

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
DEPUTY PROSECUTORS GENERAL (BS-18)
IN THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT 2018**

PAPER I: CRIMINAL LAW I: PROCEDURE (OBJECTIVE & SUBJECTIVE)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions from Part-B whereas Part-A is compulsory.

PART-A (OBJECTIVE)

(25 Marks)

1. If sanction under Section _____ is not obtained for the offence of giving false evidence before the institution of the proceedings, the defect affects the jurisdiction of the court and cannot be cured under Section 537 CrPC:-
a. 339 (3) CrPC b. 337 CrPC c. 338 CrPC d. All
2. Instruction issued to insuring the proper recognition of re-convicted prisoners for the purpose of jail discipline are explained in:-
a. Chapter 1-H of Vol-III of High Court Rules & Orders
b. Chapter 13 of Vol-III of High Court Rules & Orders
c. Chapter 23-E of Vol-III of High Court Rules & Orders
d. Chapter 21 of Vol-III of High Court Rules & Orders
3. An acquittal in respect of offences under Section 477-A, PPC does not bar the prosecution of the accused under Section _____:-
a. 410 PPC b. ☒ 409 PPC c. 415 PPC d. 225 PPC
4. The court may discharge the accused on his submission to the order of the Court or on tendering apology to the satisfaction of the Court under Section _____:-
a. 480 CrPC b. 482 CrPC c. 471 CrPC d. ☒ 484 CrPC
5. If a Magistrate makes a conditional order for the removal of nuisance under Section 133 CrPC without any empowerment in this regard, then his proceedings shall be _____:-
a. Void b. Valid c. Voidable d. Void abinitio
6. Section 6 of Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926 deals with:-
a. Form of License b. ☒ Power to revoke license
c. Released absconders d. ☒ Period of release
7. Sentence of imprisonment shall include imprisonment in default of payment of fine and imprisonment for failure to furnish security under:-
a. ☒ Chapter III of CrPC b. Chapter IV of CrPC
c. ☒ Chapter VIII of CrPC 2F d. Chapter VII of CrPC
8. An order of revocation of license under GCPPR Rules, 1927 shall be in:-
a. Form-C b. Form-A ☒ c. Form-D d. Form-B

only
form

9. If any person escapes from the supervision or authority of a servant of the state or secular institution, such person shall on conviction by Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment of a term which may extend to:-
- seven years or with fine or with both
 - three years or with fine or with both
 - two years and with fine
 - two years or with fine or with both
10. First offenders who have been convicted under _____ shall be eligible for conditional release:-
- Arms Ordinance, 1965
 - Explosive Substances Act, 1908
 - Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
 - Section 295-C, PPC
11. Under GCPPR Rules, 1927, offenders who are sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding ten years but not exceeding fourteen years including life imprisonment commuted to 14 years shall be eligible for conditional release if they have undergone imprisonment for a period not less than:-
- $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of substantive sentence excluding remission
 - $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of substantive sentence excluding remission
 - $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of substantive sentence excluding remission other than educational remission
 - None of these
12. Police Rule _____ provides that no surveillance should be exercised by the police over parole released convicts:-
- 23.35(3)
 - 24.30(1)
 - 23.24
 - 23.19(2)
13. Bond, with or without sureties, for conditional discharge under Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960 shall be in:-
- Form-A
 - Form-B
 - Form-D
 - Form-2.2
14. The court may make a probation order in cases of:-
- Chapter V of PPC
 - Chapter IV & IX of PPC
 - Chapter VI & VII of PPC
 - Chapter VIII of PPC
15. A court may order for the payment of costs and compensation under section 6 of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960 and such amount shall be recovered as fine in accordance with the provisions of _____:-
- Section 389 of CrPC
 - Section 388 of CrPC
 - Section 386 & 387 of CrPC
 - Section 389 CrPC
16. The _____ must not be used to take decision to start a prosecution where evidence on which the criminality of the suspect hinges is in the process of forensic analysis:-
- Evidential Test
 - Threshold Test
 - Public Interest Test
 - Full Code Test
17. In case of an appeal arising out of proceedings under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, the Registrar shall cause notice of appeal to be given to the _____:-
- Governor of the concerned Province
 - Advocate General of the Province of Punjab
 - Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan
 - All of above
18. The fee of an advocate engaged for an accused person shall be of Rs. 25,000/-. This amount of fee was enhanced vide notification dated:-
- 12.10.2015
 - 22.8.2014
 - 20.7.2017
 - 10.5.2016

