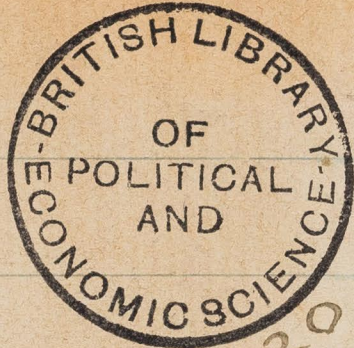


A

B128

[i]

Bakers
Book 2



Index

Page

M^r. John Jenkins 2^d interview

1

Set out of details from books of
Amalgamated for \$ of Baker. In fact:

(to be inserted as appendix B)
w/out the summaries.

15 - 23

Dover Hamlets Corporation Sug-

31

Case of Telen K. L. S.

33

Polish Jew Bakers

34

8th Longstaff's "Studies in Statistics"

What

36

Progress of the Society

in London.

Mr. John Penkiss

Interviewed him at 168 ^{Street} ~~London~~ ^{N.W.}
at the office of the amalgamated
union of cooperative bakers & confectioners.

He is the general secretary of the
Society & the editor of "The Journey-
man Baker's Magazine", which
is the special organ of the journeymen,
as distinguished from the "Baker's
Record" which is representative
of the greater body of master bakers
throughout the United Kingdom.

Though the journeyman baker is un-
doubtedly, as a rule, apathetic &
unreceptive to new ideas, yet, Mr.
Penkiss says, things are moving on
& there has been a considerable
accession of membership during the past
year, in London.

Historical claims

This Society has 43 Branches in the Metropolis & Provincial Branches all over the United Kingdom.

The sum benefit of £10 in respect of the death of a member, or his wife or widow, forms a serious drain upon the finances of the Society.

In 1892 the obituary was slightly less than in the previous year, but with the exception the figures from 1888 up to date show a startling increase each year, and is in no way proportionate with the increased membership of the Society, e.g.

During the last 5 years the increase of members has been less than $\frac{1}{4}$

of the total number now in the Union while the amount paid in funeral claims has doubled during that period.

Details of Death
Expense.

Cause of Death.

N.B. While on this portion of
Sanitation Dr. Arlidge's remarks
in his "Diseases of Occupations" may
be cited.

	£	s	d
Thus in 1888 we paid	420	0	0
" 1889 " " "	530	0	0
" 1890 " " "	660	0	0
" 1891 " " "	850	0	0
" 1892 " " "	840	0	0

A matter requiring grave consideration: Phthisis & similar diseases, resulting from bad sanitation, want of ventilation & space & night work tend many to a premature death.

Mr. Jenkin showed me page upon page of his office "health-benefit" book, recording that the great majority die from chest & lung disease.

Mr. St. Arbridge - commences by stating that both in France & Germany the State exercises far greater control over the construction of factories, the processes of manufacture, and their

Appearance of journeyer's tales.

Le culte de l'écrit

9

Sanitary circumstances, than
in England

He says there are many accidents
in the occupation of baking, which
reduce vital energy, predispose to
lung affections & shorten life.

- Journeymen bakers are emaciated
& scallow in general appearance,
& have a worn-out look: their mental
faculties being diminished & despondent.

- They are largely recruited from
young men who leave it after a
while with damaged health.

The death rate of bakers: Pastry-
cooks & Confectioners has fallen
of late years but is still high.

Returns of causes of mortality
point to abuse of drink

Deaths by suicide are very high,
but as regards phthisis & ~~degenerative~~
~~diseases~~, an average ratio prevails.

Nièces.

Factories.

The violent movements required in kneading bread under the old system, & the pressure against the stomach, cause heart disease & emphysema.

The mortality of bakers from diathetic diseases is the largest of all occupations

Nervous disease are common and in respiratory disease they follow third in order after potters & brickmakers.

— In diseases of the digestive organs, they suffer beyond the average

Dr. Arledge says that bakers are largely recruited from young men who leave their calling after a while with damaged health.

