

himself and sisters followed and lived at Clinton for two years. In 1873 they moved to New Westminster and there Judge Howay received his elementary education at the Central School, the new building of which now bears his name. He began active life as a teacher and qualified two years before his age permitted the granting of a teacher's certificate. His teaching career extended from 1884 to 1887 after which he entered Judge Bole's office for the study of law. His desire for adequate equipment and thorough training, however, sent him to Dalhousie University, at Halifax, where he spent three years, finally graduating in 1890. At Halifax a partnership in law was offered to him but the "Call of the West" proved more attractive. He entered into practice with Mr. W. J. Whiteside and this partnership was maintained for three years. In the spring of 1893 Judge Howay joined Mr. R. L. Reid, an old school and college friend, and the two partners carried on a successful practise till 1904, when they sold out and Judge Howay virtually retired with the reservation that he represented the Department of Justice at New Westminster. In 1907 Judge Howay was appointed to the Bench.

During recent years his comparative leisure has given him time to prosecute the chief interest of his life—the history of British Columbia. He has long felt that someone should attempt to give the story of the great Western Canadian Province as a whole with true historical perspective and with a conscientious regard for accuracy such as has not characterized the work of past historians. Archdeacon Hare's Life of John Sterling laid upon Thomas Carlyle the imperative burden of writing another Life of his friend as he knew him and loved him. Judge Howay knows the history of this province as few students do and no man loves the Province more. He has taken up his task, not as a burden, but as a labor of love, and it can scarcely be doubted that many generations of students will pay grateful tribute to his work.