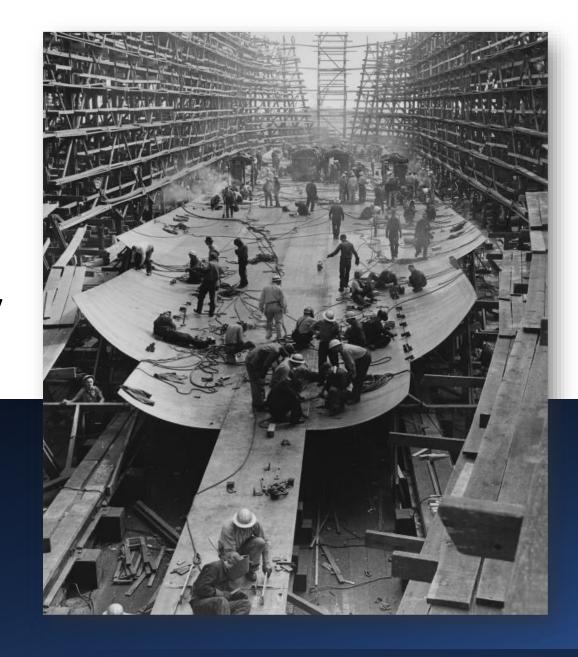
Inside the *Monthly Labor Review*

107 Years of Historical Data

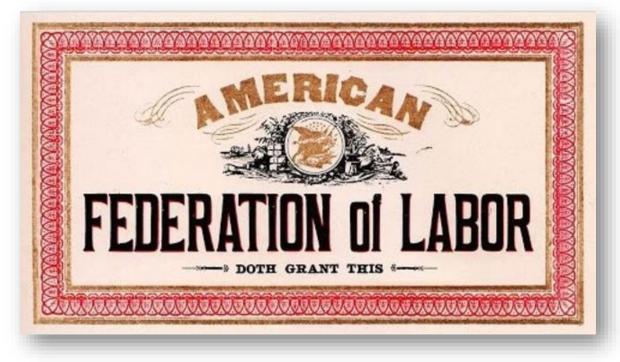


- Bureau of Labor Statistics: The Beginning
- The *Monthly Labor Review*
- 1915-1930: Wages, Women, and War
- 1930-1980: Depression, New Deal, and Civil Rights
- 1980-2022: Inflation, Recession, and Compensation
- Changes Through the Decades
- Monthly Labor Review Contributors
- The *Monthly Labor Review* on FRASER

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The Beginning







SENATE.....

.....No. 120.

REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,

EMBRACING THE

ACCOUNT OF ITS OPERATIONS AND INQUIRIES FROM AUGUST 2,
1869, TO MARCH 1, 1870, INCLUSIVE,

BEING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS, No. 79 MILK STREET, (Corner of Federal Street.)

1870.

My o	own wag	es av	erag	ge abou	t .			\$16	00	per	week.
The	child of	20 y	ears	averag	es about			8	00	"	66
66	"	17	66	66	66			7	00	66	66
44	66	15	46	66	66		•	3	60	66	66
Und	er full w	ork						834	60	66	"
But	my aver	age	mon	thly ea	rnings,	ded	ucting	loss o	of t	ime,	would
	be							. 8	50	00	
Thos	e of the	son,	(20	years,)	would	be			25	00	
66	66	girl,	(17	years,)	"				20	00	
66	66	girl,	(15	years,)) "				8	00	
								-	466	 \$1	103 00
Givin	ng for th	e ye	ar \$1	,236 fo	r whole	fam	ily.				

TABLE OF WORK .- Day Set.

Beginning at 6.20 A. M., work till 9; stop 30 minutes.

" at 9.30 A. M., " 12; " 60 "

" at 1 P. M., " 3; " 30 "

" at 3.30 P. M., " 5.30; set stops.

On Saturday P. M., work from 1 to 4 o'clock.

Night Set.

Beginning at 6.20 P. M., work till 9; stop 30 minutes.

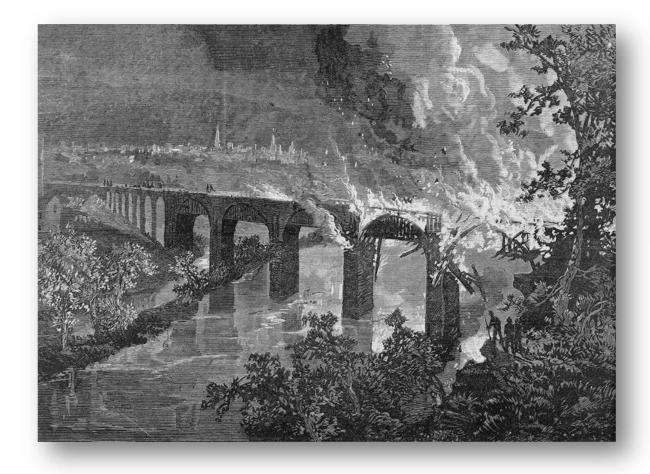
" at 9.30 P. M., " 12; " 60 "

" at 1 A. M., " 3; " 30 "

" at 3.30 A. M., " 5.30; set stops.