The court may pass an order under Punjab Witness Protection Act, 2018 in terms of that the public generally or any particular person shall not have access to, or be remained in the room or building used by the court:-

- a. Section 350 of CrPC
 - b. Section 353 of CrPC
 - c. Proviso of Sec. 351 of CrPC
 - d. Proviso of Sec. 352 of CrPC ✓
20. Rules about classification and treatment of convicted and under trial prisoners have been made under:-
- a. Section 59 of Prisons Act, 1894, in Chapter 9 of Pakistan Prisons Rules, 1978
 - b. Section 10 of Prisons Act, 1894
 - c. Chapter 7 of Pakistan Prisons Rules, 1978
 - d. None of above.
21. Provisions of section _____ are not applicable in appeals involving punishment of death:-
- a. 426(1-A)(a) CrPC
 - b. 426(1-A)(b) CrPC
 - c. ✓ 426(1-A)(c) CrPC
 - d. 426(2-A) CrPC
22. Judgment in legal parlance would mean:-
- a. Judicial verdict
 - b. deciding a case finally
 - c. leaving nothing for future to be considered or reconsidered
 - d. ✓ All of above.
23. Sections _____ of CrPC give to the High Court full power to review at large the evidence upon which an order of acquittal is founded and to reach the conclusion that upon that evidence the order of acquittal should be reversed:-
- a. - 417, 418 & 423
 - b. 439 & 439-A
 - c. 412, 413, 426
 - d. All of above
24. Magistrate should not dismiss complaints or cases instituted on complaints without giving full opportunity to the complainant for appearance as provided under instructions in:-
- a. Rule 4 of Chapter 1-G of Vol-III of High Court Rules and Orders
 - b. - Rule 1 of Chapter 2 of Vol-III of High Court Rules and Orders
 - c. Rule 3(ii) of Chapter 1-F of Vol-III of High Court Rules and Orders
 - d. Rule 7 of Chapter 1-H of Vol-III of High Court Rules and Orders
25. The main requirement of Section 367 of CrPC are that the judgment must be:-
- a. Lucid
 - b. should contain discussion of evidence
 - c. - reasons for decision
 - d. All of above

PART-B (SUBJECTIVE)

Q.No.1 Awarding of suitable sentence(s) depends upon the variety of considerations i.e. the principles of sentencing, the purpose of sentencing and the type of sentencing which could be awarded including the aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

Please explain in detail. (15 Marks)

Q.No.2 Criminality is never to be presumed so strong, is this presumption of innocence of the accused, that in order to rebut it, the crime must be brought home against an accused beyond reasonable doubt. The graver the crime, the grater will be degree of doubt that is reasonable. (Lord Chancellor in the case WOOL MINTON VERSUS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION held that it is better that ten guilty persons

be acquitted rather than one innocent person be convicted). Please discuss with reference to the jurisdiction of courts, powers of police, investigation procedure, trial and initiation of prosecution. (15 Marks)

Q.No.3

Petitions for leave to appeal and appeals arising therefrom in criminal proceedings are to be instituted in the Supreme Court of Pakistan subject to the rules provided as being mandatory in nature. Please discuss in detail with latest case law.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.4

For successful prosecution, prosecutors ought to consider the principles in its letter and spirit contained in the Code of Conduct for Prosecutors starting from the Full Code Test till the submission of the challan for trial to the court of competent jurisdiction. Please discuss with the relevant law. (15 Marks)

Q.No.5

The Preamble of Punjab Witness Protection Act, 2018 deals with the measures to protect witnesses and other persons connected with the investigation, persecution and trial in criminal proceedings. Is there any law about the use of pseudonym or anonymity of a person involved in the proceedings and what direction are given in the orders for observance of such law? 401 - 412 - 414 - 417 (15 Marks)

