

the matter under its notice. He was the author of the Quadrennial bill—one of the most popular measures passed during the struggles for constitutional reform.

Mr. Doyle seldom made a set speech, but he was pithy and laconic in his impromptu replies. He had a shrill, clear voice, more action in debate than many of his compeers, and never addressed empty benches. He was decidedly the most humorous debater in the house. Many a fell inroad his occasional sallies of wit made upon the long-visaged seriousness of an important debate.

To repeat: Doyle was educated at Stonyhurst College. No doubt it was his father's intention to educate him for the priesthood, but on the youth showing a disinclination for clerical life, and the repeal of the obnoxious laws against Catholics offering opportunities of a professional career, the design of the parent had to give way to the inclination of the son—hence it came about that Doyle was articled for five years to Richard John Uniacke, the old Attorney-General. On the 22nd of January, 1828, Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Martin I. Wilkins, John C. Halliburton and Stephen H. Moore were admitted as attorneys, and on January the 29th, 1829, all four became barristers.

Let me, by the way, refer to an item or two of a more local interest: St. Patrick's day, 1828, was celebrated at the Exchange Coffee house; about seventy gentlemen sat down to an excellent repast. James Boyle Uniacke presided over the festival, and was ably supported by L. O'Connor Doyle, as vice-president.

When Doyle's father purchased the college building from Father Burke and the Catholic corporation, he at once set to work to improve the lower part of the building and to make it suitable for a residence. This was in the early boyhood of the son.

During Doyle's student days, contagious and infectious diseases raged in Halifax. A report of the House of Assembly