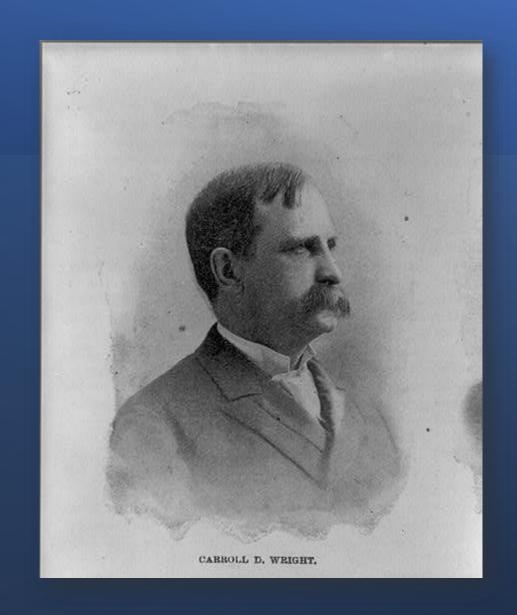
HEATING, LIGHTING, VENTILATING AND PROTECTION.

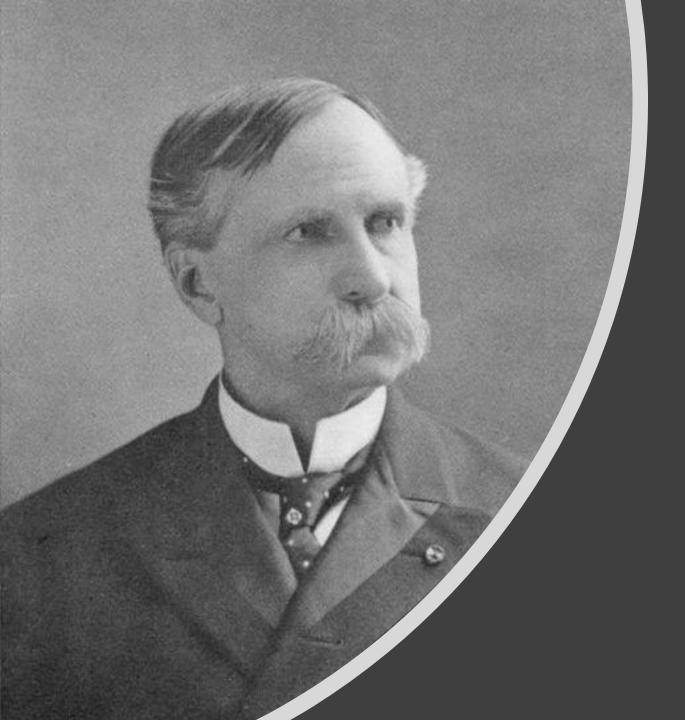
- 36. Do you heat the several rooms in which your employés labor, by steam, by furnaces, or by stoves?
- 37. Do you light those rooms for night-work, by gas, by oil, or by kerosene?
- 38. Have any accidents occurred from such methods of lighting, or of heating?
- 39. Have you any means of ventilating these rooms? and is such ventilation carefully attended to, and sufficient?
- 40. If yes, give a brief account of the system, on pages 7 and 8.
- 41. Have you ample and sufficient means of escape, both within and outside of your work-buildings, in case of fire?
- 42. If yes, give a brief account thereof, on pages 7 and 8.
- 43. Have you ample and sufficient stairways?
- 44. Have you ample and sufficient means, both within and outside of your work-buildings, for extinguishing fires?
- 45. If yes, give a brief account thereof on pages 7 and 8.
- 46. Is your motive-power, and are your wheels and shaftings of all sorts, your belting, and all other means of communicating motion, so secured as to prevent accidents of any kind?
- 47. Are your elevators, and hoisting and lowering apparatus, all so arranged as wholly to prevent accidents?











"The bureau is conducted, of course, as a scientific office, not as a bureau of agitation or propaganda, but I always take the opportunity to make such recommendations and draw such conclusions from our investigations as the facts warrant."

-Carroll D. Wright, Report of the Committee of the Senate Upon the Relations Between Capital and Labor, Volume III (1883) "...collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity..."

-An Act to Establish a Bureau of Labor, 1884

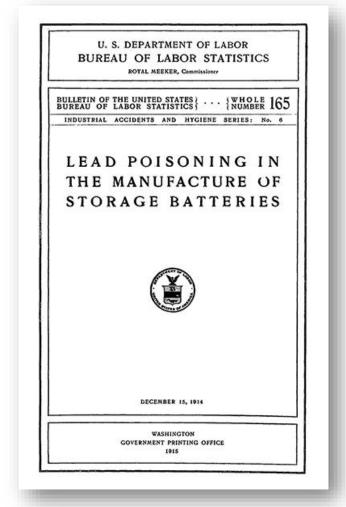


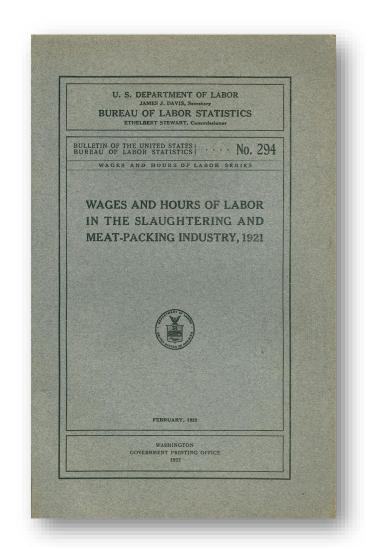
THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, MARCH, 1886. INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS. WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1886. 12584 LAB

