

journey had to be made on snow shoes to the use of which they had been trained for four weeks. They were sent off without their luggage or clothing except what they had on their backs, the company promising to forward their effects after them, but this promise was never carried out. On the journey to Fort York M. S. McKay was taken ill and her first child was born. Were the friends who were travelling with them to remain until Mrs. McKay was sufficiently strong to travel, what little provisions they had would be all used and starvation staring them in the face. The emigrants reluctantly decided to leave Mr. and Mrs. McKay and proceed to the fort. Sharing what little they had with heavy hearts the travellers left them in their perilous condition and without much hope of ever meeting again. To the couple left behind with their young child, the situation was particularly trying. Two hundred miles from any white person; the woods full of wild animals; very little to eat; it is little wonder if at times their spirits sank very low. Time after time they promised the Lord that if he would deliver them from their

troubles they would faithfully serve Him the balance of their lives. In spite of all the dangers of the journey they were again able to join their friends at Fort York. Remaining here till June they left for Red River in small boats and with much difficulty they crossed the rapids and portages and at last reached the Selkirk settlement only to find themselves betrayed, the settlement being in anything but a prosperous condition. During their stay in Red River they did not taste a morsel of bread, nothing to eat but fresh catfish, of which, luckily for them there was an abundance. While living here and under these hard conditions another child was born to Mr. and Mrs. McKay. After all the hardships endured to reach the settlement they saw no prospect ahead of anything but starvation, so they decided to start for Ontario, or Canada, as it was then called. In March 1815 they left Red River in bark canoes and in about six weeks they reached Fort William. Leaving here they followed the north shore of Lake Superior and Huron and the Nottawasaga river. The colony remained in the townships of Mark-