

Chinchilla

around a field, or by digging holes, into which the insects fall and are destroyed, or, still



CHINESE BUG

a, b, eggs; c, newly hatched larva; d, tarsus; e, larva after the first molting; f, the same, after the second molting; g, the pupa; h, enlarged leg of the perfect bug; i, tarsus of the same, still more enlarged; j, beak.

better, by burning waste grass and refuse near the fields in the fall, as here the bugs hide during the winter.

Chinchilla, a South American animal very closely allied to the rabbits, which they resemble in the general shape of the body and in the fact that their hind legs are longer than their fore legs. One species, about fifteen inches long, is covered with a beautiful pearly-



CHINCHILLA

gray fur, which is of great value. The chinchilla lives in colonies in the mountains of most parts of South America, makes numerous and very deep burrows and feeds on roots and tough vegetable growths. It is of a gentle, sportive nature.

Chinese Exclusion, the policy adopted by the United States government, about 1880, because of the vast immigration of Chinese laborers into the Western states, to the alleged detriment of American laborers in that region. An act to restrict this immigration was passed in 1879, but was vetoed by President Hayes, because it violated a treaty with China, signed in 1868. In 1880 a treaty was made, giving the government of the United States the right to regulate, limit or suspend Chinese immigration, but withholding the right absolutely to prohibit it. An act

Chios

of 1882 suspended immigration for ten years and forbade the naturalization of Chinese. As amended in 1888 it practically made Chinese exclusion permanent. In 1892 the Geary Law was passed, continuing exclusion for another ten years and compelling the Chinese already in the United States to secure certificates of residence. This was reaffirmed and enlarged in 1902. The total number of Chinese in the United States in 1900 was reported as about 90,000.

Chin-Kiang-Fu, *cheen kyang foo'*, a city and port of China, situated on the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, near the junction with the Imperial Canal. It has many advantages for trade, which in 1897 amounted to \$17,000,000. The city was taken by the British in 1842 and suffered severely during the Tai-ping rebellion in 1853. Population, about 140,000.

Chinook, the name of a warm, dry wind, which blows over the Rocky Mountains in Montana and Wyoming and some of the Canadian provinces. It is supposed to have taken its name from the Chinook Indians, as the early settlers of this region thought that it came from the territory occupied by them. The Chinook is caused by the descent of the current along the mountain slopes. As the air descends it becomes warmed by compression, and a descent of 5000 feet will raise the temperature about 30°. Previous to its passing over the mountains the air has been robbed of its moisture, so that in its beginning the Chinook is a dry wind and as its temperature is raised its capacity for moisture is increased; consequently, it melts the snow and clears the sky. The Chinook occurs during the winter and early in the spring and makes it possible for stock to graze in these regions during the entire winter. The hot winds of Kansas and Nebraska probably originate from a similar cause, and the wind in the Alps, known as the *Föhn*, is similar to the American Chinook.

Chinook, the name of a tribe of Indians now extinct, but once strong and important in their home near the mouth of the Oregon. There they built large canoes and fished in the sea. Many words of their language are still in use in the *Chinook jargon*, a medley of English, French and Indian words that is the language of the traders among tribes farther north.

Chios. See **Scio**.