

T

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

1913-1914.

## STATISTICAL RETURN of the PRISONERS of MALTA, for 1913-14.

Name and nature of the Prison (More "Lock-ups" not included)	Total Number of Persons Committed in 1913-14	Number Committed for Debt Want of Bail and Punishment			Number of those Committed who have been previously Convicted			Number of Persons Committed to Penal Imprisonment including "Hard Labour"				The Daily average Number in Prison	The Number of Admissions to Hospital during the above period	The Daily average on the Sick List	The Number of deaths during the above period
		For Debt	For safe Custody to trial, and detention for want of Security	For purpose of Penal Imprisonment	Once	Twice	Three or more	For Five years or more	For one year or more, but less than five Years	For more than Three Months, and less than One Year	For Three Months or less				
Corradino Prison ... (Common Gaol)	8389	8	7792	589	996	751	5262	16	54	42	477	352.70	12	37.88	2
Valletta Prison † ... (Prison attached to the Police)	3073	—	17	3056	626	1018	1412	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—
Gozo Prison * ... (Common Gaol)	769	—	752	17	110	66	593	—	—	—	769	5.94	1	—	—
Totals ...	12231	8	8561	3662	1732	1835	7267	16	54	42	1246	366.64	14	37.88	2
Men ...	9197	8	6386	2809	1125	1340	5952	15	54	32	998	321.90	14	36.92	2
Women ...	1216	—	1157	59	249	126	433	1	2	8	62	26.36	—	96	—
Juveniles ...															
{ Boys ...	1755	—	961	794	344	361	853	—	1	2	183	17.61	—	—	—
{ Girls ...	63	—	63	—	14	8	29	—	—	—	3	77	—	—	—
	12231	8	8561	3662	1732	1835	7267	16	54	42	1246	366.64	14	37.88	2

† Exclusive of persons committed for temporary detention, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon. See Answer to Question I.  
\* Exclusive of 27 persons committed for temporary detention and imprisonment and 7 awaiting trial, until their removal to Corradino Prison generally the day after.

### Corradino Prison.

#### Questions.

I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?

II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?

III. How many cells are there and how many wards?

IV. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?

V. How are the prisoners classified?

#### Answers.

The Prison is on the mixed cellular system as regards the criminal ward. The separation is complete as regards prisoners undergoing hard labour of the first class for the first twenty-eight days — After this period, prisoners are employed on hard labour of the second class, in association as far as practicable.

The prisoners while in association, are supervised by Warders in the Male Division, and by Sisters of Charity in the Female Ward.

There are 264 separate cells, and eight wards.

In the Criminal wards there are 1,120 cubic feet of space for each prisoner in 78 cells, and 1,260 cubic feet in 186 cells.

Long sentence prisoners are sub-divided into three grades, viz: — lower, middle and upper — six months good conduct being required before passing to the middle grade, and three months to the upper grade.