Q.No.6

Commutation is the substitution of one form of punishment whereas the remission implies the reducing of period of sentence without changing its character. Please discuss with reference to the powers to suspend and remit sentences and to commute sentences with reference to the precedent law. (15 Marks) 464

Q.No.7

Explain the phrase "Accused as Lunatic". If during inquiry or trial, the court has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence then under which provision of Criminal Law, the proceedings shall be taken and as to whether, is it a mandatory provision of law or not? (15 Marks)

Q.No.8

Whether the Public Prosecutor has got absolute powers to withdraw a criminal case or the law applicable thereto envisages any conditions to that effect? What is the role of court and under what circumstances, the court may proceed upon the request of the Public Prosecutor? (15 Marks)

192 to 495



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PAPER II: **CRIMINAL LAW-II: SUBSTANTIVE (OBJECTIVE & SUBJECTIVE)**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE:

Attempt SIX Questions in All. Any FIVE Questions from Part-B where as Question No.1 Part-A is Compulsory.

PART-A

Q.No.1

Fill in the blanks:-

(25 Marks)

- i) The law enacted for control of Narcotic substance in Pakistan is known as _____.
- ii) The term "Narcotic" mean _____.
- iii) The Opium which is used for medical purpose is called _____.
- iv) Punishment of "Hate Speech" is provided in _____.
- v) "Cyber stalking" is a punishable offence under _____ *24 Prevention of Electronic Communication Act*.
- vi) Accused person is _____ witness under PCA, 1947.
- vii) National Accountability Ordinance was promulgated in _____.
- viii) The word "Benami" is _____ term.
- ix) The Judge of Accountability court is appointed by _____.
- x) Pakistan Penal Code is _____ law.
- xi) In criminal law the term Gender include _____.
- xii) Making of one thing resembles to another with malafide is defined as _____ in PPC.
- xiii) Section _____ of PPC deals with prohibition of depriving woman from inheriting property.
- xiv) A decision to prosecute or otherwise must be taken when a _____ of the police case is finalized.
- xv) A Prosecutor _____ direct the Police to collect additional evidence.
- xvi) A witness giving evidence in Hudood case should be _____.
- xvii) Principle of Tazkiya-al-Shahood is applicable to _____.
- xviii) Identification parade is kind of _____ evidence.
- xix) Admission is used in _____ kind of cases.
- xx) The Probation of Offender Ordinance was promulgated in _____.
- xxi) Confession has _____ main kinds.
- xxii) Confession is applicable in _____ cases.
- xxiii) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 divides offences in _____ kinds.
- xxiv) Section 54 Cr.P.C empowers a private person to arrest an offender.
- xxv) The Challan Form has 7 columns.

P.T.O

PART-B

Q.No.2

What are the guiding principles to have benefit from the General exceptions of PPC?

(15 Marks)

Q.No.3

Define abetment and discuss the liability of abettor in different circumstances.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.4

What is "Cyber Terrorism". Please discuss it in the backdrop of Cyber laws available in Pakistan along with quantum of punishment provided therein.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.5

Is there any special procedure provided in CNSA, 1997 with regard to making search and arrest. Discuss the available procedure in detail.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.6

Define and discuss "Criminal misconduct" as intended in The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.7

Discuss the Scheme of Offences, Penalties and Procedure provided in Section 27 of Drugs Act, 1976.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.8

Write short notes on:-

(5x3= 15 Marks)

- a. Mens rea
- b. Actus rea
- c. Conspiracy
- d. Intention
- e. Consent.