He considers that the remodeling of bakehouses into factories will soon tend

No. Jenkins's - continued

Petition to Parliament

to abridge the filthy & unwholesome
dens in which baking has been done
in the past

]

In connection with the unhealthy con-
ditions under which bread is baked
after work, we have prepared a
petition to Parliament for signature
by Society & non-Society men in
the trade, in which we state
that baking as a special trade is one
in which labour is performed under
unhealthy conditions by working in
the night & in underground cellars
in London & other towns.

That the operation of bread-baking
is performed during the time that
gas is being consumed for lighting purposes,
with little or no ventilation, all doors &
windows being closed, for over 6 months out
of the 12 in each year.

7

That the temperature range from
70° to 85°, and that the sanitary
conditions of these workshops are generally
of the most primitive character.

That the result of these unsanitary con-
ditions is that over 50 per cent of
the members of our Union die pre-
maturely from phthisis, pneumonia
& similar diseases.

That in Lancashire, Yorkshire & the
Midlands, and in the West of England,
where day work mostly prevails, the
death rate among our members is
much lower than in Lard & other
places where night work is universal.

That 15 per cent. of the bakers in Lard
& other large towns are constantly out
of employment, & although we have
appealed to the employers to alter this
state of things by working shorter
hours, our appeals have so far been in vain.

6.

35

Prayer of Titian

8

That we hold Sunday work to be
totally unnecessary under any
conditions whatsoever, so far as the
Baking trade is concerned.

That Science has declared Sunlight
& daylight to be necessary in places
where bread is made.

That foreign competition in no way
interferes with the Baking Trade,
either as regards the number of hours
worked, or the rate of the wages paid,
and that a reduction of the working
hours to a maximum of 48 hours
per week, does not imply a greater
cost to the consumer, the present
profits being quite sufficient to allow
for the increased cost of production.

Your petitioners therefore pray that
your Hon^{ble} House will

Establish by Act of Parliament

Cellar veteris

a Statutory 8 hours working day,
 or a maximum week of 48 hours
 in the Baking Trade, and will also
 pass a measure abolishing all
 Sunday & night work in the interest
 of both workers & consumers
 = =

Mr. Jenkins suggests that in the
 case of these bake houses, the London
 Market Bakers Sh. Co. do what has been
 done in Hull in some cases viz
 remove the bake houses from the cellar
 to the rooms over the shops & use the
 underground bake house as a kitchen
 wash house etc, by which means bakers
 would have natural in place of
 artificial light by which to perform
 their work, & w. also be able to
 obtain a little more ventilation than
 can be got from the street grid.

Lives of journeymen

Aerated Bread Co.

Mr. Jenkins feels very bitterly on the subject of the debasing effect of night work.

Men, he says, lead the lives of dogs: often never see their children from one week to another. Nothing like domestic life can exist in such cases.

Their minds never expand owing to the lives they lead: they get none of the advantages of civilization. Seldom read a paper: become apathetic.

This accounts for the small proportion that join the Society.

We do not hope to abolish night-work by our union. This can only be done by law.

They do very little in the way of bread work. They employ many confectioners but few genuine bakers. They pay their large dividends

Lockhart.

Wages in London

from the profits made from their
Restaurants.

It is quite true, as they advertise, that
the bread they make is neither mixed
nor moulded by hand.

The dough is mixed & kneaded by
powerful machinery, in closed
vessels, under pressure, and is then
forced through a "nozzle", and
chopped into certain lengths by
an automatic chopper working on
a board sprinkled with rice flour,
& then conveyed to ovens & baked.



do cheap work, but - have a large
business & pay their employees well.



In North London

The best wages are paid -
A 2^d hand will get 27 or 28 a week
A 3^d " " " " 24 or 25

Annals? Union of Operatives
Bakers & Confectioners

There are many factories for baking
in this part of the metropolis. &
the factory wages prevail throughout
the trade in this district.

Factory wages are good, but the
work is heavier. The men are
more driven. After 40 a man
is of no good in a factory.

West-End

Here a 2^d hand gets 25^s + a half day
a 3^d hand ... 21.

