The following tables have been included for purposes of comparison and for their historical significance. Please read them and pay particular attention to the comparisons made between godly things and ungodly things in some of the moral and religious statistics.

TABLES

OF

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL

FACTS AND FIGURES,

FOR

Reference and Illustration.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the American Baptist Year Book for 1878.

DENOMINATIONS.	CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	MEMBERS.
Adventists...	80	120	10,000
Anti-Mission Baptists	900	400	40,000
Baptists...	23,908	14,596	2,024,224
Church of God, Winebrennarians ...	400	350	30,000
Congregationalists	3,509	3,333	350,658
Disciples, Campbellites...	2,366	2,000	350,000
Episcopal, Protestant...	2,700	3,230	268,534
Episcopal, Reformed...	60	......	5,000
Freewill Baptists	1,471	1,294	74,851
Friends...	800	......	100,000
Lutherans...	4,835	2,701	640,415
Mennonites	120	90	20,000
Methodist Episcopal,	16,099	11,267	*1,673,287
Methodist Episcopal, South...	......	3,271	722,346
Methodist Episcopal, African...	......	1,418	214,806
Methodist Episcopal, Zion African ..	......	1,500	200,000
Methodist Episcopal, Colored... ...	......	638	80,000
Methodist Episc. Union, Am. (col'd)	101	......	2,550
Methodist Evangelical Association..	......	828	105,013
Methodist Free ...	......	224	19,292
Methodist Independent	......	23	12,500
Methodist Primitive...	......	199	8,332
Methodist Protestant...	......	1,314	113,405
Methodist Wesleyan...	......	250	25,000
Moravian...	75	......	9,212
Presbyterian, Cumberland...	2,000	1,239	100,000
Presbyterian, North...	5,153	4,801	557,674
Presbyterian, Reformed...	153	128	10,250
Presbyterian, South	1,830	1,115	112,550
Presbyterian, United...	798	625	77,414
Reformed Dutch...	506	549	78,631
Reformed, German...	1,367	670	154,955
Roman Catholic	6,920	4,873	†6,000,000
Seventh-day Baptists	75	82	7,336
Six-principle Baptists	20	12	2,000
Tunkers...	500	1,200	50,000
United Brethren...	3,078	1,952	143,841

* Including 200,281 members on probation.   † Entire Roman Catholic population.

BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the American Baptist Year Book for 1878.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSOCI-ATIONS.	CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	MEMBERS.
Alabama	68	1,426	655	88,365
Arkansas	36	993	465	44,619
California	6	103	73	5,111
Colorado	2	24	12	1,026
Connecticut	6	119	130	20,640
Dakota	1	15	14	427
Delaware	..	11	13	1,625
District of Columbia	1	31	29	10,061
Florida	15	276	184	17,913
Georgia	112	2,593	1,329	205,306
Idaho	..	1	1	20
Illinois	44	948	698	68,364
Indiana	30	556	358	41,611
Indian Territory	4	90	87	5,295
Iowa	24	393	330	23,479
Kansas	21	354	195	14,929
Kentucky	69	1,653	868	156,036
Louisiana	30	715	410	53,051
Maine	13	261	184	20,523
Maryland	1	48	38	7,607
Massachusetts	14	290	327	49,410
Michigan	18	324	298	25,839
Minnesota	8	143	99	6,397
Mississippi	56	1,505	839	113,909
Missouri	69	1,454	870	91,053
Nebraska	10	144	80	3,786
Nevada	..	3	3	52
New Hampshire	7	85	98	9,044
New Jersey	5	173	208	31,786
New Mexico	..	1	1	20
New York	46	872	780	112,060
North Carolina	65	1,725	841	158,775
Ohio	32	613	447	47,645
Oregon	5	60	48	2,336
Pennsylvania	23	525	487	63,820
Rhode Island	3	62	72	10,420
South Carolina	30	916	559	107,669
Tennessee	51	1,278	787	107,416
Texas	59	1,204	631	67,175
Utah	..	1	1	16
Vermont	7	112	95	9,569
Virginia	27	1,226	640	184,026
Washington	2	14	14	325
West Virginia	13	367	184	23,728
Wisconsin	14	198	127	12,386
Wyoming	1	3	2	62
	1048	23,908	14,596	2,024,224

Received by baptism during the preceding year, 102,292.