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PAPER III: **CRIMINAL LAW III: EVIDENCE (OBJECTIVE & SUBJECTIVE)**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: **Attempt any Twenty Five Questions from Part-I. Each question carries One mark only.**

PART-I

(25 Marks)

Q.No.1

- i) When a fact is neither proved nor disproved what is its estimation in law?
- ii) Whether the Principle of Tazkiyah-al-Shahood is applicable in 'Tazir' cases? *No*
- iii) Can a Judge be compelled to answer as to his own conduct in court if so by whom?
- iv) Is Accomplice a Competent witness in Hadood cases? *No*
- v) Whether a fact which is relevant is always admissible?
- vi) Whether production of Two attesting witnesses is 'Sine quo Non' to prove the document? *No*
- vii) Whether a gift without delivery of possession is 'ab-initio' void? *Yes*
- viii) Can Scribe be substituted to a marginal witness? *No*
- ix) What is the minimum number of marginal witnesses to prove a document prior to enforcement of Qanun-i-Shahadat Order 1984?
- x) Why Identification Parade is held?
- xi) Whether admission in a suit binds one the same admission in a subsequent suit?
- xii) Is oral admission relevant when the genuineness of document is in question? *No*
- xiii) Whether extra Judicial Confession is a Corroborative or substantive piece of evidence? *Yes*
- xiv) Confession in the custody of Police is not admissible. Is there any exception to it?
- xv) Is dying declaration essentially in writing?
- xvi) Can a document be proved by its scribe? *No*
- xvii) Whether previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character? *Yes*
- xviii) Is the principle of Shahada-ala-Shahada applicable in Hadood Cases? *No*
- xix) With whom lies the burden to prove the execution of document?
- xx) Whether mutation itself carries the presumption of truth?
- xxi) Whether photo copy of National Identity Card if not objected is presumed to be true?
- xxii) Is registered document admissible on its own?
- xxiii) Whether mutation entries are per se admissible?

- xxiv) In case of proving plea of alibi whether the onus is on the prosecution or defence? ✓
- xxv) Is Accomplice worthy of Credit without Corroboration? No ✓
- xxvi) Whether witness shall be re-examined by the prosecution or defence? ✓
- xxvii) Who objects the Leading questions Prosecution or defence? ✓
- xxviii) Hostile witness Is Cross-examined by the adverse party or the party calling him? ✓
- xxix) Whether party has a right to cross-examine court question? No 161 Q 5 ✓
- xxx) Whether a Criminal case can be decided on Oath? 116 (163 Q 50) ✓
(3)

PART-II

Attempt any Five Questions from Part-II. Each question carries Fifteen marks only.

NOTE:

Q.No.1 X

Whether confession before I.O is not admissible if so what are its exceptions. Discuss critically.

Q.No.2 X

If direct evidence is trust worthy what is the justification for admissibility of indirect evidence and under what circumstances?

Q.No.3

Whether documents are considered more reliable evidence than oral statements if so why and under what provision of Law?

Q.No.4 X

Leading questions are discouraged by the court. How would you distinguish its appliance during examination and cross-examination of the witness?

Q.No.5

How and under what circumstances, the signature or handwriting of a deceased person is proved?

Q.No.6

If motive is asserted, what is the testamentary value of its proof and disproof?

Q.No.7 X

What is primary evidence and how it has to be proved if rebutted?

Q.No.8 X

How would you distinguish admissions and confessions. What are its bearings to the fate of case?

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PAPER IV: CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL LAW (OBJECTIVE & SUBJECTIVE)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE:

Attempt any SIX questions. Question No.1 is compulsory.

Q.No.1

(A) Answer the following in Yes or No:-

(15 Marks)

- (i) A writ of *quo warranta* is a writ of right.
- (ii) *Mandamus* can be issued against government in discretionary matters.
- (iii) Writ of *mandamus* against a private institution can be issued.
- (iv) Writ of prohibition and *certiorari* cannot be issued against government in discretionary matters.
- (v) A writ of prohibition and a writ of *certiorari* are two complimentary writs.
- (vi) *Quo warranta* is a discretionary remedy.
- (vii) Access to justice is a fundamental right.
- (viii) Law cannot be stretched illegally to eliminate the persons without trial.
- (ix) In case of preventive detention, the arrest of a suspected person without a warrant is not lawful.
- (x) A citizen can be restrained from going out of the country in contrary to Article 15 of the Constitution.
- (xi) Article 15 of the Constitution is not applicable to laws relating to preventive detention.
- (xii) It is not a fundamental right of a person to carry arms to an assembly even if he holds a licence for their possession.
- (xiii) The right to form an association does include a right that the association must be recognized by the government.
- (xiv) The Constitution of Pakistan doesn't prohibit recording of conviction and sentence in the criminal jurisdiction under ex-post laws.
- (xv) Where the extent of two offences is different and they fall under different statutes, their trial independently would amount to double jeopardy.

