

coat. These same Loups having been attacked by the English several years ago, and having beaten them, they took off from them the petticoat, and returned to them the breechcloth.

Apichmont is a savage word used in the French language among the Canadians to express the winter equipment, in which there is a bear skin, the skin of a sea-wolf, snow shoes, a portage collar, leggings, etc.

*Foot races.*—At Détroit foot races between the savages and the Canadians are as celebrated as horse races in England. They take place in the spring. Ordinarily there are five hundred savages present, sometimes as many as fifteen hundred. The course is a half league, going and returning from Détroit to the village of the Poutéouatamis; the road is well made and wide. There are posts planted at the two extremities; the wagers are very considerable, and consist of packages of peltries laid against French merchandise such as is in use among the savages.

The most celebrated Canadian who has run and won from the savages is a certain Campo;<sup>47</sup> his superiority is so well recognized that he is no longer admitted to the races.

There is to be found in the customs of the savages traces of the ancient usages of the Greeks, I see especially in their warlike manners and customs those of the heroes of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; some of them also have the custom like the Hebrews of separating the women in cabins apart and having no intercourse with them during their courses. The separation of the houses is perhaps too much, but not to hold intercourse is according to the principles of a healthy physique and the love of humanity, not to raise an unfortunate progeny, destined to live in infirmity.

The king gives many presents to the savages of the Upper

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<sup>47</sup> The Campeau family were among the principal habitants of Detroit. Two brothers, Michel and Jacques, removed there early in the history of the place, and by this time had numerous descendants. For a genealogy see M. C. W. Hamlin, *Legends of le Détroit* (Detroit, 1884), pp. 275-281.—ED.