For thorough reliability to harvest all kinds of grain under all conditions

The Massey Harvester

Is acknowledged the best.

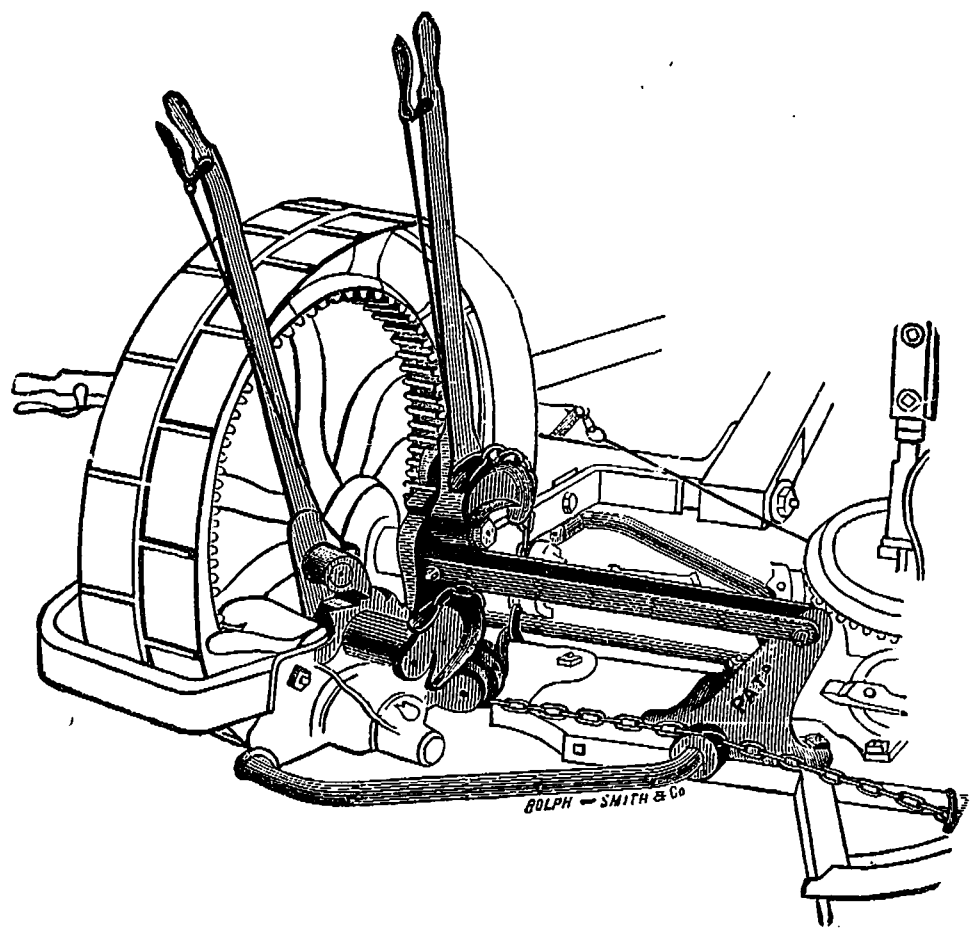
It seems useless for us to go into a description of the Massey Harvester, so well is it known from east to west and north to south of the Dominion of Canada. Never in the history of harvesting machinery has there ever been a reaper placed on the market of the world that has given so much satisfaction and proved itself equal to handle all descriptions of grain, and in all conditions, short or long, standing or badly lodged. It has met with such universal favour everywhere, that whilst it is named the Massey Harvester, it has received from its patrons the well-earned name of "Queen of the Harvesters." This, you will bear in mind, is not the "Harvest Queen," as some unscrupulous agents may lead you to believe.

The Massey Harvester is strong, simple and durable, and a model of neatness in construction. The main frame upon which the solid construction of a reaper is built is substantially made of wrought iron surrounding the large drive-wheels. The gearing is all neatly encased and protected from dirt. The shaftings are all made of steel and run in brass bushes, causing a smooth working action on all the parts, and at the same time giving great durability to all the bearings.

The levers are all placed conveniently to the driver whilst on his seat, and can be operated instantly to raise and lower the guards and knives to pick up lodged grain The outer, or grain wheel, are also under the control of the driver from his seat, and can be readily raised or lowered to any desired height. So easily is the operation made that it is not found necessary to stop the team when these desired changes in height of cut are found necessary.

The platform is suspended from the main frame by a very stout wrought iron "bale," as will be seen in our illustration. This is put on in a hinged manner so as to admit of raising and lowering the cutting apparatus without affecting the working of the knife connections, and prevents any liability of the cutter bar sagging or twisting.

In this harvester will be found all the good qualities desired to make a first-class machine in every respect, and can be relied upon in every instance to handle all grains, in all conditions, in a highly satisfactory manner.



The new Bail Support and Lever Attachments on the Massey Harvester.

To find th Capacity of Bins.

To find the capacity of a bin in bushels :—Divide the contents in cubic inches by 2150.42.

The cubic contents are found by multiplying together the lengths, breadths and thickness. The standard bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches, which explains the use of that number in these computations.

To find the cubic contents in a given number of bushels, multiply the number of bushels by 2150.42 ; the product will be the number of cubic inches.

Any number of cubic feet diminished by one-fifth will represent an equivalent number of bushels.

Any number of bushels increased by one-quarter will represent an equivalent number of cubic feet.

A shorter method of finding the capacity of a bin in bushels, and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, is to multiply the cubic contents in feet by four-fifths.

The capacity of a cistern or well may be found by multiplying the square of the diameter in inches by .7854, and dividing the product by 231, which will show the capacity in gallons.