UNITED STATES DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

From the *Methodist Almanac* for 1878; compiled from the U. S. Census of 1870.

DENOMINATIONS.	ORGANIZATIONS, 1870.	EDIFICES, 1870.	SITTINGS, 1870.	PROPERTY, 1870.	PROPERTY, 1850.
Baptist (regular)	14,474	12,857	3,997,116	$39,229,221	$11,020,855
Baptist (other)	1,355	1,105	363,019	2,378,977	153,115
Christian	3,578	2,822	865,602	6,425,137	853,386
Congregational.....................	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698	8,001,995
Episcopal, (Protestant)	2,835	2,601	991,051	36,514,549	11,375,010
Evangelical Association	815	641	193,796	2,301,650	118,250
Friends	692	662	224,664	3,939,560	1,713,767
Jewish	189	152	73,265	5,155,234	418,600
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747	2,909,711
Methodist.....................	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	69,854,121	14,825,070
Miscellaneous	27	17	6,935	135,650	214,530
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum)..........	72	67	25,700	709,100	444,167
Mormon	189	171	87,838	656,750	84,780
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)....	90	61	18,755	869,700	115,100
Presbyterian (regular)	6,262	5,683	2,198,900	47,828,732	14,643,789
Presbyterian (other)	1,562	1,388	499,344	5,436,524	27,550
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed)	471	468	227,228	10,359,255	4,116,280
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed)....	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775,215	963,780
Roman Catholic.....................	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	60,985,566	9,256,758
Second Advent	225	140	34,555	306,240	11,190
Shaker	18	18	8,850	86,900	39,500
Spiritualist	95	22	6,970	100,150	....
Unitarian.....................	331	310	155,471	6,282,675	3,280,822
United Brethren in Christ	1,445	937	265,025	1,819,810	18,600
Universalist	719	602	210,884	5,692,325	1,778,316
Unknown (Local Missions)	26	27	11,925	687,800	98,950
Unknown (Union)	409	552	153,202	965,295	915,020
All Denominations	**72,459**	**63,082**	**21,665,062**	**$354,483,581**	**$87,328,891**

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

ACCORDING to Dieterici's calculations, the religious statistics of the world were in 1859 as follows:

Heathens	800,000,000
Christians	335,000,000
Mohammedans	160,000,000
Jews	5,000,000
Total	**1,300,000,000**

This gives the entire population of the world at 123,000,000 less than the figures assigned by the celebrated German statisticians, Drs. Behm and Wagner, whose estimate is 1,423,917,000. The number of Jews certainly must exceed the figures here given.

JEWS IN THE WORLD.

The number of Jews in the world is probably about 10,000,000. They are variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000.

Russia has 2,277,000; Austria, 1,250,000; Turkey, 800,000; Africa, 620,000; Eastern Asia, 810,000; Germany, 500,000; Netherlands, 65,000; France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, 200,000; India, China and Persia, 800,000; Arabia, 200,000; United States, 500,000. Total in the countries above named, 7,922,000.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF BRITISH INDIA.

Population, about	200,000,000
Hindoos	130,000,000
Mohammedans	41,000,000
Buddhists	3,000,000
Sikhs	1,000,000
Christians	900,000

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES.

The Bureau of Education enumerates forty-four theological libraries in the United States, containing 524,000 volumes. Of these, 83,000 are in New York, 76,000 in Massachusetts, 76,000 in Pennsylvania, 64,000 in New Jersey, and 44,000 in Ohio. The largest are those of Union Seminary in New York and Andover Seminary in Massachusetts, each containing 36,000. The next in rank are the Theological Seminary at Princeton and the Reformed (Dutch) Seminary at New Brunswick, comprising 26,000 each.

OUR INDIAN WARDS.

According to the report (1876) of the Indian Commissioners, there are now 266,151 Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Of these the number so far civilized as to wear citizens' dress, is 104,818 ; and 25,622 can read. Nearly one thousand learned to read in 1876 The Indians have now 55,717 houses, having built 1,702 during the year. They are giving more attention to agriculture, having now 318,194 acres under cultivation. They broke 28,253 acres during the year, and raised 2,692,517 bushels of corn and wheat, besides quantities of vegetables, etc. Among other pursuits they engage in, are the raising of cotton, the making of sugar and molasses, and the mining of coal.

