

Let us glance at his other achievements and take some note of his equipment.

Macaulay was a man of remarkable vitality and energy, and though he died early, in his sixtieth year, he began his work early and continued it with unabated vigor to the end. But his work, voluminous as it is, represents only one side of his activity. There was the burden, assumed while yet a young man, of repairing his father's broken fortunes and providing for the family of younger brothers and sisters. This burden was assumed cheerfully, but it entailed heavy responsibilities for one so young. It forced him to seek salaried positions, such as the post of bankruptcy commissioner, when he might have been more congenially employed. Then there were the many years spent in the service of the government as a Whig member of the House of Commons and as a cabinet minister during the exciting period of the Reform Bill and the Anti-Corn-Law League, with all that such service involved, study of politics, canvassing, speech-making in Parliament and out, reading and making reports, endless committee meetings, endless sessions. There were the three years spent in India, drafting a penal code, and there was, first and last, the acquisition of the knowledge that made possible this varied activity, the years at the University, the study of law and jurisprudence, the reading of entire national literatures, the ransacking of libraries and the reading of hundreds of manuscripts in the the course of historical research. We may well be astonished that the man who could do all these things in the course of an average lifetime could find time to produce so much literature of his own.

That literature may be divided into at least five divisions. First, the essays, which he produced at intervals all through life. Second, the speeches which he delivered on the floor of Parliament between his first election in 1830 and his last in 1852, rank very high. Then the Indian Penal Code, not