specifically American in character, often extravagant to the point of being fantastic, and full of a quaint irony which delights in the mockery of all that is merely venerable, earned him a world-wide recognition. His penname is derived from the name applied on the Mississippi to the two-fathom mark on the sounding line.

Tyndall, John (1820-1893), scientist, born at Leighlinbridge, County of Carlow, Ireland, was for three years a railway engineer, but in 1847 he became teacher of Physics at Queenwood College, Hampshire, and subsequently studied physics and chemistry at Marburg. In 1856, he and Professor Huxley visited the Alps, collecting material for their joint work on Glaciers. His special talents of lucid, clear, simple exposition fitted him for the work he did in popularizing scientific truth. His principal works are Heat—a Mode of Motion, Fragments of Science, and his volumes on Light, Sound, and Electricity.

Van Dyke, Henry (1852-), American author and poet, and Professor of English Literature at Princeton University, New Jersey, has published among other works: The Reality of Religion, Sermons to Young Men, The Christ Child in Art, Little Rivers, The Gospel for an Age of Doubt, The Builders and Other Poems, etc., and a well-known treatise on the Poetry of Tennyson (1889).

Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (1844-), was born at Andover, Mass. She became famous by The Gates Ajar (1868). In conjunction with her husband, the Reverend Herbert D. Ward, she wrote Come Forth, and The Master of the Magicians. Other works by her are Chapters from a Life, The Story of Jesus Christ, and, in 1903, Avery. She has been much engaged in the work of moral and social reform.