This w^d he looked on as good wages
East- & South-End

wages lower. A man takes
anything he can get.



Mr. Jenkins tells me that ^{some} many
confectioners in South-End belong to

The Journeymen Bread & Biscuit
Bakers' Union Society.

be strictly, but he c^d not tell me
what proportion they bore to the
bread-bakers: probably about 5 p.c.
=

This is a Society established in
1875 for the relief of aged & decayed
journey men, their wives & widows
Since then 42 petitioners have
been elected, ~~24~~²⁴ of whom have since
died, and 18 are now receiving the
pension.

It is a charitable Society, supported
liberally by the art-bakers & millers.
They hold an annual dinner &
this is one of the chief sources of income.
In 1891 - a sum of £344-10 was
raised in this way.

They have a ~~subscribed~~ capital invested
to amount of £300 and £136-4-2 in current
account.

The large majority of journey men

X

The general fact? tells me that a large number of men enter & subscribe for a time say 3, 6, or 9 months & are never heard of again unless perchance they re-enter, as they do sometimes.

If a member ceases to pay he is not returned by the Branch Secretary.

Only working bakers are admitted into the Society as benefit members & with very few exceptions they die at work or soon after leaving it.

14

Bakers take but little interest in
the Society.

=

Amalgamated Union of Operative
Bakers and Confectioners.
have 5000 members in all
England.
1500 in London alone.

Of these 5000 members, 4,400 subscribe[†]
to the Death Benefit by which the
wife, nominee, personal representative
or nearest relative of the decedent is
entitled to sum of £10 for funeral expenses.

I have perused the Books of the Society
from July 21 - 1890. an accurate
record has been kept of the deaths:
disease: & ages at time of death of those
who subscribe to the Death Benefit.

Set out of Deaths

July 1890 - July 1891

N.B. The data are insufficient for the purpose of arriving at a reliable death rate, but the figures are interesting & may be used

- (1) To show the prevalent complaints among those whose deaths are recorded
- (2) To show the mortality at different age periods from such complaints

The deaths are recorded by the usual death certificate given to the Chief by the medical officer of the district certifying the cause of death etc.

The details are as follow

<u>1890</u>	<u>Complement</u>	<u>Age</u>
July. 21 th	Phthisis	36
August.	do.	38
Sept ^r .	Cerebral.	34
	Apoplexy.	58
	Phthisis	80
	Pneumonia	52
	Phthisis	25
Nov ^r .	Bronchitis	39
	Cancer	46
Dec ^r .	Phthisis	55
	do.	40
	Bronchitis.	4

1890.
Dec^r. cont^d.

16

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Age</u>
old age	83
do.	83
Bronchitis	50
do.	55
Exhaustion.	38
Bronchitis	76
do.	48
Pneumonia.	44

1891.
Jan^y.

Bronchitis	52
do.	44
do.	59
do.	38
Double Pneumonia.	33
Senile Decay.	82
do.	80
Bronchitis.	42
Phthisis	25

1891

Jan^{ry} 1891

Complaint
~~Disease~~

Age

Uremia 52

Bronchitis 52

Phthisis 40

Bronchitis 69

Feb^{ry}

Phthisis 37

Sarcina pelvis 22

Bronchitis 66

March

Asphyxia 66

Phthisis 31

do 41

Indur. cordis 50

April

Phthisis 28

Pneumonia 47

Senile decay 88

May

Phthisis 40

do 50

Yellow fever -

Phthisis 42

Influenza 69

X

see page 14

||

~~do people learn the truth from
 any other source except death?
 Are their names written up.
 Are they all making babies
 whose deaths are recorded or
 do they lapse or return & still remain "born"?
 Great number of adult males
 do not die from phthisis, bronchitis
 & pneumonia.~~

1890 - 1891.

Aggregate health from three prominent diseases

1891.	Complaint	Age
June	Phthisis	61
	Pneumonia	40
	Diseased liver	38
	Bronchitis	48
	Influenza	46
	Hemi-plegia	58
	Suicide	51
	July.	Pneumonia
Phthisis		29
Pneumonia		28
do.		43
Heart Disease		49

Summary. Total deaths in year. 60

Deaths from Phthisis 18 i.e 28.20 percent.