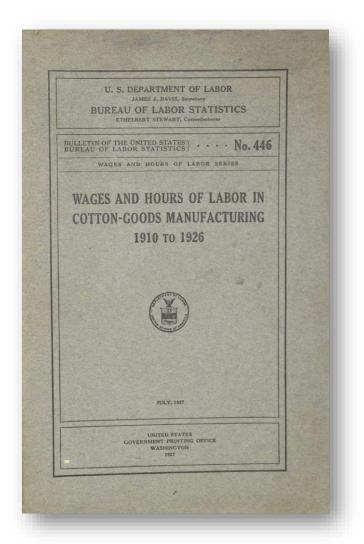
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, 1886. CONVICT LABOR. WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT · OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, 1887. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS. WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, 1888. WORKING WOMEN IN LARGE CITIES. WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

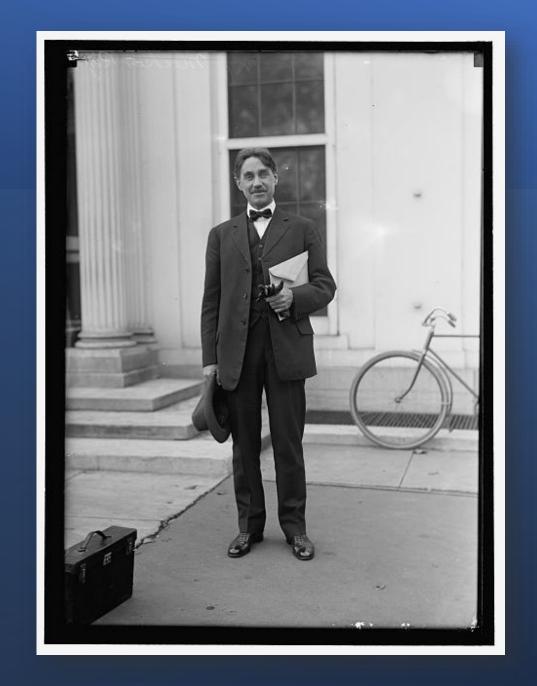






The Monthly Labor Review





NONCONFIDENTIAL // EXTERNAL

MONTHLY REVIEW

OF THE

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VOL. I-NO. 1

WASHINGTON

JULY, 1915

INTRODUCTORY.

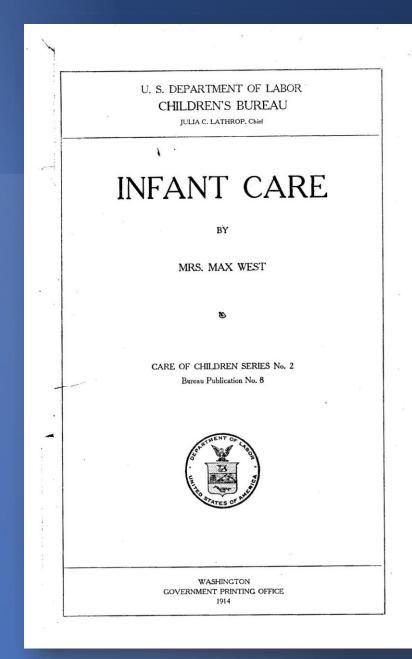
With this issue the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor begins the publication of its MONTHLY REVIEW. Since the suspension of the bimonthly bulletin in July, 1912, the bureau has felt the need of some medium which it could use for the presentation of important material which accumulates but which in its separate items may not be sufficiently voluminous to warrant presentation in a separate monograph bulletin in any of our established bulletin series.

The MONTHLY REVIEW will be from henceforth the medium through which the Bureau of Labor Statistics will publish the results of original investigations too brief for bulletin purposes, notices of labor legislation by the States or by Congress, and Federal court decisions affecting labor, which from their importance should be given attention before they could ordinarily appear in the bulletins devoted to these subjects.

Through the Monthly Review the Bureau of Labor Statistics will deal with such news items of labor as may officially come to its notice. Attention will be given to the current work of this bureau, the other bureaus of the Department of Labor, or any other Government agencies dealing directly with labor matters. The bureau will aim to keep in touch with the current work of the various State labor bureaus, or State activities by whomsoever conducted, within the field of its purview. There are at the present time 37 of the States, and in addition Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, which have bureaus or departments of labor. Similar bureaus exist in 31 foreign countries. In addition to these there are the State industrial and workmen's compensation commissions, the minimum wage commissions, factory and mine inspection offices, the State and municipal employment agencies, and a number of other offices regularly engaged in the study of questions and the publication of reports of special interest to labor. Temporary commissions are appointed with in"...to publish the results of original investigations too brief for bulletin purposes, notices of labor legislation by the States or by Congress, and Federal court decisions affecting labor, which from their importance should be given attention before they could ordinarily appear in the bulletins devoted to these subjects."