## Corradino Prison—(continued).

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>																																																						
VI. Is penal labour — that is labour by treadmill, crank or shot drill—in force?	No.																																																						
VII. If so, during what period of imprisonment, in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of treadwheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.	See Answer No. VI.																																																						
VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour, is in use?	Building, stone-cutting, carpentering, glazing, mining, painting, staining, whitewashing, tailoring, shoemaking, mat and broom-making, gardening, field labour and stone-breaking, washing, sewing, knitting, patching, &c.																																																						
IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state:	The prisoners are not employed outside the prison as a rule; but well conducted men, supervised by a warder, are sent out to cultivate the lands annexed to the Prison.  None.																																																						
1. On what kind of work are they so employed?																																																							
2. How are they supervised?																																																							
3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the gaol, have taken place during each of the last three years?																																																							
4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for?																																																							
X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1913-14?	Lodged in the Colonial Treasury.  £ 5,864. 8. 4.																																																						
	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Personal Emoluments</i> ... ..</td> <td>£1,847 17 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Other Charges</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Passage expenses of Warder-Inspectors ...</td> <td>75 14 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Uniforms ... ..</td> <td>59 16 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Incidental expenses ... ..</td> <td>11 12 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Stationery ... ..</td> <td>11 18 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Provisions ... ..</td> <td>2,471 13 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Bedding ... ..</td> <td>401 12 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Gratuities ... ..</td> <td>98 15 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Materials ... ..</td> <td>89 18 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Drugs ... ..</td> <td>15 19 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Transport ... ..</td> <td>13 4 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Water Supply ... ..</td> <td>68 5 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Cultivation ... ..</td> <td>29 19 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Materials for Prison manufacture ...</td> <td>348 12 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Divine services ... ..</td> <td>64 9 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Reclamation of waste land ... ..</td> <td>9 15 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Fuel ... ..</td> <td>68 1 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Lighting ... ..</td> <td>100 1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Execution of capital sentence ... ..</td> <td>40 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Spiritual assistance to condemned prisoners...</td> <td>— — —</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Extra assistance ... ..</td> <td>26 18 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Telephone ... ..</td> <td>10 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">£ 5,864 8 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Less</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Amount received in reimbursement of subsistence of Consular and Naval Convicts (£ 75 10 6); proceeds of works of Prisoners (£ 309 6 9); proceeds from sale of produce (£ 168 17 11) ... ..</td> <td>£ 553 15 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£ 5,310 13 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Personal Emoluments</i> ... ..	£1,847 17 10	<i>Other Charges</i>		Passage expenses of Warder-Inspectors ...	75 14 0	Uniforms ... ..	59 16 5	Incidental expenses ... ..	11 12 9	Stationery ... ..	11 18 11	Provisions ... ..	2,471 13 1	Bedding ... ..	401 12 10	Gratuities ... ..	98 15 8	Materials ... ..	89 18 3	Drugs ... ..	15 19 6	Transport ... ..	13 4 7	Water Supply ... ..	68 5 11	Cultivation ... ..	29 19 6	Materials for Prison manufacture ...	348 12 7	Divine services ... ..	64 9 7	Reclamation of waste land ... ..	9 15 6	Fuel ... ..	68 1 1	Lighting ... ..	100 1 6	Execution of capital sentence ... ..	40 0 0	Spiritual assistance to condemned prisoners...	— — —	Extra assistance ... ..	26 18 10	Telephone ... ..	10 0 0		£ 5,864 8 4	<i>Less</i>		Amount received in reimbursement of subsistence of Consular and Naval Convicts (£ 75 10 6); proceeds of works of Prisoners (£ 309 6 9); proceeds from sale of produce (£ 168 17 11) ... ..	£ 553 15 1		£ 5,310 13 3
<i>Personal Emoluments</i> ... ..	£1,847 17 10																																																						
<i>Other Charges</i>																																																							
Passage expenses of Warder-Inspectors ...	75 14 0																																																						
Uniforms ... ..	59 16 5																																																						
Incidental expenses ... ..	11 12 9																																																						
Stationery ... ..	11 18 11																																																						
Provisions ... ..	2,471 13 1																																																						
Bedding ... ..	401 12 10																																																						
Gratuities ... ..	98 15 8																																																						
Materials ... ..	89 18 3																																																						
Drugs ... ..	15 19 6																																																						
Transport ... ..	13 4 7																																																						
Water Supply ... ..	68 5 11																																																						
Cultivation ... ..	29 19 6																																																						
Materials for Prison manufacture ...	348 12 7																																																						
Divine services ... ..	64 9 7																																																						
Reclamation of waste land ... ..	9 15 6																																																						
Fuel ... ..	68 1 1																																																						
Lighting ... ..	100 1 6																																																						
Execution of capital sentence ... ..	40 0 0																																																						
Spiritual assistance to condemned prisoners...	— — —																																																						
Extra assistance ... ..	26 18 10																																																						
Telephone ... ..	10 0 0																																																						
	£ 5,864 8 4																																																						
<i>Less</i>																																																							
Amount received in reimbursement of subsistence of Consular and Naval Convicts (£ 75 10 6); proceeds of works of Prisoners (£ 309 6 9); proceeds from sale of produce (£ 168 17 11) ... ..	£ 553 15 1																																																						
	£ 5,310 13 3																																																						