Thirteen denominations have been assigned agencies by the Government. From the "Report" we tabulate the following statistics concerning their work:

DENOMINATIONS.	Agencies.	Population.	In schools 1 no. or more.	Church buildings.	Church members.
Baptist	2	61,552	5,072	87	12,700
Congregational	6	12,937	629	12	860
Christian Union	1	762	62		7
Freewill Baptist	1	2,400	32		12
Friends	6	6,124	585	6	408
Methodist	14	41,573	783	3	1,599
Orthodox Friends	7	14,803	956	3	286
Presbyterian	7	27,944	292	21	726
Protestant Episcopal	9	18,622	959	3	713
Reformed (Dutch)	3	17,039	155	2	4
Roman Catholic	6	11,316	270	11	7,876
United Presbyterian	1	500	50		15
Unitarian	2	2,900	26		4
	65	218,472	9,871	139	24,810

These footings are considerably smaller than those given in the summary at the end of the long tables from which the above is made up ; probably for the reason that the detailed report is incomplete. According to the summary, the number of Indian scholars is 11,328, of church members 27,215, and of church buildings 177. The number of missionaries (exclusive of teachers) is 132.—*Independent.*

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ORGANIZED.

American Board of Commissioners, in 1810; American Baptist Missionary Union, 1814; Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, 1819; Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, 1820; Freewill Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 1835; Board of Missions of Presbyterian Church, 1796; Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, 1842; Reformed Dutch Missionary Society, 1832.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

ACCORDING to Dr. Young, Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics, this nation's grog bill—money paid for alcoholic drinks—for 1870, was more than $600,000,000.

Of this amount, the State of New York paid about $80,000,000, or about one-seventh of the whole.

There is contributed in the United States annually, for religious and benevolent purposes, about $50,000,000.

The number of persons in this country, employed in making and selling intoxicating drinks, is 545,000.

There are in the country, ministers of all denominations preaching the gospel, about 83,600.

There are places where liquors are sold, and can be purchased for use, 248,992.

There were, in 1872, churches—places where God is worshipped, and where men are taught the path of virtue, and the way to heaven— 63,082. What a contrast !

Daily visits to dramshops, about 16,000,000.

Church members of all denominations, about 11,000,000.

Rum makes and keeps public paupers in our country, not less than 800,000 ; which are supported at an annual cost of $100,000,000.

Rum makes and keeps 300,000 criminals.

It sends to the grave yearly, 60,000.

It sends to prison, men and women, 100,000.

It sends children to the poorhouse, 200,000.

It procures not less than 300 suicides.

It instigates not less than 400 murders.

In New York State there are 12,000 young men made drunkards yearly. What a costly sacrifice !

In New York State there are about 10,000 insane persons, one-third of which insanity is believed to be chargeable to intemperance ; and 6,000 idiots, four-fifths of whom are born of intemperate parents.

In Massachusetts, eleven-twelfths of the idiots were found to have been of intemperate parents.

In Philadelphia City and County, during 1851, $66,302 were received for licenses permitting and protecting by law the sale of intoxicating drinks. But the pauperism and crime caused by the liquors sold, cost the same city and county $365,000. This shows the pecuniary profits of the license system.

The number of Protestant churches and missions, in New York City, is 396. They contain an average membership of 300. Making a total of communicants of 80,000 ; and represent a Protestant population of 400,000, or four-tenths of the entire population.

There are churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds in the city, 459 ;

Sunday-schools, 418; day-schools, 500; city missions, 266; and 800,000 visits made yearly among the neglected classes.

Against these civilizing and Christianizing agencies, the city has 8,400 rum shops, to corrupt, brutalize, and destroy the people. Brooklyn has 2,000 rum shops, to her 225 churches and missions; with a capital of more than $3,000,000 invested in stock and fixtures in her liquor trade. And the two cities employ over 50,000 persons in selling liquor. Missionaries of this gigantic iniquity.

