

On March 25, 1900, Richmond, Va., also enjoyed the spectacle of falling snowflakes of very large size.<sup>5</sup> On the morning of that date Richmond had cloudy weather with a fresh, chilling wind from the northeast. The temperature rose slowly during the forenoon, and at 1:17 p. m. a light rain began falling. Soon sleet accompanied the rain, and later the rain ceased so that sleet alone fell. Some of the icy particles were nearly cubiform, measuring about one-fourth inch (0.64 centimeter) either way and mixed with them was the usual sleet—small spheres of frozen rain. At 5:25 p. m. moist snow fell with sleet. There was nothing unusual about the first falls of flakes, but the sleet immediately diminished in volume and as this occurred the flakes increased in size until they attained unusually large dimensions. They were of irregular shape, usually oblong; several were observed whose greatest diameters could hardly be covered by a teacup (perhaps about 7.6 centimeters). Some of these flakes were caught upon a piece of dry wood and examined; in every instance they showed the center to consist of a soft mass of snow about one-half inch (1.3 centimeters) in diameter, while the outer edges were thin, as though they were separate flakes that had attached themselves to the central mass while it was falling. The greater weight of the center caused the larger flakes to assume the form of an inverted cone as they fell, the outer, thinner edges being bent upward by the resistance of the air. Three of the large flakes were caught in a bowl and when melted yielded nearly a tablespoonful ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  cubic centimeters?) of water. The flakes were widely separated from one another and did not obscure the vision when looking upward toward the sky.—[C. A. ir.]