Deaths from Bronchitis 15 i.e 25 percent

Deaths from Pneumonia 8 i.e 13.20 percent.

Deaths from Phthisis & Bronchitis 32 i.e 53.20 p.c.

80. from Phthisis, Bronchitis } ⁴⁰ 29 i.e ~~60~~ 66.40 p.c.
and Pneumonia }

Set out of Deaths

1891 - 1892

1891.

Sept^r

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Age</u>
Phthisis	33
Suicide.	53
Dropsy.	35
Bronchitis	66
Tectoris Angina.	45
Accident	47

Oct^r

Escheweria	21
do.	73
Bright's disease	52
do.	43

Nov^r

Acute gastritis	23
Cancer of tongue	37
Pyemia	39
Phthisis	69
do.	41
do.	50
do.	26
Erysipelas	59
Bronchitis	70
do.	48

1892 .
Jan^{ry} .

Complacent age

Bronchitis 64

do. 60

Erysipelas 31

Dropsy 42

Influenza 29

Bronchitis 30

Disease of Kidneys 40

Natural cause 71

Feb^{ry} .

Cerebral 44

March .

Tenonitis 24

Pneumonia 74

do. 61

Bronchitis 24

Pneumonia 42

Bronchitis 47

Phthisis 35

April

Pneumonia 43

Bronchitis 48

do. 51

1591 - 1592.

1892	Complaint	Age
May	Phthisis	41
	Cerebral.	30
June	obstruction Larynx	75
	Pneumonia	55
	do.	45
	Interesction of Urine	48
	Chronic Bronchitis	51
	Phthisis	23
	Pneumonia	38
July	Apoplexy	51
	Coma	49
	congestion of lungs	69
	Cancer	48
	Pneumonia	39

Summary

Total deaths in year	53.
Deaths from Phthisis	8 i.e. 15.5 p.c.
do. from Bronchitis	11 i.e. 20.40 p.c.
do. from Pneumonia	8 i.e. 15.5 p.c.
do. from Phthisis + Bronchitis	19 i.e. 35.45 p.c.
do. from Phthisis, Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	27. = 50.50 p.c.

Details of Decults

end of July 1892 - end

of January 1893

Period of six months only.

1892

August

Compliment

Age

Bronchitis

52

Old age

75

Hurting blood vessel

-

Pneumonia

45

Cancer

49

Sept^r

Induratio cordis

46

Oct^r

Erysipelas

54

Small-pox

27

Nov^r

Pneumonia

31

Phlebitis

38

Exhaustion

45

Dec^r

Bronchitis

47

Apoplexy

58

Bronchitis

48

1893

Jan:

Bronchitis

57

Id.

52

Diarrhoea

67

Six months
1892. August - end of Jan^y 1893.

N.B. - The deaths of wives & widows of the members
are also recorded in the books, but these I have
not included. It is remarkable however
to note that a very large proportion die from
pneumonia

1893	Complaint	Age
few ^m cont [?]	Phthisis	41
	do.	33
	Taralycis	52

Summary

Total deaths in 6 months 20
 Deaths from Phthisis 3 = 15 p.c.
 do. from Bronchitis 5 = 25 p.c.
 do. from Pneumonia 2 = 10 p.c.
 do. from Phthisis & Bronchitis 8 = 40 p.c.
 do. from Phthisis, Bronchitis } 10 = 50 p.c.
 & Pneumonia }

T. O.

Mortality at different age

From the end of July 1890

Mortality from Phthisis, Bronchitis & Pneumonia at different age periods.

Between 25 & 45

Between 45 & 65

Phthisis 14 = 23.20 p.c.

3 = 5 p.c.

Bronchitis 5 = 8.20 p.c.

7 = 11.40 p.c.

Pneumonia 5 = 8.20 p.c.

3 = 5 p.c.

Total deaths
from these three
Complicants } 24 = 40 p.c.

