW, n.** [Sax. *fealh*, *fæh*; D. *varken*; G. *ferkel*.] A litter of pigs. *Shak.*

**FARROW, v. t.** To bring forth pigs. [Used of swine only.] *Tusser.*

**FARROW, a.** [D. *vaare*; "een vaare koe," a dry cow; Scot. *ferry* cow. Qu. the root of *bare*, *barren*.]

Not producing young in a particular season or year; applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow*. Such a cow may give milk through the year. *New England.*

**FARTHER, a. comp.** [Sax. *farther*, from *feor*, far, or rather from *forth*, from the root of *faran*, to go; D. *verder*.]

1. More remote; more distant than something else.

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance. *Dryden.*

Before our *farther* way the fates allow.

**FARTHER, adv.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking farther. *Dryden.*

2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject. *Farther*, let us consider the probable event.

**FARTHER, v. t.** To promote; to advance; to help forward. [Little used.]

**FARTHERANCE, n.** A helping forward; promotion. [Not used.]

**FARTHERMORE, adv.** Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

Instead of the last three words, we now use *fartherance*, *furthermore*, *further*; which see.

**FARTHEST, a. superl.** [Sax. *feorrest*; D. *verst*. See *Farthest*.]

Most distant or remote; as the *farthest* degree.

**FARTHEST, adv.** At or to the greatest distance. [See *Farthest*.]

**FARTHING, n.** [Sax. *feorthing*, from *feorth*, fourth, from *fewer*, four.]

1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value, but the *penny* is of different value from the English penny, and different in different states. It is becoming obsolete, with the old denominations of money.

2. *Farthings*, in the plural, copper coin. *Gay.*

3. Very small price or value. It is not worth a *farthing*, that is, it is of very little worth, or worth nothing.

4. A division of land. [Not now used.]

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

**FARTHINGALE, n.** [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it. The French has *vertugadin*; the Sp. *verdugado*; Port. *verdugado*; which do not well correspond with the English word. The Italian has *guardinfante*, in-