

In 1901 the Syndicat Lyonnais acquired the property as a concession. They crosscut it from rim to rim and twenty feet deep in three places, and it showed gold but so irregularly, and the quality of the gravels was such that, together with the existing conditions of the creek it did not warrant a continuation of operations.

In 1904, under the directions of Mr. Beaudette, government mining engineer, a search was made on the hillsides on the left limit of the creek, which, he alleged, contained gold. In the month of June of the same year these gravels were found to contain gold in sufficient quantity for further investigation. A tunnel was driven 175 feet in the hillside and proved to contain pay all the way. Pans were taken from this tunnel giving very good results. Some pieces of gold as high as 30 cents were washed in a pan. The whole tunnel was sluiced up and an average of the pay taken to the cubic yard. It was then decided to install a large hydraulic plant and operate on a large scale.

These gravels are situated at an elevation of 170 feet above the level of the creek and their thickness at the deepest place will reach 75 feet. They are composed of small quartz pebbles together with some very fine material composed of calcite and silica very easily disintegrated and devoid of large boulders. The extent of these gravels is at present unknown, but they have been observed at different places on the same side of the creek for a distance of three miles and it is proposed to make further prospecting.

In the winter of 1904-5 the company installed a sawmill at the mouth of the creek to saw all the lumber necessary for the construction of the conduits of water. Two hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber were sawed and delivered on the hillsides along the creek for the construction of the flume. This flume will be four and one-half miles long with a capacity of 750 miners' inches.