## RETURN OF GAOLS, &amp;c.—(continued).

## Corradino Prison.—(continued).

## Questions.

XI. What was the annual account of the Prisoners' earnings during the year 1913-14?

## Answers.

Brooms, mats and matting ... ..	£ 1,461 9 2
Tailoring ... ..	198 5 0
Joiners work ... ..	91 10 0
Mason's work ... ..	25 8 4
Painter's work ... ..	61 0 0
Plasterer's work ... ..	152 10 0
Shoemaker's work... ..	127 1 8
Stone-breaking ... ..	101 13 4
Tinman's work ... ..	61 0 0
Plumber's work ... ..	— — —
Reclaiming waste land ... ..	— — —
Field labour ... ..	305 0 0
Cooking for the prisoners ... ..	146 0 0
Pumping water ... ..	243 6 8
Cleaning and jobbing ... ..	255 10 0
Patching and knitting ... ..	15 5 0
Attending sick prisoners ... ..	18 5 0
Washing ... ..	30 10 0
	£ 3,293 14 2

XII. What is the number of the hours allotted for sleep? And, if sleep is in association, are the dormitories lighted; and how often are they patrolled during the night?

In summer, prisoners are locked up in their cells for the night at 5.30, and rise at 6 a.m. In winter, they are locked up for the night at 4.30, and rise at 6 a.m. Lights are put out at 9 p.m. in summer and at 8 in winter. All the wards are patrolled every half-hour during the night.

XIII. What were the number and nature of the punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners undergoing imprisonment?

The number of punishments inflicted was 1,505 viz :

Admonitions ... ..	82
Deprivation of mattress ... ..	—
Solitary confinement in cell ... ..	379
Solitary confinement and deprivation of mattress ... ..	7
Punishment diet ... ..	909
Punishment diet and deprivation of mattress ... ..	106
Reduction in grade ... ..	5
Forfeiture of marks ... ..	—
Forfeiture of gratuity ... ..	15
Postponement in promotion ... ..	1
Loss of stripes ... ..	1
	1,505

XIV. Is there, or are there, any Chaplain or Chaplains of any, and what religious persuasion?

One Resident Roman Catholic Chaplain; and the visiting Chaplains, one Church of England, one Presbyterian and one Wesleyan.

XV. Are religious services regularly, or otherwise performed for the benefit of the prisoners of any, and if any, what religious persuasion?

There are two Chapels, viz : one Catholic and the other Protestant in which Divine service is regularly performed.

XVI. Are Roman Catholic Priests and dissenting Ministers allowed free access to prisoners of their own persuasion? and are they informed when prisoners of their respective persuasion enter the prison?

Yes.

XVII. What provision is made for the education of prisoners?

The resident Chaplain is also Schoolmaster, and teaches religious instruction to the prisoners in their cells. He also teaches reading and writing, &c., to such prisoners as wish it.

## Corradino Prison—(continued).

*Questions.**Answers.*

XVIII. On what conditions are remissions of imprisonment granted?

Long-sentence prisoners may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct according to the mark system.

XIX. Have Coroner's Inquests been held on every occasion of a death in prison during the year and what were the verdicts?

Two prisoners died of valvular disease of the heart in the Prison Infirmary. On both cases a Magisterial enquiry was held.

XX. (1). What was the sanitary state of the Prison during the year?

Very good.

(2). What were the prevailing diseases?

Gastric disorders and slight rheumatic pains.

