

subjects, as well as some facts regarding Boyd and his Montreal residences. It was ascertained that Jackson had sent a telegram to his wife from the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton on the evening of March 6 advising her that he would be late in returning, and in fact he did not arrive at the apartment until shortly after noon on March 7, at which time he immediately removed his moustache and ceased to wear his horn-rimmed spectacles. Patient checking of Montreal concerns finally located the optical company from whom Jackson had purchased his glasses.

Both men were confined to Montreal hospitals with their wounds, and all firearms and ammunition recovered in their possession were taken personally by the Toronto City Police officers to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ont., along with bullet fragments removed from the arm of Detective Sergeant Perry and others recovered from the police car.

Sergeant of Detectives Tong died from his wound on Mar. 23, 1952, and the fatal bullet removed from his body was transported to the Crime Detection Laboratory by a Toronto detective. The RCMP senior firearms examiner was able to give definite evidence that the bullet which caused the death of Sergeant Tong and the fragments of bullet taken from Detective Sergeant Perry's arm were fired from the .455 Smith and Wesson revolver which Suchan had in his hand when shot down by the Montreal Police a little more than 24 hours after Tong had been shot. Peculiarly enough this particular weapon was registered in Suchan's own name with the Weapons Registration Branch of the Toronto City Police and was the only one of the weapons recovered to be registered to any member of the "gang".

Eventually returned to Toronto to face the charge of murder of Sergeant of Detectives Tong, both Leonard Jackson and Suchan were committed for trial at their Preliminary Hearing and incarcerated

in the Toronto Jail to await the sitting of the Grand Jury on Sept. 15, 1952.

Following the arrest of Leonard Jackson and Suchan in Montreal, there remained only Boyd and all efforts were concentrated toward his apprehension. To this end the movements of Norman Boyd, his brother, and Mrs. Doreen Boyd were continuously observed. It became known that Norman Boyd had advertised his Austin car for sale in the Toronto newspapers. Acting on this information, a member of the Detective Division of the Toronto City Police, along with a policewoman, posing as man and wife, visited Norman Boyd at his home as prospective buyers for the auto, and by this means confirmed that Mrs. Boyd and Norman Boyd were spending a great deal of time together. The London Street residence of Norman Boyd was placed under constant surveillance and their movements followed with the result that on Mar. 11, 1952, the two were observed to visit a house on Heath Street West, where investigations revealed that they had rented the upper furnished apartment posing as a missionary and his wife, using the name of Hall, and advising the occupants that a brother would be coming to room with them.

This Heath Street address was then kept under constant watch and about 9 p.m. on March 14, Norman Boyd was seen to enter the apartment carrying a great deal of luggage. He then left in his auto and returned a short time later accompanied by Mrs. Doreen Boyd and a third man whom the officers recognized as Edwin Alonzo Boyd. In order to eliminate the possibility of a gun battle in effecting the arrest of Boyd, it was decided to wait until the early morning hours when they would most likely be asleep.

Therefore, about 6 a.m. the following morning after extensive all night preparations which brought a great many plain-clothes and uniformed officers into the area of this quiet residential street,