The alumni of Technology are also in evidence in the actual work of construction, which has been under the care of John T. Scully, '90, the head of a Cambridge corporation. The buildings are being built by the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, composed chiefly of Technology men, six out of the seven principal men being Institute graduates, all of whom are working for the best interests of the new Technology. The corporation is spending thousands of dollars from its own treasury in order to make the entire project efficient from every standpoint. The first official pouring of concrete took place on April 9, 1914, and since then work on the erection of the buildings has progressed rapidly. Changes in the scope of the work necessitating some revisions in the architect's plans delayed progress in the early summer. By the middle of July the revised plans were approved and the construction has rapidly advanced. Excavation has been completed and with the exception of the library, whose work is now under way, pile driving has been finished. In the pile driving, 25,000 piles were used so as to insure a solid foundation. In the excavating a force of 900 men removed 65,000 cubic yards of earth. All the earth has been used in filling, and in addition, 600 yards have been brought to the lot from the subway excavations. There are six independent construction gangs at work, each with its administration, engineers, workmen, foremen, and piles, rules, and concrete towers. Each has its own headquarter, stock room, telephone, and equipment. There is a first aid station so that in case of injury, the workmen can receive prompt attention.

In order to handle the material in the most efficient manner, over a mile of track has been laid, including five railway tracks and a short spur to remain until the buildings are completed, with 720 feet of trestle, B. & A. standard. In this way the stock can be delivered whenever desired. The trestles are over the sand and railway tracks and a short spur to remain until the buildings are completed, with 720 feet of trestle, B. & A. standard. In this way the stock can be delivered whenever desired. The towers have their own headquar ters which was laid at the very beginning. Seventeen of the outlets designed for each particular branch of work. In concrete building, however, the plumber, steamfitter, and electrician come in their time and cut holes where desired for each particular branch of work. In concrete building, however, holes cannot be cut so easily and so are going over the buildings in their present condition, the floors will be found sprinkled with holes for pipes of the different services, the exact run of each having previously been determined in the offices.

Over 60,000 square feet of forms have been erected and thousands of tons of reinforcing steel placed, with many more cut and bent, ready for placing. The illustration gives a slight idea where the 28,000 tons steel reinforcement are being used in the buildings. The only machine in the building for bending the reinforcing steel is used on the grounds. The steel reinforcements are delivered in 66...