The Printing Budget:

- Shared with Women's Bureau and Children's Bureau
- Children's Bureau pamphlets short, easy to reproduce, and frequently requested
- BLS already had a regular publication: Bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics











NONCONFIDENTIAL // EXTERNAL

BRISSENDEN, PAUL FREDERICK. The I. W. W. A study of American syndicalism.

New York, The Columbia University Press, 1919. 432 pp. (Studies in History,
Economics, and Public Law, ed. by the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University, vol. 83, whole No. 193).

This volume presents a historical and descriptive sketch of the "drift from parliamentary to industrial socialism," as epitomized in the career of the Industrial Workers of the World. The book does not aim to supply any extensive analysis of the background of the movement, or the economic and political conditions of its birth and growth; it furnishes a rather running account of the salient episodes in the career of the I. W. W., and a critical analysis of their economic platform.

The I. W. W. was formally launched in 1905. In 1908 a marked division occurred within the organization, and since that time two distinct branches have existed side by side. The fight within the organization has turned upon the vexed question of the relationship that should exist between the union and the political parties. The so-called "original" I. W. W. has emphasized the principles of industrial unionism; the organization of trade-unions along lines of industry rather than lines of trade or craft. Politically this group has been collectivist or socialistic in doctrine, accepting parliamentary methods of action, participating in elections, and relying on the suffrage to secure its ends. The more radical wing has been direct actionist, anarchistic, and syndicalist in its doctrine and methods. This latter group is the one which has figured in the textile strike of Lawrence, Mass., 1912, the Wheatland riots in California, and the free-speech fights at Spokane, Wash., and Fresno and San Diego, Calif.

Both branches of I. W. W. have drawn their membership principally from the unorganized workers of the western lumber camps and metal-mining districts, and more recently from the unskilled and unorganized workers in the textile centers of the East. The paid-up membership on January 1, 1917, is put at 60,000, the bulk of it distributed in the following industries: Textile, steel, lumber, mining, farming, railroad construction, and marine transportation.

The I. W. W. "insist that no genuine democracy is possible in industry until those who do the work in a business (from hired president to hired common labor) control its management." The administrative unit advocated by the I. W. W. for securing this end is the industrial union. The organization proposes in general to extend the principles of representative government from the political to the economic field of action.

"When a publication of the U.S. government takes a stand for or against the League of Nations or for or against the open shop, or for or against any other open, or debatable question, I contend that such statements are editorial and not a proper function of the government."

> -Congressman William Stevenson of South Carolina, 67th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record (7 December 1921), vol. 62, pt. 1, 118.

NONCONFIDENTIAL // EXTERNAL

Table 4. Appropriations for Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921–33 (in thousands)

Fiscal year ended June 30 —	Total ¹	Salaries		
1921	\$248	\$173		
1922	242	173		
1923	242	173		
1924	242	173		
1925	288	215		
1926	285	215		
1927	294	220		
1928	300	220		
1929	² 419	220		
1930	396	273		
1931	399	273		
1932	3580	(⁴)		
1933	450	(4)		

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{Includes}$ salaries, miscellaneous, library, and deficiency and supplemental appropriations.

"If they continue to publish a magazine, especially a magazine that reviews books and prints commendations of Soviet literature and all that sort of thing, so far as I am concerned, and I think I speak for the Printing Committee of the House, we do not propose that it shall be further published at the expense of the voters of the U.S."

-Congressman William Stevenson, *Congressional Record*, 67th Congress, 2nd Session, 7 December 1921, Vol 62, Pt. 1, 119

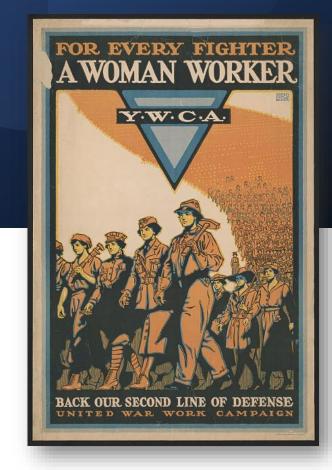
²Includes deficiency appropriations of \$119,000.

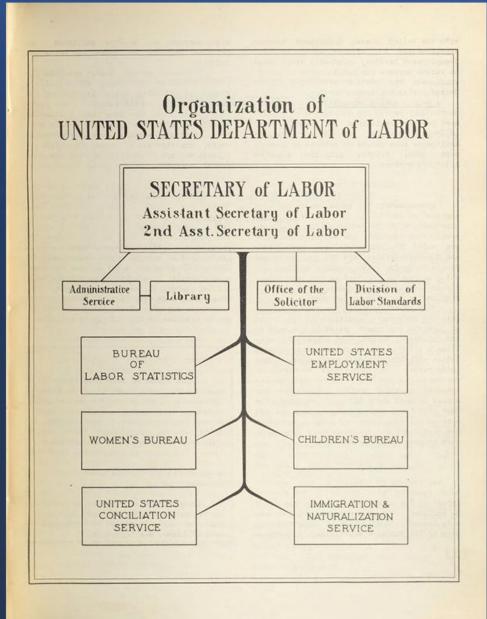
³Includes supplemental appropriation of \$140,000.