13 = 21.40 p.c.

Period

Taking the age periods adopted by the Registrar General & Statistics in Vol. 45 of his Reports (Supplement) viz from the age of 25 - 45
and 45 - 65

We find some rather remarkable results from the figures in the Society's books.

- end of July 1891.

The total deaths at all ages were 60
Deaths from 25 - 45 ^{years} are 26 = 43.20 p.c
Do from 45 - 65 are 21 = 35 p.c

Of the remaining thirteen deaths two died at 22 years and 23 years of sarcoma pelvis and phthisis respectively, whilst eleven died over 65 years of age

From the end of July

Mortality from Phthisis, Bronchitis, & Pneumonia
at different age periods.

Between 25 & 45

Between 45 & 65

Phthisis	5	=	9.23 p.c.	1	=	1.47 p.c.
Bronchitis	1	=	1.47 p.c.	7	=	13.11 p.c.
Pneumonia	5	=	9.23 p.c.	2	=	3.46 p.c.
Total deaths from these 3 complaints	11	=	20.40 p.c.	10	=	18.16 p.c.

For the six months from the end

Mortality from Phthisis, Bronchitis & Pneumonia.

Between 25 & 45

Between 45 & 65

Phthisis	3	=	15 p.c.	none
Bronchitis	none			5 = 25 p.c.
Pneumonia	2	=	10 p.c.	none
Total deaths from these 3 complaints	5	=	25 p.c.	5 = 25 p.c.

25

1891 — end of July 1892

Total deaths at all ages 53

Deaths from ^{years} 25 - 45 are 22 = 41.27 p.c

Do. from 45 - 65 are 18 = 33.41 p.c

Of the remaining thirteen five died under 25 years as follows.

one at ^{years} 21 from exhaustion

" at 23 from Phthisis

" at 23 from Acute Gastritis

" at 24 from Bronchitis

" at 24 from Peritonitis.

and eight died over 65 years.

9 July 1892 — end of January 1893

Total deaths all ages 20

Deaths from ^{years} 25 - 45 are 7 = 35 p.c

Do. from 45 - 65 are 11 = 55 p.c

and two died over 65.

Contrast between last men-

* The Supplement. takes the form of
a letter to the Registrar General, from
J^r. W. Syle, on the mortality in
the Registration districts of England
& Wales during ten years
i.e. from 1871 - 1880

tioned figures and those recorded by
the Registrar General of Statistics
Somerset House in the Supplement to his
Report No. 45. which deals with
the mortality of males in different occu-
pations

Here under the heading of
Bakers and Confectioners.

The mean annual death rate per
1000 living is given as follows

Between 25 ^{years} - 45	Between 45 ^{years} - 65
8.70	26.12

The report states that there is some indication
in the Table of Mortality by Cause
of the abuse of alcoholic drinks by bakers,
for the mortality in this trade directly
ascribed to alcohol is high & that as-
cribed to suicide is very high (in respect
of suicide bakers stand third on the
list), while the mortality from liver

2
Criticism of method of
compiling death rate of
Baker
in these tables.

disease is also somewhat above the average.

The report further states that in spite of the high temperature in which bakers work, & the inhalation of flour dust that their craft entails, their mortality from phthisis & from disease of the respiratory organs hardly departs from the average of all males.

The tables in the Registrar Genl's reports are believed to be misleading as regards the death rate of bakers, because they lump together bakers & confectioners, treating these two pursuits as if they were carried on under identical conditions.

In London however & also in many parts of the provinces the work done by bakers is entirely distinct from that performed by confectioners, e.g.

(1)

(2)

(3)

25

The baker works at night, under most unsemitary conditions.

The Confectioner works during the day, his ~~work~~ hours of work being lighter & his semitary conditions fairly good.

The term Confectioner ~~however~~ also embraces all those who make wholesale confectionery in factories, where the prevailing conditions of labour amongst the men operatives are favourable enough.

The returns given in the tables of the Report for ' are vitiated by the fact that employers & employed in baking & confectionery are all printed together.