The best way to get rid of bread that is too stale to be eaten is to give it to a tramp.

The New Bail Support and Lever Attachments used only on the Massey Harvester.

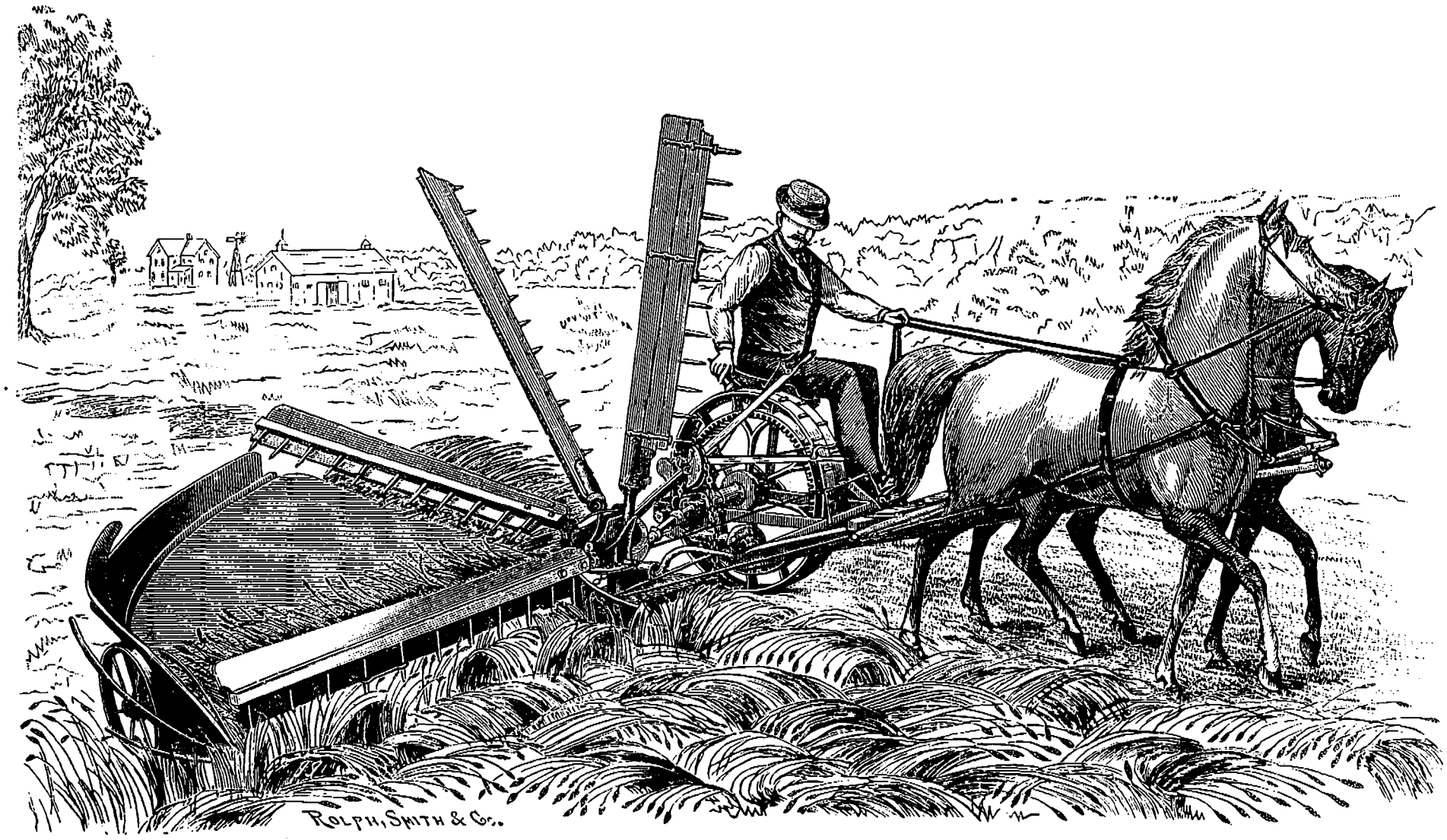
The bail support used on the Massey Harvester is a very important feature, in a machine of this class, and effectually overcomes all difficulties experienced in what is termed and used by others "a post support or lift." The bail is attached to the solid wrought-iron frame that surrounds the large wheel, then across to the cutter bar giving it great support and solidity, and to the platform placed on the machine in a hinged manner makes it very flexible and allowing the table and guards to be placed in any position without affecting the pitman and knives.

The cut on this page also illustrates the convenient position of the tilting and lifting levers to the driver. The one to the left of the main wheel is used to raise and lower the guards and knives whilst handling lodged and down grain. The one to the front on the right hand side is used to raise and lower the inside of the platform and to the rear one is attached a strong wrought-iron chain extending beneath the table to the outside or grain wheel by the use of which the outer end of platform is raised to any desired height without leaving the seat, a convenience much to be appreciated in cutting over rough and uneven ground.

To our customers and agents. The chain for lifting the outside grain wheel must be placed over the top of the shoe or roller on rear of bail and also over the wooden brace in platform and in no instance must be put underneath these parts.

Measurement of Live Cattle for Weight.

The following is the rule generally followed, and, of course, is only approximate in accuracy : Multiply the girth in feet by the distance from the bone of the tail immediately over the hinder part of the buttock to the fore part of the shoulder blade, and the product by thirty-one, when the animal measures more than seven and less than nine feet in girth ; by twenty-three when less than seven and more than five ; by sixteen when less than five and more than three ; by eleven when less than three. A deduction of one pound in twenty must be made for half fatted cattle, and also for cows that have had calves.



THE MASSEY HARVESTER.