⁴Not available separately; total given as "salaries and expenses."

SOURCES: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriations. The Budget of the United States Government.

1915-1930: Wages, Women, and War





WOMEN'S BUREAU

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE





FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The immigration act of February 20, 1907, created and defined the functions of a special division of information within the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (now two separate bureaus) in the terms following:

It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

<u>Federal Employment Work of the Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review,</u> July 1915

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

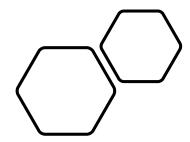
The Secretary of Labor is empowered to mediate in labor disputes, and in his discretion to appoint commissioners of conciliation, his authority coming from section 8 of the organic act of the department, the precise terms of which in this respect are as follows:

That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, July 1915







ANTHRAX AS AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE.

BY WM. H. RAND, M. D.

In man anthrax is almost exclusively of occupational origin. The newspapers occasionally chronicle the occurrence of the infection in workmen employed in tanneries or as packers, handlers and dressers of imported bides and hair, wool sorters, or as farm laborers. It is certain, however, that but a small percentage of the cases ever come to the knowledge of the general public.

Anthrax as an Occupational Disease, Monthly Labor Review, July 1916



PROVISION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO CARE FOR ITS DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Attention has been given in the Monthly Review to efforts being made by Canada, France, Germany, and Great Britain for the care of the disabled soldiers of the war. The United States Government through the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, is now preparing to undertake work along similar lines for the American soldiers who may be wounded or maimed on the battle fields of Europe. This work of rehabilitating injured soldiers and fitting them to become wage earners will be accomplished, according to a statement recently issued by the Surgeon General's Office, through (1) the usual curative treatment, special and general; (2) additional measures for functional restoration; (3) occupational therapy of a vocational nature; (4) an actual induction into a school or plant for the final vocational training. During the entire period the patient is to remain under military control.

Provision for Disabled Soldiers, Monthly Labor Review, October 1917





CHILD LABOR.

Child Labor and the War.

OW the barriers against child labor were let down during the war is among the subjects dealt with in the seventh annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Even before the entry of the United States into the war American children went to work in increasing numbers to help fill contracts placed with American manufacturers by the belligerent nations. After this country entered the war, "a mistaken sense of patriotism and the many opportunities for employment at an abnormally high wage combined to draw permanently into industry large numbers of boys and girls, many of whom under normal conditions would have continued in school for several years."

Child Labor and the War, Monthly Labor Review, February 1920

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN RETAIL STORES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

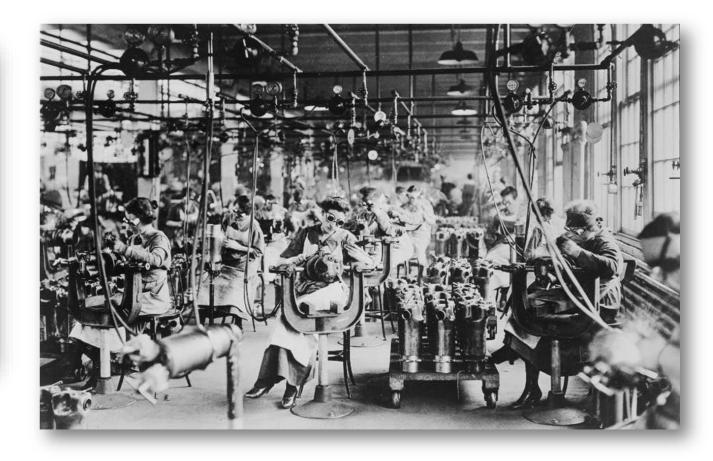
The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission under date of September 15, 1915, published a decree fixing a minimum wage for female employees in retail stores, to be effective January 1, 1916. The decree is based upon the recommendations of the Retail Store Wage Board, which was appointed by the commission to investigate conditions and to make recommendations. The wage board consisted of six representatives of employers, six representatives of employees, and three representatives of the public.

The statement and decree of the Minimum Wage Commission are printed substantially in full below:

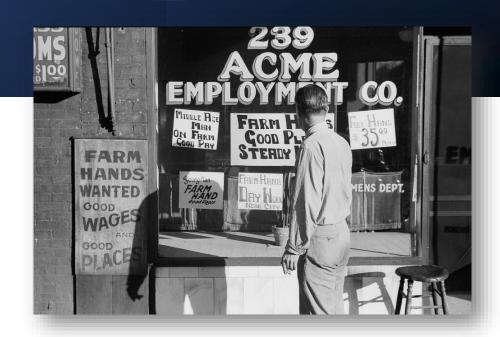
A report made to this commission by the Retail Store Wage Board recommends a minimum wage suitable for female employees of ordinary ability in retail stores and also suitable minimum wages for learners and apprentices, as follows:

August 5, 1915.

