

Appleby Iron Co., the Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., the North Lincolnshire Iron Co., the Redbourn Hill Iron Co. (now Richard Thomas & Co.), John Lysaght, John Brown & Co. of Sheffield, and the Trent Ironworks. There is a large capital engaged. The iron produced is known as Basic, Forge and Foundry, and much leaves the district for use in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Scotland.

The Frodingham Co., with its important steel works, competes keenly with Cleveland for girders, angles and tees, where it has the advantage of lower railway carriage to Midland centres. This Company was created late in 1865. At the present time it has four blast furnaces, with a total weekly potential output of 4,500 tons. It commenced the steel works in 1890, from which there is now a possible output of 4,000 tons per week, consisting of merchant bars and sections for constructional steelwork. In 1912 the firm absorbed the Appleby Iron Co., which had been formed in 1874. It was not, however, until 1877 that the first furnace was blown in. The plant now consists of four pre-war furnaces, with a total output of 3,000 tons of iron per week. Two new furnaces are being constructed from which it is expected to obtain another 2,800 tons of week. Since the outbreak of the Great War large extensions of the steel works have been erected by the firm, with a capacity of 4,000 tons of rolled plates per week. In 1917 the Company became a component of the United Steel Co. of Sheffield.

Started by a number of Lancashire capitalists, the North Lincolnshire Iron Co. was registered in October 1872. The plant consists of three furnaces, and has a total capacity of 3,400 tons per week. These works are now owned by the Scottish firm of Stewarts and Lloyds. The firm of John Lysaght was established in 1912. It was bought by the Berry group in 1919, and became absorbed by the great firm of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds about the