



# PRIZE COMPE- TITION... SEPTEMBER



For September a packet of 400 different stamps will be given to each writer whose article is judged the best in each class.

The subjects are :

- 1 Revenue Collecting.
- 2 Curios.
- 3 The Most Interesting Stamps in the World.

All copy to be in by Sept. 25th.  
MSS. to be clearly written.  
Successful names in October number.  
No limit is set to size of article, but brevity and interest will be considered.  
No MSS. will be returned.  
All communications to be addressed to:  
The Canadian Philatelic Magazine,  
Toronto, Ont.

## About Coins.

**CLEANING.** Do not attempt to clean fine coins, they should be handled only on the edge, and kept wrapped carefully in chamois-skin, or soft tissue paper, or laid on velvet. Gold and silver coins may be rinsed, not washed, in hot water-and-soap. Copper coins should be placed in sweet oil only to remove grease and dirt, acids and scouring will ruin any coin of value.

**OBVERSE** means head or face of the coin or the side having the principal device.

**REVERSE** means the tail, or less important side.

**LEGEND** means the reading on a coin.

**FLOWING HAIR,** denotes the hair flowing loosely at the back of the head.

**LIBERTY CAP,** denotes a bust supporting a pole on which is mounted a cap of Liberty.

**FILLET HEAD.** Denotes the hair tied in a knot at the back of the head.

**TURBAN HEAD.** Denotes a head surmounted by a turban inscribed "Liberty."

**DIES.** A thick die usually has lettering on the edge of the coin, other die has none.

**FIRST REGULAR COINAGE** denotes the first year a coin was issued for circulation.

**PATTERNS** are coins struck off but not put into circulation.

Baring says that in London, during the crisis of 1847, it was found impossible to borrow any money whatever on a sum of £60,000 of silver.

Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver; that is, thirty Roman pennies, about \$4.12½. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural laborer.

The United States coins fixed by Congress in 1786 were the gold eagle and half eagle, the silver dollar, half-dollar, quarter, dime and half-dime.

The currency of the Argentine Republic consists altogether of paper notes, ranging in value from 1 cent to \$100.

A Roman mite was thirty-five hundredths of a cent; a farthing was sixty-eight hundredths; a penny, 13.75-cents; a pound \$13.75.