It is estimated that intemperance costs the United States yearly, in direct and incidental expenses of all kinds, an aggregate of not less than the enormous sum of $1,246,530,000.

In England there are said to be about 2,500,000 "members of drunkards' families."

In Great Britain, according to the report of the United Kingdom Alliance, the total annual consumption of liquors is as follows:

Ardent spirits, 41,418,000 gallons, costing £42,566,000.

Wine, 18,600,000 gallons, costing £13,950,000.

Beer, 31,713,000 barrels, costing £76,113,000.

Cider, perry, &c., 10,000,000 gallons, costing £1,000,000.

This foots up a grand total of more than £133,631,000, or more than $660,000,000—an estimate which careful statisticians consider at least $60,000,000 too low.

These liquors in total contain 84,000,000 gallons of pure alcohol, estimated as worth in the market £130,000,000 sterling, or $650,000,000. An amount of alcohol sufficient, it is believed, if distributed among the inhabitants of the earth, and drank at one time, to kill every man, woman, and child upon the globe.

The grog bill of Great Britain and Ireland for 1875, is declared to have been $714,460,845.

We are assured that the whole revenue of England is equal to $400,000,000, of which sum more than $150,000,000, or more than one-third, is derived directly from the trade in intoxicating liquors.*

The United States pays for the support of all its churches, ministers, public and private schools and colleges, missions and benevolent work, and the support of the government, not over $500,000,000 each year. But its dram-shops, liquor-sellers, criminals, paupers, idiots and maniacs, funerals, orphan asylums, reformatories, and other expenses chargeable to the use of and traffic in intoxicating drinks, cost not less than $1,200,000,000.

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* The foregoing statistics have been collated with care, and are believed to be reliable. The number of places where liquors are sold, of persons engaged in the traffic, of expenses, &c., is constantly varying, and no two years the same. But the figures given indicate an increasing average of sad and fearful facts.

TOBACCO FIGURES.

THE support of the clergy in the United States is said to cost annually $6,000,000. But we are told that the tobacco used in the United States costs over $600,000,000; or one hundred times as much, and nearly equal to the cost of rum; and but slightly less deleterious in its effects.

In New York City there are claimed to be more than 250,000 smokers. McGregor asserts that in New York City, there is daily spent for bread, $3,500, and for cigars, $10,000. The facts at the present time probably are $12,000 daily for bread, and $20,000 for tobacco.

Dr. Coles declares that American Christians (including ministers of the gospel) spend annually $5,000,000 in the use of tobacco, while the same Christians give but little over $1,000,000 for the conversion of the heathen world.

It is claimed that all Christendom contributes but little more than $5,000,000 annually for the conversion of the heathen world—about what American Christians consume in that noxious drug. At that rate of consecration, when will the heathen be converted and the millennium appear?

Careful estimates place the yearly consumption of tobacco, by the entire human family, at 4,000,000,000 pounds—worth in the market, when manufactured, not less than $1,000,000,000, or nearly $1 for every human being on the globe.

Can Christian men countenance this expensive, deleterious, and filthy habit? Can Christians, ministers, teachers and leaders of religious society, contribute, by their example, to such an enormous evil, and feel justified in such a stewardship?

There are many reasons against the use of tobacco. The following are among the most apparent, and need neither enlargement nor enforcement, to those who are willing to admit facts, and yield to truth:

1. Its use is unhealthful. Not always equally so, to be sure. It may even at times counteract certain tendencies to disease. So may calomel or arsenic. Beyond question, its common use is detrimental to health. All who are free from the habit admit this.

2. It is a filthy habit; not always equally so, but always somewhat so: a fact which should deter a gentleman, much more a Christian, from indulgence in its use.

3. It is an expensive habit. The absolute cost may or may not be large; but there are too many ways in which money is needed, to allow conscientious men to waste any on so repulsive a habit.

4. It sets a bad example for boys and young men to follow. And the better and more conspicuous the man who sets the example, the more certainly will it be followed.

5. It creates and fosters an appetite for intoxicating liquors. This

appetite may not always be followed, but there is a tendency that way, which carries thousands with it.

