

Eastern Car Co. was organized to build steel railway cars at New Glasgow, using steel made at the plant of the associated company.

*Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—The Dominion Coal Co. revolutionized the whole coal trade in 1893 by expanding the market to New England and St. Lawrence ports. The Canadian market was limited after the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence, and the New England market was interfered with by the Boston smoke nuisance law and increased import duties. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. was formed by allied interests to establish an iron and steel plant at Sydney as a regular purchaser of the coal. The extensive building operations carried on during 1900 included four blast furnaces with a capacity of 250 to 400 tons of pig iron daily, ten basic open hearth steel furnaces of 1,000 tons' daily capacity, a 35-inch blooming mill, 400 Hoffman coke ovens, a coal washing plant, a machine shop and foundry. The wire rod mill was in operation in 1904 and the rail mill commenced the execution of government orders in the following year. A further expansion was effected in 1912, when two open-hearth mixers with a capacity of 500 tons each were added to eliminate the necessity of purchasing expensive ores. A third Bessemer furnace was ready in the autumn of 1911 to assure a sufficient supply of iron and a larger output of steel per furnace, 120 coke ovens were put in full blast late in the season, and a new cold rolling mill and extensions to the old cold rolling mill, which was converted into a bar and rod mill, were also added. A new merchant bar mill for rolling all sizes of merchant bar, rivet, steel bolt, and bar material, was also installed. The nail mill was operating by 1912, consuming a considerable portion of the product of the wire rod and wire mills.

*The Steel Co. of Canada.*—The Hamilton Blast Furnace Co., encouraged by the favourable terms offered by the city of Hamilton, erected a blast furnace with all modern improvements in 1895, and a steel plant, a spike factory and puddling furnaces, were added two years later. To obtain the full benefit of the Dominion and Ontario bounties it was intended to use exclusively eastern Ontario ores, but the content of sulphur was too large and it became necessary to import Lake Superior iron ore. Several 15 ton basic open-hearth furnaces were built in 1900, and a 250-ton blast furnace was built seven years later to supply a large amount of iron to consumers in Hamilton. New bolt and bar mills were also added to the equipment. The Steel Co. of Canada was formed in 1910 to amalgamate the Hamilton Iron and Steel Co. with the Montreal Rolling Mills Co. and other concerns. The additional equipment installed in 1911 included a blooming mill, a rod and bar mill at Hamilton, and two more 50-ton open hearth furnaces were put in operation in the following year.

*Algoma Steel Co.*—The Algoma Steel Co. was formed in 1901, and a large plant consisting of two Bessemer converters, a blooming mill and a rail mill with a daily capacity of 600 tons of Bessemer steel ingots and 100 tons of rails, was constructed. As the Helen mine ore did not contain the proper percentage of phosphorus, ore was imported from Minnesota. Contracts were let in 1905 for new open hearth furnaces of 200 tons' capacity suitable for the use of Helen mine ore. During the next two years new coke ovens were built and plans laid for new coke blast furnaces and steel furnaces, to keep the finishing mills supplied with raw materials. Further expansion in 1910 included the purchase of the stock of the Cannerton Coal and Coke Co., operating coal areas of 6,000 acres in West Virginia. One hundred and ten by-product Koppers coke ovens were built and in the next year an 18-inch and a 12-inch merchant mill to produce track fastenings were installed. From 1910 until the outbreak of war the expansion of the plant was almost continuous. A