Short Title
89. These Rules may be cited as the Probation Rules 1926.

Commencement
90. These Rules shall come into operation on the first day of July 1926.

W. JOYNSON-HICKS,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

WHITEHALL,
4th June 1926.

8. ESTHONIA

Area in sq. miles . . . . . . 18,000
Population . . . . . . . . . . 1,000,000
Capital . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Reval
Population of Capital . . . . . 125,000

Esthonia has no probation law, only parole. Criminal responsibility of those under ten years is nil, ten to seventeen years partial. There are no full-time paid probation officers. There are voluntary social workers of welfare societies. No professional association. There are no juvenile courts; three psychiatric clinics. There is a network of approved welfare societies receiving State support. (See Appendix.)

M. Mahoni, assistant to the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Esthonia, was kind enough to send the following information in English direct to me. It will be noted that it has reference to release from prison or reformatory on "parole" rather than to probation in our sense of the term. The information is dated 30th April 1925.

1. Yes, there is a Probation Law in Esthonia.

2. It is an enactment of the Russian Provisional Government relating to the conditional release before the term of imprisonment is expired and is dated the 1st August 1917; published in the Russian Collection of Laws 1917, Chapter 1326.

3 (a). In the Republic of Esthonia minority ceases on the twentieth year being reached; according to the Criminal Code now in force minors aged from seven-
ESTHONIA

1. The following day of July 1926.

2. As Principal of the State.

3. The following are noted that

4. The term of 1917.

5. There are three mental and medical clinics in this country. One attached to the Tartu (Dorpat) University; one supported by a private society and subsidised by the State; one supported by a private physician.

6. Examinations as to physical, mental, etc., condition take place before the trial, but in exceptional cases also during the offender's term.

7. The laws now in force do not provide for any intelligence test.

8. The institutions to which offenders may be sent for observation are those mentioned sub No. 7 and commissions of experts appointed ad hoc.

9. There is no special educational course of study for the training of probation officers.

10. Only the court authorities and the administration of the prison may refer offenders for mental, physical, etc., examinations.
From a one-time resident official in Esthonia I learn that there are no full-time paid probation officers in Esthonia, and that there is consequently no association of such officers.

9. FINLAND

Area in sq. miles . 150,000
Population . 3,100,000
Capital . Helsingki
Population of Capital . 202,000

Finland has a probation law 20th June 1918 (i.e. conditional sentence and conditional release) for minors and adults; also parole. There are no full-time paid probation officers, but voluntary social workers of the Finnish Union for Prison Surveillance. There is no professional association.

There are no juvenile courts.

The Mannerheim League is a Ministry of Social Affairs in the making.

There is a new projected law for the supervision and protection of children.

The following is an official statement, emanating from the Finnish Ministry of Justice, sent by the Counsellor and Chief of Chancery and written by Mr. P. Mustala, B.A. Educational Inspector at the Board of Prisons in Finland.

A STATEMENT OF THE SURVEILLANCE OF CRIMINALS IN FINLAND

I. Conditional Judgments

There is a law of 20th June 1918 relative to conditional judgments. According to this law the courts condemning a person for one or several crimes to prison for one year at the most, or to a penalty of fines, have the authority to prescribe that the execution of the sentence be adjourned for a time of probation fixed for at least two years, but not exceeding five years. The conditional judgment is to be given only when it can be expected, with regard to the offender's previous life, the motives of his crime and the general circumstances appertaining thereto, that he will correct himself even if the judgment be not carried into effect. In passing the sentence attention is also paid to the conduct of the offender after his crime, and to his willingness to compensate the injured party at the same period a condition of conditional judgment is inserted requiring the payment of a fine of the amount of imprisonment to be served if the defendant should fail to fulfill his duties in a proper manner.

In case of failure the sentence is to be executed.

The said law provides that in case of recidivism the offender shall be again sentenced to imprisonment as if the conditional judgment had not been given.

At the end of the sentence the city court of the place where the offender resides is to be informed of the sentence and taken care