Canada Law Journal.

VOL. XLVI.

TORONTO, JUNE 15.

No. 12.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THE ESSENTIALS OF CRIME.

- I. AN ACT OF THE WILL
 - 1. Generally.
 - 2. Somnambulism.
 - 3. Hypnotism.

II. MALICE-CRIMINAL INTENTION-MENS REA.

III. AN ATTEMPT, OR OVERT ACT.

- 1. Generally.
- 2. What amounts to an attempt.
- 3. Some of the rules for determining whether a given act is an attempt.
- 4. Acts done in contemplation of the subject.

IV. THE RULE UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Apart from the mere act itself the following factors are needed. There must be:---

I. AN ACT OF THE WILL.

I. Generally.—The crime must be an act of a man's will; will is not a mere wish, but an emotion of mind always succeeded by motion. It is "the power of volition; *i.e.*, the offender must be able to 'help doing' what he does. Where it is absent, an immunity from criminal punishment will consequently arise." (Kenney's Crim. Law, p. 40.) "Volition is" (says Locke) "an act of the mind knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action." "The faculty or power of willing must be recognized as something distinct from its exercise."