(B) Tick the correct answer:-

(10 Marks)

(i) Which writ is called the great writ of liberty?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) <i>Quo warranta</i> | (b) Prohibition |
| (c) ✓ <i>Habeas corpus</i> | (d) <i>Certiorari</i> |

(ii) Where the defect of jurisdiction is apparent on the face of the record, which writ may be used as of right?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Prohibition | (b) ✓ <i>Certiorari</i> |
| (c) <i>Quo warranta</i> | |

P.T.O

- (iii) Which writ is a right of declaring that something done by Authorities is without lawful authority and of no legal effect?
- (a) Prohibition (b) ☒ Quo warranta
(c) Habeas corpus (d) Certiorari
- (iv) Which writ is a process for securing the liberty of the subject by affording an effective means of immediate release from unlawful and unjustifiable detention?
- (a) Certiorari (b) ☒ Habeas corpus
(c) Quo warranta
- (v) Article 6 of the Constitution deals with:
- (a) Sedition (b) ☒ High Treason
(c) Felony
- (vi) Article 10-A of the Constitution deals with:
- (a) Right of safeguard against illegal detention
(b) ☒ Right to fair trial
(c) Security of person.
- (vii) Article 12 of the Constitution provides protection against:
- (a) Illegal detention (b) Terrorism
(c) ☒ Retrospective punishment.
- (viii) Article 15 of the Constitution provides freedom of
- (a) ☒ Movement (b) Speech
(c) Assembly.
- (ix) Article 13 of the Constitution protects from:
- (a) Illegal detention (b) ☒ Double punishment
(c) Un-fair trial.
- (x) Whenever any inalienable right is violated, it amounts to a violation of
- (a) An inherent right (b) A national right
(c) ☒ A fundamental right.

Q.No.2

Write a detailed note on powers of the government to arrest and detain suspected persons under W.P Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance, 1960.
(15 Marks)

Q.No.3

How the suspected persons can be controlled under W.P Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance, 1960.
(15 Marks)

Q.No.4

Write notes on the following writs:
(15 Marks)

- (a) Mandamus
(b) Certiorari
(c) Quo warranta

Q.No.5

"No one can be vexed twice on the same charge". Explain in detail in perspective of the Constitution.
(15 Marks)

Q.No.6

How the freedom of movement, association and speech are guaranteed by the Constitution of Pakistan.
(15 Marks)

Q.No.7

Discuss in detail fundamental rights to be dealt with in accordance with law and right of fair trial and due process. What is the linkage between these two rights.
(15 Marks)

Q.No.8

"Dignity of man is inviolable". Please discuss in detail keeping in view the provisions of Constitution of Pakistan 1973.
(15 Marks)

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TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS

PAPER V: ENGLISH

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

Q.No.1

Making an outline, write an essay of around 400-500 words on any ONE of the following topics.

(20 Marks)

1. Democracy is in decline. Discuss.
2. To Dam or not to Dam: What best option are available for looming water shortage crisis in Pakistan.
3. Multiple educational systems in Pakistan create class-discrimination. Do you agree?
4. Middle East Crisis, and its ramifications for International peace and security.
5. Laws and traditions that hold back women, hold back entire society. Discuss.
6. "A man can be destroyed but not defeated." Comment.

Q.No.2

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions that follow:

(20 Marks)