Minimum Wage for Women in Retail Stores in Massachusetts, Monthly Labor Review, November 1915



1930-1980: Depression, New Deal, and Civil Rights



Drought Refugee and Labor Migration to California, June-December 1935 1

By PAUL S. TAYLOR and Tom VASEY 2

THE drought which struck large sections of the United States from 1933 to early 1935 was particularly acute on the Great Plains. The great dust storms originating in that area scattered its topsoil over the Nation and dramatized the problems of human resettlement which center there. Following drought, and the depression which preceded drought, streams of stricken people began to seek refuge by migration to other regions. Undoubtedly, except for extensive assistance from government, these creeping lines of distress would have been vastly larger than they were.

<u>Drought Refugee and Labor Migration to California, June-December 1935, Monthly Labor Review</u>, February 1936





Wartime Wages, Income, and Manpower in Farming 1

Summary

THE outstanding developments in the field of farm labor during the war are the exceptional increases in the wage rates paid to hired farm labor, the even greater increases in the net income of farm operators, the rise in the average output of farm workers, and the transition from

surpluses to shortages of manpower in farm employment.

The weighted average farm wage rate for the country as a whole more than doubled, rising 123 percent from October 1939 to October 1943; the increase between October 1942 and October 1943 was 27 percent. The extent of the increase after October 1939 was uneven, ranging from 227 percent in North Dakota to 73 percent in New Hampshire. The amount of wages per hired farm worker in 1943 was about 121 percent larger than in 1939, as compared with an increase of 191 percent in the net income of farm operators from current operations per farm family worker. The estimated increase in output per farm worker between 1939 and 1943 was 26 percent. The total amount yielded rose sharply after 1939, but the enlarged volume of output was produced by a smaller number of workers, the average number for 1939 being 10,740,000 in contrast to an average of about 10,263,000 in 1943. The maintenance of the farm labor supply and the more efficient utilization of farm labor were facilitated by various public policies designed to aid farmers during the wartime emergency.

<u>Wartime Wages, Income, and Manpower in Farming</u>, *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1944

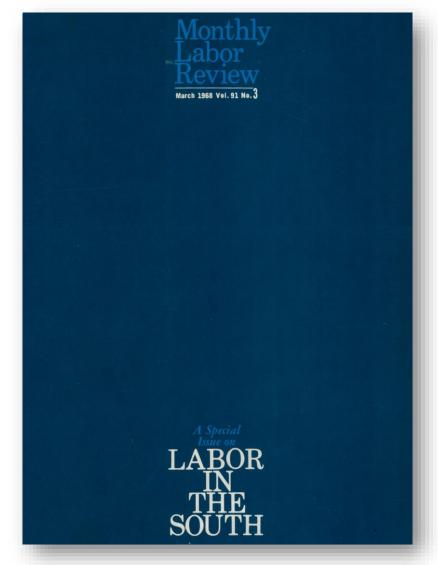
Developments in Industrial Relations

Leading developments during February and early March included the peaceful conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement by the Nation's railroads and 15 nonoperating railroad unions, a widespread strike in the woolen and worsted industry, and organized labor's withdrawal of its representatives from various Government defense agencies as an expression of its dissatisfaction with wage stabilization, price, and other defense mobilization policies.

<u>Developments in Industrial Relations</u>, *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1951







March 1968, Vol. 91, No. 3, Monthly Labor Review, March 1968

Table 1.—Estimated Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, April 1940-August 1941

	Estimated number (millions of persons)				Estimated number (millions of persons)			
Month and year	Labor force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed ¹	Month and year	Labor force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed 1	
April 1949 April May June July Angust September October November December	53, 9 54, 7 56, 3 57, 0 56, 7 55, 2 54, 8 53, 9 53, 2	45. 1 46. 3 47. 7 47. 7 47. 8 48. 1 47. 4 46. 3 46. 1	8.8 8.4 8.6 9.3 8.9 7.1 7.4 7.6 7.1	January February March April May June July Angust	52.8 52.7 52.4 53.3 54.0 55.7 56.0 55.8	45. 2 45. 5 45. 6 46. 7 48. 3 49. 8 50. 4 50. 5	7. 6 7. 2 6. 8 6. 6 5. 7 5. 9 5. 6 5. 3	

¹ Includes persons on public emergency work projects, including NYA student work projects.