XXI. What are shortly the rules as to diet?

*Simple Imprisonment.*

$\frac{1}{2}$  Pint coffee—24 oz. bread—Soup—2 oz. salt-fish or cheese or  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. mond. olives.

Salt fish—or olives—or cheese—is given on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 4 oz. beef or pork on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

*Hard Labour.*

4 oz. bread in addition to the ordinary diet on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Persons during their first month of imprisonment, and persons sentenced to detention, who do not provide their own food, receive 20 oz. bread instead of 24 oz.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Pint coffee contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of raw coffee and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar.

Each basin of soup contains 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ration vegetables (including potatoes) 1/100 pint oil or  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. suet and 0.008 mond. dry beans, lentils, etc.

A ration of vegetables is made up of 34 rot. of raw vegetables (including potatoes) for every 100 persons.

**Valletta Lock-up** (*In the Palace of the Courts of Justice*).*Questions.**Answers.*

I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?

It is not on a separate system, and no effectual separation can, as a rule, be enforced either by night or by day, owing to the fact that the premises are defective and ill suited for the object for which they are intended, viz :

1. The temporary detention of prisoners, sentenced during the day, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon.
2. The temporary detention of persons apprehended in the evening or by night until the next conveyance to the Corradino Prison.
3. The temporary detention of prisoners escorted from the Corradino Prison early in the morning to undergo trial before the Magistrates, or before H. M's. Criminal Court or to communicate with their legal adviser.
4. The detention of prisoners sentenced to not more than three days.

II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?

They are occasionally supervised, day and night, by the Keeper of the Prison and by the Inspector and Sergeants of Police on duty at the Main Station.

III. How many cells are there and how many wards?

There are 8 cells now in use; all the others are damp, dark and insanitary.

IV. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?

See Answer No 1.

V. How are the prisoners classified?

A classification is not practicable.

## Valletta Lock-up—(continued).

## Questions.

## Answers.

VI. Is penal labour — that is labour by treadmill, crank or shot drill—in force?

No penal or other labour is in force.

VII. If so, during what period of imprisonment, in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of treadwheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.

See Answer No. VI.

VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour, is in use?

See Answer No. VI.

IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state:

1. On what kind of work are they so employed?
2. How are they supervised?
3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the gaol, have taken place during each of the last three years?
4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for?

1. Washing and sweeping the cells.
2. By the Prison Keeper.
3. None. Prisoners are never employed beyond the gaol.
4. Prisoners are never employed on remunerative labour.

X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1913-14?

The total annual cost in 1913-14 was:

Salary to Keeper (a Police Sergeant)	...£	51	14	2
Personal allowance ... ..	...	13	13	9
Fatigue-man ... ..	...	23	0	0
Provisions ... ..	...	94	17	0
Bedding, furniture, &c. ... ..	...	5	6	11
Celebration of Divine Service ... ..	...	7	0	0
		£ 195 11 10		



## RETURN OF GAOLS, &amp;c.—(continued).

## Valletta Lock-up—(continued).

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>
XI. What was the annual account of the Prisoners' earnings during the year 1913-14?	<i>See Answer No. VI.</i>
XII. What is the number of the hours allotted for sleep? And, if sleep is in association, are the dormitories lighted; and how often are they patrolled during the night?	There is no limited time for sleep. There are no dormitories, but cells only, receiving light from the Prison yards. The cells are visited as stated in Answer No. II.
XIII. What were the number and nature of the punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners undergoing imprisonment?	None.
XIV. Is there, or are there, any Chaplain or Chaplains of any, and what religious persuasion?	There is a Roman Catholic Priest who performs Divine Service on Sundays and other holy days when required.
XV. Are religious services regularly, or otherwise performed for the benefit of the prisoners of any, and if any, what religious persuasion?	<i>See Answer No. XIV.</i>
XVI. Are Roman Catholic Priests and dissenting Ministers allowed free access to prisoners of their own persuasion? and are they informed when prisoners of their respective persuasion enter the prison?	Clergymen of every religious persuasion have free access to the prisoners, when the latter require their assistance.
XVII. What provision is made for the education of prisoners?	None.