The death figures in the books
of the Society of Bakers & Confectioners

only 5 p. c. of the
members Confectioners.

Reason why J^r. Sgale
adopted his system
of promoting trades.

The details from the books of the Society of Bakers & Confectioners are valuable because they deal with the case of men ^{who are} all working under the same sanitary conditions for the Society is, with the exception of 5 p.c. of its members, composed entirely of bakers.

And of the 5 p.c. of confectioners ^{who belong} they are ^{scarcely} working in the provinces in the same way as the bakers, that is to say do in every respect.

8th page tells us in the supplement referred to that he found it necessary to group certain occupations together that were likely to be confounded with one another (e.g. bakers & confectioners) on account of the resemblance with which occupations are stated

This source of information.

in the returns for the Census, and
Specially in the death register.

. This tables of deaths in con-
nection with ages & occupations
are an abstract of three entire
consecutive years, 1880, 1881, 1882.

. The numbers in the different occu-
pations are taken from the Census
returns. And the numbers of
deaths at each age period are taken
from the Death Registers.

It is to be observed however, that
much caution must be used in
drawing inferences from the death
rates in different industries

Lower Hamlets

Industrial Cooperatives: France

430 Commercial R D
E

I inspected the bake house
It is on a small scale: well lighted
& ventilated.

They employ a foreman & one 2^o
hand & one 3^o hand.

The foreman gets 30^s + 7 quarters
of bread + a quarter of flour:
His principal duty is to superintend
the fermentation & the oven work
& to look after the "sponge"

The 2^o hand

gets 25^s + allowance of bread
He makes the dough & moulds
the bread

The 3^o hand

gets 22^s + allowance of bread
He keeps the bake house clean &

helps to mould.

Hours of work

from 11 p.m. to 11 a.m.

But on Fridays

work begins at 8 p.m.

Case of Peter Bleiss

a taken at 46. 906 h^o Battersea.

On 2^d. Feb^r. 1893, this man
was summoned by the Inspector
of factories for illegally employing
William Spinks, a boy 14 years
of age before 6. a. m. and after
6. p. m.

It was proved that the lad had
worked from 11. p. m. to 11. a. m.
and also on one occasion from

11. p. m. to 8. p. m. on the next day.

Wages

Seven pence a week with board
& lodging on the premises.

A penalty of £ 5 was imposed + 2^s
& costs.

Polish Jew -

III

Bakers in St. George's in the East

Went over 12 or 15 bake houses in this district with the sanitary inspector of the vestry.

$\frac{4}{5}$ of the bake houses in this district belong to Irish Jews

Most of these bake houses were small some very low, not 6 feet high.

and 2 or 3 dirty & offensive but the majority were quite passable.

The Irish Jew-bakers work long hours, 14 hours a day all the week but Friday & 18 or 20 hours on that night, preparing for the Jewish Sabbath

Most of the bakeries had only 2 or 3 men at work, the master being one.

I went over them on a Friday morning when they had already done

About sixteen hours work, but I
c^d not discern that they looked
any the worse for their long hours
in confined underground
bake houses.

It struck me that they required
careful supervision to keep them
up to the work in the way
of cleanliness. & this they get
at the hand of the energetic
sanitary inspector who visited
me.

Fortunately Mr George in the Sat. is
high, otherwise there might be
trouble in overflow of sewage,
as the sanitary arrangements
are I sh^d judge, primitive.

D^r G. B. Fogstaff's
"Studies in Statistics"

shows that the average death
rate in England & Wales
per million, from Phthisis, Bron-
chitis & Pneumonia, are as follows:

	<u>(1875 - 1879)</u>
Phthisis	2117
Bronchitis	2465
Pneumonia	1035
	=

In the last annual report of the
Registrar Gen^l the death rate from
Phthisis in England & Wales
is stated to be
1599 per million.

4400 : 60 = 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 6000 \\ 4400 \\ \hline 600 \end{array}$$

4400 1000 60

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \overline{) 60} \quad (13.6 \\ 44 \\ \hline 160 \\ 132 \\ \hline 280 \end{array}$$