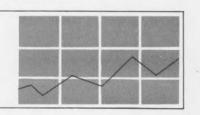
893

WPA Unemployment Estimates, Monthly Labor Review, October 1941

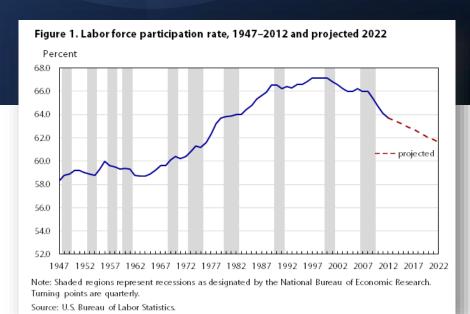


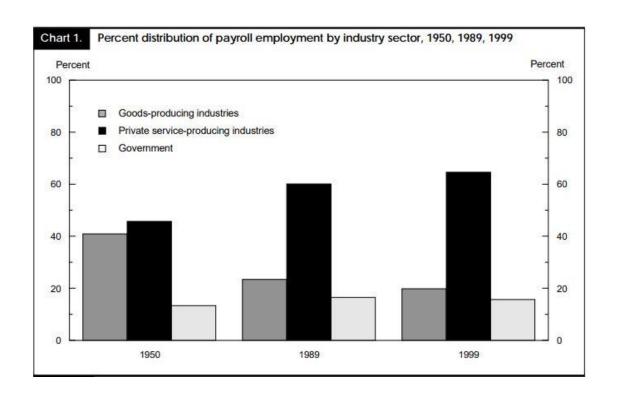


The Anatomy of Price Change



1980-2022: Employment, Benefits, and Occupation





Job growth in the 1990s: a retrospect

The long economic expansion fueled job growth during the period, while new technology had mixed effects; the employment divide between the goods- and serviceproducing sectors of the economy continued to widen

Job Growth in the 1990s: A Retrospect, Monthly Labor Review, December 2000



ARTICLE

JULY 2015

Compensation inequality: evidence from the National Compensation Survey

Using data from the National Compensation Survey, this article examines compensation inequality measures and trends over the 2007–2014 period. The analysis suggests that inequality measures based on total compensation (i.e., wages plus costs of employer-provided benefits) are higher than measures based solely on wages. It also points to an increase in inequality over the study period—an increase largely driven by a growing compensation gap between high- and low-earning occupations—and considerable intraoccupational inequality.



Compensation Inequality: Evidence From the National Compensation Survey, Monthly Labor Review, July 2015

Changes Through the Decades

"[The *Monthly Labor Review*] changed from a staid, sober, reliable journal to an innovative, exciting, sober, reliable journal."

The development and growth of employer-provided health insurance

Various BLS surveys track the development of health insurance plans provided by employers from the first plan covering only hospital services in 1798 to the emergence of managed-care plans today

<u>The Development and Growth of Employer-Provided Health Insurance,</u> *Monthly Labor Review,* March 1994

Workplace-Based Insurance:

- Brief for Health Insurance, October 1916
- Health Insurance in Resolutions of American
 Public Health Association, February 1920
- Care of the Sick Under the German Salaried Employees' Insurance System, 1913 to 1925, August 1926
- Amount of Life Insurance in the United States,
 June 1932
- The Development of Health Insurance Plans, May 1959
- <u>Labor's Interests in Medical Care Plans</u>, February
 1960
- <u>Changes in Negotiated Health Insurance Plans</u>, November 1966
- <u>Changes in Health and Insurance Plans for</u>
 <u>Salaried Employees</u>, February 1970
- Age-Related Reductions in Life Insurance Benefits, February 1991

Medical Costs and Expenditures:

- Ability of Patients to Pay for Medical Care, December 1928
- <u>Cost of Medical Care</u>, September 1930
- Costs of Medical Care Among Different Types of Families, January 1931
- Cost of Medical Care Among Farm Families, February 1939
- <u>Family Expenditures for Medical Care, Personal</u>
 <u>Care, and Miscellaneous Items</u>, May 1940
- Medical Care in the Consumer Price Index, 1936-1956, September 1957
- Medical Expenses and Choice of Plans: A Case Study, November 1961
- A Closer Look at Rising Medical Costs, November 1968
- <u>Comparing Medical Care Expenditures</u>, March 1987





Aspirin Tablets

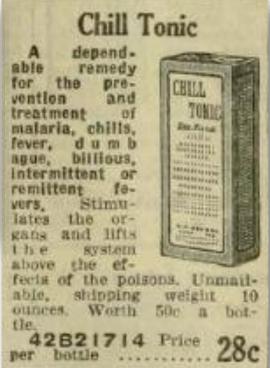
This is a reliable remedy recommended for relief from rheuma-tism, colds, etc. Physicians everywhere advise their use. Put up in small bottles containing 100 tablets of 5 grains each These tablets are usually sold at \$1.00 per bottle, and

our brand is warranted to be the best and purest you can buy at any price. Full directions accompany each bottle. Unmariable. Shipping weight 6 ounces.

42821508 Price per bottle

BUY DRUGS NOW

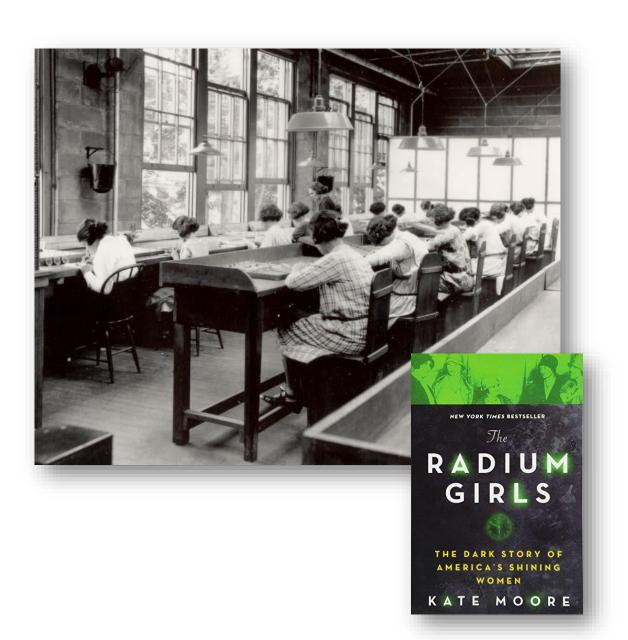
You ought to have always on hand for emergency some of these standard remedies —there always comes a time when they are needed.