## Valletta Lock-up—(continued).

## Questions.

## Answers.

XVIII. On what conditions are remissions of imprisonment granted?

Remissions of imprisonment are granted or withheld by His Excellency the Governor after enquiries into the circumstances connected with each case.

XIX. Have Coroner's Inquests been held on every occasion of a death in prison during the year and what were the verdicts?

No deaths occurred in 1913-14.

XX. (1). What was the sanitary state of the Prison during the year?

Fair.

(2). What were the prevailing diseases?

None.

XXI. What are shortly the rules as to diet?

Detention prisoners who have no means, and all others who are undergoing punishment are fed at the public expense by rations supplied from the Orphan Asylum on requisition by the Superintendent of Police. A day's ration consists of:

20 oz. bread;

4 oz. *pasta* made into soup with oil and vegetables; and

2 oz. of cheese,

or

2 oz. of salt fish,

$\frac{1}{4}$  of *mondello* olives.

## RETURN OF GAOLS, &amp;c.--(continued).

## Gozo Prison.

*Questions.**Answers.*

I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?

It is not on a separate system, but the premises admit, generally, of the separation of persons sentenced to imprisonment from others who are under examination or remitted for trial.

II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?

They are occasionally supervised by the Keeper of the Prison, or by the Warder.

III. How many cells are there and how many wards?

There are four cells and three wards, two of which wards have airing yards.

IV. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?

The cells and yards being very spacious, and the number of persons detained in the same limited, no possible doubt can be entertained of the prisoners being too closely confined.

V. How are the prisoners classified?

See Answer to Question No. 1.

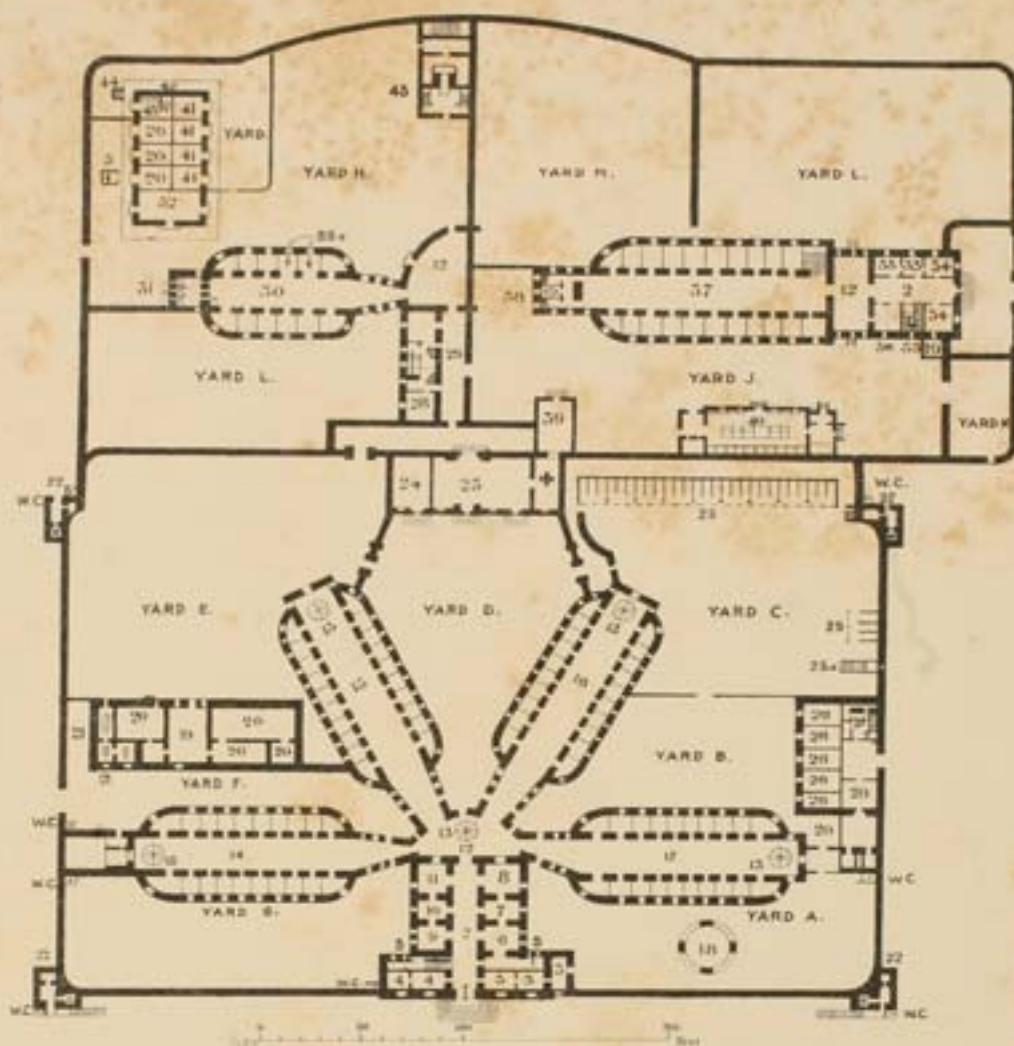
## Gozo Prison—(continued).