6. It becomes an enslaving appetite, undermining the power of will, and impairing the force of manhood.

7. It is useless. Nothing can be said in its favor, and much against it.

WASTE, AND WORSE.

Another authority gives the following facts and figures, which are as instructive as they are sad. These figures are for the United States:

"Figures show that we pay for articles not only altogether unnecessary for our comfort, but positively injurious to the health of the body and mind, hundreds of millions of dollars; indeed, many times the absolute cost of what we pay for our clothing. The cost of tobacco and cigars during a year is $610,000,000; imported liquor, $50,000,000; taken in by grogshops, $1,500,000,000; cost of supporting criminals, made such mainly by rum, $12,000,000; cost of prosecuting such criminals, $35,000,000; cost of keeping dogs, $70,000,000. The cost of education is probably not above $100,000,000. The cost of the clergy, $6,000,000." People have money to give, and they give it, even in hard times. But notice for what they give the most, and apparently the most freely.

THEATRICAL STATISTICS.

By statistics published in 1869, it appeared that in New York City the actors, actresses, and employés of the various play-houses, numbered 1,895. The average daily attendance on theatrical performances, was 23,360. The daily cash receipts were $14,668.

Bread cost the city, per day, $12,000; theatres, $15,000; cigars, $20,000; rum, $50,000 to $100,000.

The working time spent in the theatres by the more than 23,000 daily attendants, at three hours each daily, would amount to 6,900 working days of 10 hours each, or 24 years of working time, beside the admission fees.

How much more freely money and time are spent for questionable amusements than for Christian purposes. Theatres are floated on a tide of prosperity, while churches and missionary societies are struggling for existence.

The aggregate receipts at 15 places of amusement in New York, for August, 1866 (the least favorable month in the year), according to published reports, were $208,332.

The aggregate receipts from 7 places of amusement in Brooklyn, for September, of the same year, were $14,517.

As to the cost of opera (though it be an extreme case), it may be stated that in September, 1874, Strakosch, the operatic manager, entered into a contract with Madame Patti, the celebrated artist, to sing one hundred nights in this country, under his direction, at $2,500 each night, to be paid to her at the close of each performance. Beside he was to pay all the expenses of herself and her five attendants.

Nilsson sang in Chicago, at comparatively low rates, receiving only $1,000 per night and her expenses paid. But the total cost for two weeks was $33,100. And the receipts for the same time were $33,694. Not leaving large profits, to be sure, but showing how willingly people pay for opera, even when times are hard, and all religious and benevolent contributions have to be reduced.

The total receipts of theatres, dance houses, concert rooms, and other similar places, in Paris, France, during December, 1868, were £31,520, or above $400,000; and £10,200, or above $400,000, and £10,200, or more than $50,000 more than the month previous. There were in Paris 43 theatres, 29 public halls, and 33 concert saloons.

On the influence of the theatre, it may be said, pagan nations, in early ages, condemned it as a school of vice.

Aristotle declared that "the seeing of comedies ought to be forbidden to young people, not being safe until age and discipline have confirmed them in sobriety, fortified them in virtue, and made them proof against debauchery."

Plato asserted that "plays raise the passions, and are dangerous to morality."

Ovid—himself one of the most licentious of Latin poets—condemned theatres, and advised the Emperor Augustus to suppress them as the grand source of corruption to public morals.

Rousseau, the French infidel philosopher, opposed theatres, as in all cases schools of vice. He used his influence against the establishment of one at Geneva, as inimical to good morals.

Macready, the distinguished English tragedian, would not allow his daughter to enter the theatre, as an actress.

Abp. Tillotson declared the play-house to be "the devil's chapel," "a nursery of licentiousness and vice," "a recreation that ought not to be allowed among a civilized, much less Christian people."

Chrysostom, giving an account of a revival in Antioch, Syria, A. D. 387, says: "How often we have entreated the worldly to abandon the theatre! And yet they have continued to run to these immoral places, and to these satanic meetings, in opposition to the services of the church of God. On one side, was to be heard the singing of psalms; and on the other, savage cries. But now the orchestra is silent, and the circus is deserted. Impure songs are no longer heard in our streets; our churches are full; every one prays to God; the whole city is become a church."

