



### **No. 9. FLORAL CLOCK, PALACE OF AGRICULTURE**

One of the novelties of the Exposition was the Floral Clock. Its great dial, 112 feet in diameter, was laid out in flowers and plants of bright foliage, and as it was located on a slope, in front of the Palace of Agriculture, it was visible from great distances. Its minute hand, 74 feet long and weighing 2,700 pounds, moved five feet every minute. The machinery to drive this clock was a small clock work which every minute set in motion a compressed air piston that in its turn moved the hands of the Floral Clock. The hours and half hours were struck on a bell weighing 5,000 pounds. The same small clock also reversed every hour an hour-glass which held 100 pounds of sand, and it turned a terrestrial globe once in twenty-four hours. *(original 1904 caption)*



### **No. 10. PALACE OF MACHINERY AND LAGOON**

If an artist had had to define the style of the Palace of Machinery, he would have designated it as German renaissance. At each corner there stood a massive bell tower, and the principal entrance was flanked by two towers of the height of 265 feet. The size of the building was 1,000 by 500 feet. In the western end of the palace was the power plant of the Exposition, where an aggregate energy of 45,000 horse power were developed. The largest of the engines exhibited was the Allis-Chalmers vertical and horizontal refrigerating engine of 5,000 horse power, while the most powerful was the Curtis steam turbine, capable of producing 12,000 horse power. At the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition the great Corliss engine showed only 300 horse power. *(original 1904 caption)*