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>
VI. Is penal labour — that is labour by treadmill, crank or shot drill—in force?	No penal labour is in force.
VII. If so, during what period of imprisonment, in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of treadwheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.	See Answer to Question No. VI.
VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour, is in use?	Sweeping and cleansing the prison and conveying water to the same.
IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state : 1. On what kind of work are they so employed? 2. How are they supervised? 3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the gaol, have taken place during each of the last three years? 4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for?	} The prisoners are not employed beyond the walls of the gaol.
X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1913-14?	

The total annual cost in 1913-14 was :

Salary to Keeper	...	...	£ 54 0 0
Personal allowance to G. Xuerch...	...	...	4 0 0
Salary to Warder	...	...	30 0 0
Salary to Fatiguan...	...	...	14 9 2
Provisions ...	...	...	34 17 4
Bedding, &c.	...	...	6 4 7
Divine Service	...	...	4 10 0
Petty expenses	...	...	— 6
			£148 1 7

## CORRADINO PRISON.



### MALE DIVISION.

1. Main entrance.
2. Corridor.
3. Quarters of Chief Warden.
4. Infirmary.
5. W. C.
6. } Offices.
7. }
8. }
9. Clothes' store.
10. Library.
11. Visiting room.
12. Hall.
13. Staircase.
14. Division No. 1 (40 cells).
15. Do. " 2 (60 cells).
16. Do. " 3 (60 cells).
17. Do. " 4 (40 cells).
18. Capstan pump.
19. Kitchen.

20. Store.
21. Bath-room.
22. Warders' quarters.
23. Roman Catholic Chapel.
24. Protestant Chapel.
25. Stone breaking cells.
- 25a. Shoot for spalls.
26. Workshop.
27. Debtors' Prison.

The quarters of the Supt. are built over 1 to 11.

### JUVENILE DIVISION.

28. Warden's quarters.
29. Passage.
30. Division No. 5 (10 cells).
- 30a. Two cells for Capital Punishment.
31. Lavatory, W. C. and Dark-cell.
32. Mortuary.

### FEMALE DIVISION.

33. Offices.
  34. Portress' room.
  35. Staircase.
  36. Visiting room.
  37. Division No. 6 (42 cells).
  38. Lavatory, Bath-room and W.C.
- The Matron's quarters are built over 2, 33 to 36.  
The infirmary is built over the Hall.