The theatre is the natural antagonist of piety, and the Christian church. To patronize the theatre, one must sacrifice godliness.

The early Christians condemned the play-house, and denied the sacraments of religion to both play-actors and play-goers.

In Paris, during the atheistic and bloody times of the French Revolution even, theatres were suppressed, because of their corrupting influences.

In February, 1869, the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, England, addressed a circular to the managers of the London theatres, declaring that the mode of stage dress and acting had become so scandalous, as to call for public condemnation, and the censures of the press; and he, as guardian of public morals, must interfere and warn stage managers to reform the abuses.

Undoubtedly, the worst and most corrupting kind of plays, pay the best financially; indeed they are the only kind, as a general rule, that pay at all.

How many church members and professed Christians attend theatres, does not appear in any published statistics; nor does it very accurately appear in the records of church disciplinary proceedings.

GREAT LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD.

The most celebrated library of ancient times was that of Alexandria, founded B. C. 290. At one time it contained 700,000 volumes. Was destroyed by Caliph Omar, A. D. 642.

The first library at Rome was founded by Paulus Æmilius, B. C. 167.

The Imperial Library at Paris was founded in 1377, and contains 1,084,000 volumes.

The library of the British Museum, founded in 1758, contains 615,000 volumes.

The Royal Library of Munich, founded in 1550, contains 818,600 volumes.

The Vatican Library at Rome, founded in 1450, contains 324,000 volumes.

The first library in the United States, was founded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, in 1731.

The largest college library in the United States, is that of Harvard, founded in 1638, with 212,050 volumes.

The oldest theological library in the United States was founded in 1791, at Baltimore, and now contains 15,000 volumes.

According to the census of 1870, the Church and Sunday-school libraries in the United States contained 10,000,000 volumes.

SECULAR
FACTS AND FIGURES,

FOR

REFERENCE AND ILLUSTRATION.

The following tables of populations and areas, are compiled from various sources—largely from *Guyot's Geography*—corrected, so far as practicable, by the tables of the celebrated German statisticians, Drs. Behm and Wagner. They may be regarded as approximately correct. Absolute accuracy is impracticable in such matters.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Asia	824,548,590
Europe	308,178,300
Africa	199,921,600
America	85,619,800
Australia and Polynesia	4,748,500
Total	1,423,016,990

POPULATION OF COUNTRIES.

Chinese Empire	405,213,000	Mexico	9,276,000
British India	190,563,000	Ireland	5,559,200
Russian Empire	86,586,000	Belgium	5,336,000
Turkish Empire	47,660,000	Sweden	4,383,000
German Empire	42,723,240	Portugal	4,293,800
United States	42,000,000	Holland	3,900,000
Austria	37,700,000	Canada	3,743,000
France	36,103,000	Scotland	3,359,000
Great Britain	33,450,000	Switzerland	2,670,000
Japan	33,000,000	Denmark	1,963,000
Italy	27,482,000	Norway	1,802,000
England	21,500,000	Greece	1,457,800
Spain	16,551,000	Wales	1,200,000
Brazil	11,000,000	Uruguay	450,000

POPULATION OF CITIES.

London	3,589,428	Glasgow	479,000
Paris	1,851,792	Naples	448,000
Constantinople	1,075,000	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Berlin	1,045,000	Ningpo	400,000
Vienna	1,002,000	Moscow	399,300
New York	1,000,000	Madras	395,400
Canton	1,000,000	Madrid	332,000
Philadelphia	750,000	Lyons	324,000
St. Petersburg	667,000	Marseilles	300,000
Bombay	646,000	Dublin	295,600
Calcutta	616,000	Rome	244,500
Brooklyn	560,000	Lisbon	224,100
Bankok	500,000	Mexico	210,000
Liverpool	493,000		

STANDING ARMIES OF NATIONS.

Great Britain	132,884
France	430,703
Germany	419,659
Austria	278,470
Italy	214,667
Belgium	40,009
United States	25,000

AREAS OF COUNTRIES.

Area of the globe in square miles, 148,180,000. Of this, there is in water, about 96,839,200. And of land, about one-third of the whole, 51,340,800.

	SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.
Russia	8,404,767	British Isles	122,551
China	3,924,627	Japan	115,000
United States	3,603,844	Italy	114,060
Canada	3,483,952	England	51,000
Brazil	3,275,326	Portugal	36,000
Turkey	1,422,000	Ireland	32,500
Austria	257,453	Scotland	31,324
France	205,671	Greece	19,941
Spain	189,068	Switzerland	15,233
Sweden	170,101	Denmark	14,553
Prussia	135,000	Belgium	11,382
Norway	123,233		

COMPARATIVE AREAS.*

	SQ. MILES.		SQ. MILES.
Maine	35,000	South Carolina	34,000
Scotland	31,324	Liberia	26,000
Vermont and N. Hamp.	19,000	Georgia and Florida	109,000
Greece, and Ionian Isles	19,900	Italy	114,000
Ohio	39,964	Texas	274,000
Iceland	32,000	Borneo	284,000
Indiana	38,800	New Mexico	121,000
Ireland	32,500	British Isles	123,000
England	50,922	California	189,000
Iowa	55,009	Spain	190,000
Kentucky	37,680	Montana	143,000
Portugal	36,000	Prussia	135,000
Tennessee	45,600	Hindostan	1,500,000
Cuba	45,800	Arabia	1,000,000
North Carolina	50,704	Persia	500,000—3,000,000
Java	51,000	United States, without Alaska	3,000,000

*This table is from Monteith's Comprehensive School Geography.

THE UNION OF STATES.

The original States which united July 4, 1776, to form a nation, were:

Free States.		Slave States.	
1. N. Hampshire.	5. New York.	8. Delaware.	11. North Carolina.
2. Massachusetts.	6. New Jersey.	9. Maryland.	12. South Carolina.
3. Rhode Island,	7. Pennsylvania.	10. Virginia.	13. Georgia.
4. Connecticut.			

The following States have been admitted in the years set opposite each name :

14. Vermont (from New York).............................. 1791
15. Kentucky (from Virginia)............................. . 1792
16. Tennessee (from North Carolina)... 1796
17. Ohio (from Northwestern Territory).... 1802
18. Louisiana (bought from France, 1803)............................. 1812
19. Indiana (from Northwestern Territory)... 1816
20. Mississippi (from Georgia) 1817
21. Illinois (from Northwestern Territory) 1818
22. Alabama (from Georgia)...................................... 1819
23. Maine (from Massachusetts)............................ 1820
24. Missouri (from the Louisiana purchase).......................... 1825
25. Arkansas (from the Louisiana purchase).......................... 1833
26. Michigan (from Northwestern Territory)........................... 1837
27. Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820).................................. 1845
28. Texas (from Mexico) annexed.................................... 1845
29. Iowa (from Louisiana purchase)................................. 1846
30. Wisconsin (from Northwestern Territory)........................ 1848
31. California (conquered from Mexico).............................. 1850
32. Minnesota (from N. W. Territory and Louisiana purchase)..... 1857
33. Oregon (from England by treaty)................................ 1859
34. Kansas (from Louisiana purchase of 1803)........................ 1861
35. West Virginia (from Virginia)................................... 1863
36. Nevada (conquered from Mexico)............................ . 1864
37. Nebraska (from Louisiana purchase of 1803)...................... 1867
38. Colorado (partly from Louisiana purchase, and part conquered
    from Mexico)... 1876

Territories remaining to be organized into States :

1. New Mexico, organized...	1850	7. Montana, organized......	1864
2. Utah, organized...........	1850	8. Wyoming, organized.....	1868
3. Washington, organized....	1853	9. Alaska, organized........	1869
4. Dakota, organized.........	1861	District of Columbia, seat	
5. Arizona, organized........	1863	of Government..........	1790-1
6. Idaho, organized..........	1863		

ATTENTION:

You must have all of your assignments completed, including the practice Baptisms, Weddings, and Funerals, before submitting your Finish Sign In form for this course.

You may take your test for Lesson Thirty-three even if you have not yet completed all assignments; but, you cannot submit your Finish Sign In form nor your Password Retrieval form until you have completed the assignments. Nor can you take your Final Test until all of the assignments have been completed and you have met the minimum attendance and other requirements for the course.

END LESSON 33