

this appears to be the accurate and proper meaning of the word, it is frequently used and understood as being synonymous with motive. It is very common to say that a man's intentions were good when it is meant that his motives were good, and to argue that his intention was not what it really was, because the motive which led him to act as he did was the prevailing feeling in his mind, at the time when he acted, rather than the desire to produce the particular result which his conduct was intended to produce. A puts a loaded pistol to B's temple and shoots B through the head deliberately, knowing that the pistol is loaded, and that the wound must certainly be mortal. It is obvious that, in every such case, the intention of A must be to kill B. On the other hand, the act in itself throws no light whatever on A's motives for killing B. They may have been infinitely various. They may have varied from day to day. They may have been mixed in all imaginable degrees. The motive may have been a desire for revenge, or a desire for plunder, or a wish on A's part to defend himself against an attack by B, or a desire to kill an enemy in battle, or to put a man already mortally wounded out of his agony. In all these cases the intention is the same, but the motives are different, and in all the intention may remain unchanged from first to last, whilst the motives may vary from moment to moment: 2 Steph. Hist. C.L. 110-11.

5. Motive and intention discussed.

Motive, therefore, is a very different thing from intention. It has been defined as an inducement, or that which leads or tempts the mind to indulge the criminal act: *People v. Bennett* (1872) App. Cas. 49 N.Y., 137, 148. Thus, if A intending to rob B, assaults him in order to accomplish the robbery, and B resists with such force that A is compelled to slay him in order to effect his purpose, here A's intention is to kill B, but his motive in so doing is to enable him to commit the robbery. A has in fact two intents—one to rob and another to kill, but only one motive, and that is to rob B. It was often argued that a prisoner ought to be acquitted of wounding a policeman with