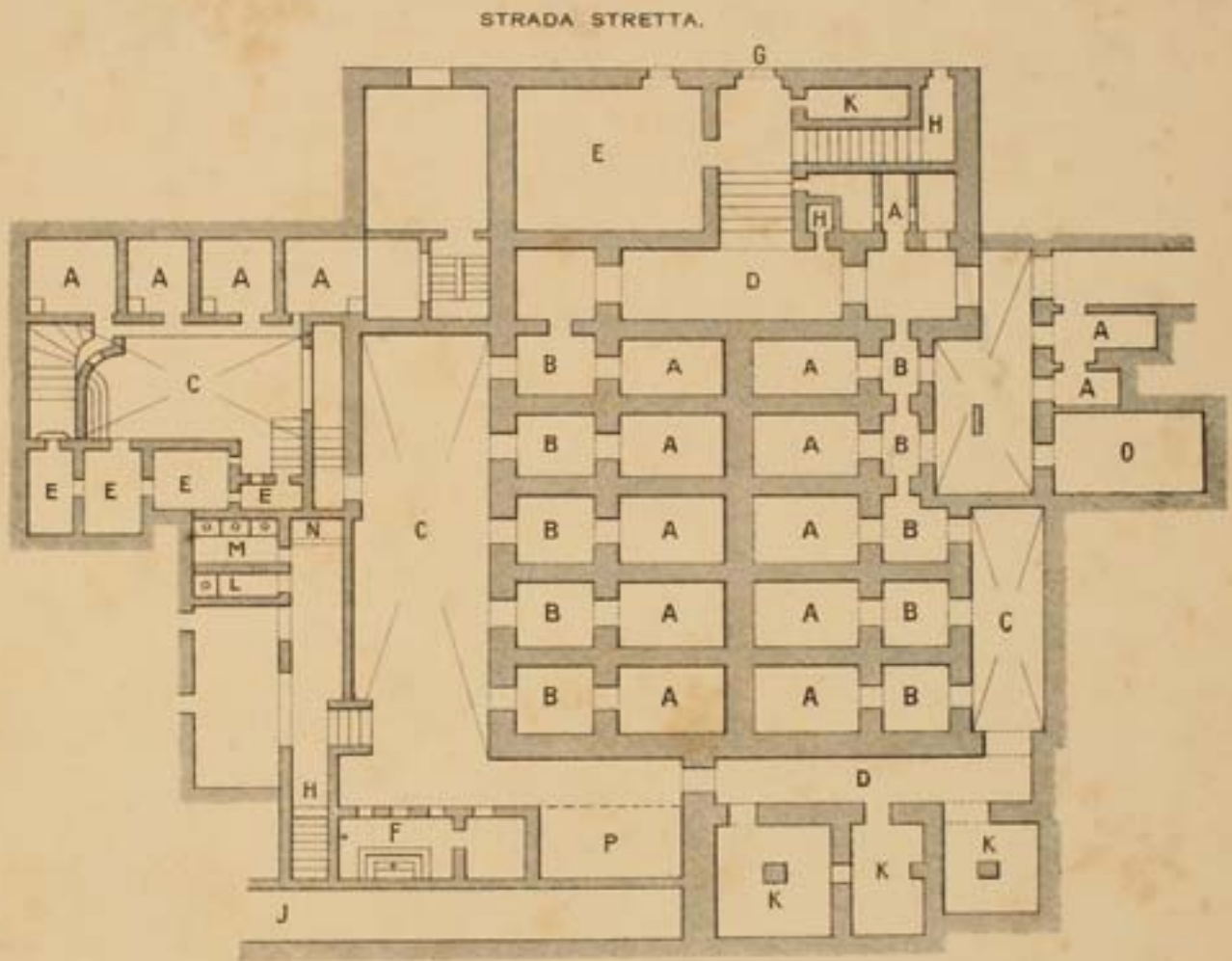
39. Chapel.
40. Wash-house.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DIVISION.