Is Man any the less destroying himself for all this boasted brain of his? Have you walked up and down upon the earth lately? I have; and I have examined Man's wonderful inventions. And I tell you that in the arts of life man invents nothing; but in the arts of death he outdoes Nature herself, and produces by chemistry and machinery all the slaughter of plague, pestilence, and famine. The peasant I tempt to-day eats and drinks what was eaten and drunk by the peasants of ten thousand years ago; and the house he lives in has not altered as much in a thousand centuries as the fashion of a lady's bonnet in a score of weeks. But when he goes out to slay, he carries a marvel of mechanism that lets loose at the touch of his finger all the hidden molecular energies, and leaves the javelin, the arrow, the blowpipe of his fathers far behind. In the arts of peace Man is a bungler. I have seen his cotton factories and the like, with machinery that a greedy dog could have invented if it had wanted money instead of food. I know his clumsy typewriters and bungling locomotives and tedious bicycles: they are toys compared to the Maxim gun, the submarine torpedo boat. There is nothing in Man's industrial machinery but his greed and sloth: his heart is in his weapons. This marvelous force of Life of which you boast is a force of Death: Man measures his strength by his destructiveness. What is his religion? An excuse for hating me. What is his law? An excuse for hanging you. What is his morality? Gentility! An excuse for consuming without producing. What is his art? An excuse for gloating over pictures of slaughter. What are his politics? Either the worship of a despot because a despot can kill, or parliamentary cockfighting. I spent an evening lately in a certain celebrated legislature, and heard the pot lecturing the kettle for its blackness, and ministers answering questions. When I left I chalked up on the door the old nursery saying "Ask no questions and you will be told no lies." I bought a sixpenny family magazine, and found it full of pictures of young men shooting and stabbing one another. I saw a man die: he was a London bricklayer's laborer with seven children. He left seventeen pounds club money; and his wife spent it all on his funeral and went into the workhouse with the children next day. She would not have spent

sevenpence on her children's schooling; the law had to force her to let them be taught gratuitously, but on death she spent all she had. Their imagination glows, their energies rise up at the idea of death, these people: they love it; and the more horrible it is the more they enjoy it. Hell is a place far above their comprehension:

- i) How does the author justify his claim that man's inventions are more destructive than constructive? (3 Marks)
- ii) Why is there, according to the author, "... nothing in man's industrial machinery but his greed and sloth."? (3 Marks)
- iii) Why has the author referred human as a bungler? (2 Marks)
- iv) What is the meaning of the word "Gentility", as used in the passage? (2 Marks)
- v) What does the author mean by, in the context of the passage, when he says, "... and heard the pot lecturing the kettle for its blackness...?" (3 Marks)
- vi) According to the passage, why did the wife of the deceased London bricklayer's laborer spend a relatively hefty amount of her husband's funeral but had to be forced to spend a paltry sum on her children's education? (3 Marks)
- vii) The author of the passage has cynical views of human nature. Do you think that human nature is essentially evil? Explain briefly. (4 Marks)

Q.No.3

Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(8+2)10 Marks

The other day we heard someone smilingly refer to poets as dreamers. Now, it is accurate to refer to poets as dreamers, but is not discerning to infer, as this person did, that the dreams of poets have no practical value beyond the realm of literary diversion. The truth is that poets are just as practical as people who build bridges or look into microscopes and just as close to reality and truth. Where they differ from the logician and the scientist is in the temporal sense alone, they are ahead of their time, whereas logicians and scientists are abreast of their time. We must not be so superficial that we fail to discern the practicability of dreams. Dreams are the sunrise streamers heralding a new day of scientific progress, another forward surge. Every forward step man takes, in any field of life, is first taken along the dreamy paths of imagination. Robert Fulton did not discover his steamboat with full steam up, straining at some Hudson River dock; first he dreamed the steamboat, he and other dreamers, and then scientific wisdom converted a picture in the mind into a reality of steel and wood. The automobile was not dug out of the ground like a nugget of gold; first men dreamed the automobile, afterward, long afterward, the practical minded engineers caught up with what had been created by winging fantasy. He who looks deeply and with a seeing eye into poetry of yesterday finds there all the cold scientific magic of today and much which we shall not enjoy until some tomorrow. If the poet does not dream so clearly that blueprints of his vision can immediately be drawn and the practical conversions immediately effected, he must not for that reason be smiled upon as merely the mental host for a sort of harmless madness. For the poet, like an engineer, is a specialist. His being, turned to the life of tomorrow, cannot be turned simultaneously to the life of today. To the scientist he says, "Here, I give you a flash of the future". The wise scientist thanks him, and takes that flash of the future and makes it over into a fiber of today.