41. Division No. 7 (4 cells).
42. Bath room.
43. Lavatory.
44. W. C.
45. Execution chamber.



LOCK-UP FOR PRISONERS WAITING TRIAL—VALLETTA.



10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A. Cells.                       | J. Corridor leading to Courts and Police Office. |
| B. Entrance to cells.           | K. Lumber room.                                  |
| C. Yard.                        | L. W. C.   |
| D. Corridor.                    | M. Latrine.                                      |
| E. Gaoler's quarters.           | N. Urinal.                                       |
| F. Chapel.                      | O. Store room.                                   |
| G. Entrance.                    | P. Bath room.                                    |
| H. Staircase leading to Courts. |  |

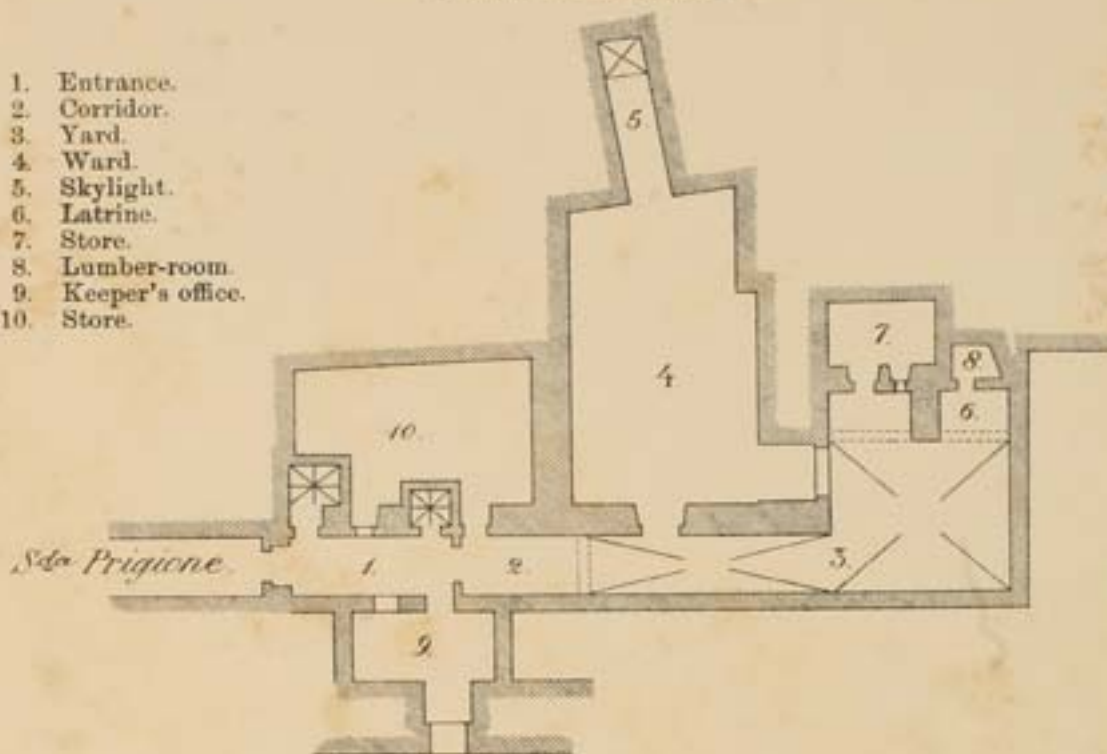




# GOZO PRISON (VICTORIA).

## GROUND FLOOR.

1. Entrance.
2. Corridor.
3. Yard.
4. Ward.
5. Skylight.
6. Latrine.
7. Store.
8. Lumber-room.
9. Keeper's office.
10. Store.



## UPPER FLOOR.

- a. Warder's quarters.
- b. Staircase.
- c. Ward.
- d. Staircase.
- e. } Wards.
- f. }
- g. W. C.
- h. Passage.
- i. Cell.
- l. } Yards.
- m. }
- n. Lumber-room.