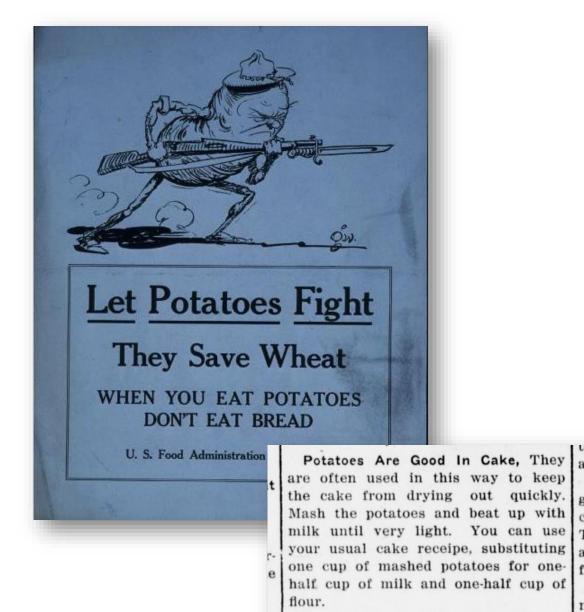




Industrial Poisons and Diseases: Radium Poisoning

- <u>Necrosis of the Jaw Among Workers Applying</u>
 <u>Luminous Paint on Watch Dials</u>, November 1925
- Effects of Use of Radioactive Substances on the Health of Workers, May 1926
- <u>Death of Industrial Chemist from Radium</u>
 <u>Poisoning</u>, December 1928
- <u>Industrial Poisoning from Radioactive</u>
 <u>Substances</u>, June 1929
- <u>Recent Death from Radium Poisoning</u>, January 1930





Potatoes, left over or fresh, may N

Food Control During Wartime:

- Government Control of Food Supplies in European Countries, March 1917
- Food Control in France, July 1918
- Control of Sale and Distribution of Sugar in the District of Columbia, September 1918
- Food Control in the United States, <u>August</u>, <u>September</u>, <u>October</u>, and <u>December</u> 1918
- <u>Food Conditions in Europe</u>, March 1919

Child Labor and Eugenics



FIG. 4-BOY STEERING BOAT THROUGH LOCK.

EUGENICS AS VIEWED BY A SOCIALIST.

Eugenics as Viewed by a Sociologist.1

By WARREN S. THOMPSON, MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

UGENICS, according to Galton, is "the science which deals with the influences that improve the inborn or native qualities of a race, also with those that develop them to the utmost lyantage." This science has of late begun to attract considerable tention and, if I mistake not, is going to attract still more in the ear future. There are three chief causes of this growing interest eugenics at the present time. The first of these is the publicity ven to the facts regarding the decreasing size of the family in the oper economic class and the consequent rapid dying out of this ass. The second is the insistence of the advocates of birth control at what we need in this country is a population of high quality ther than one of great numbers. The third is the publicity given the conclusions arrived at by the intelligence testers. They now aim to be able to tell us just who is fit and who is not fit. They elieve they can separate the wheat from the chaff in a very exact anner.

11

Monthly Labor Review Contributors



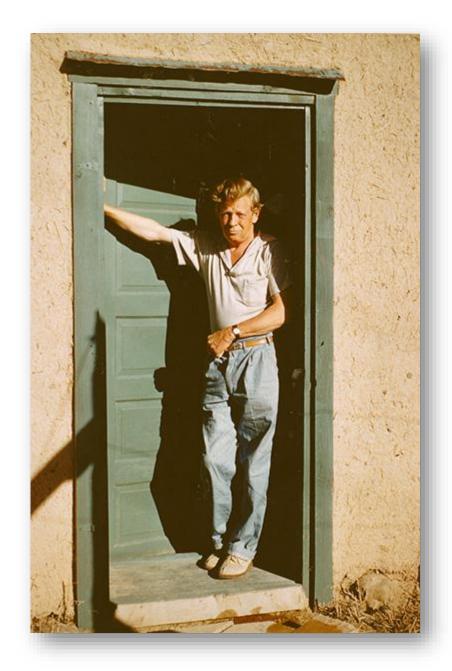










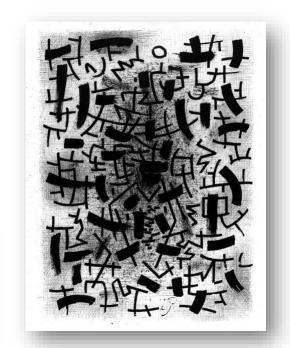




Untitled [Post-Rome] red, 1964



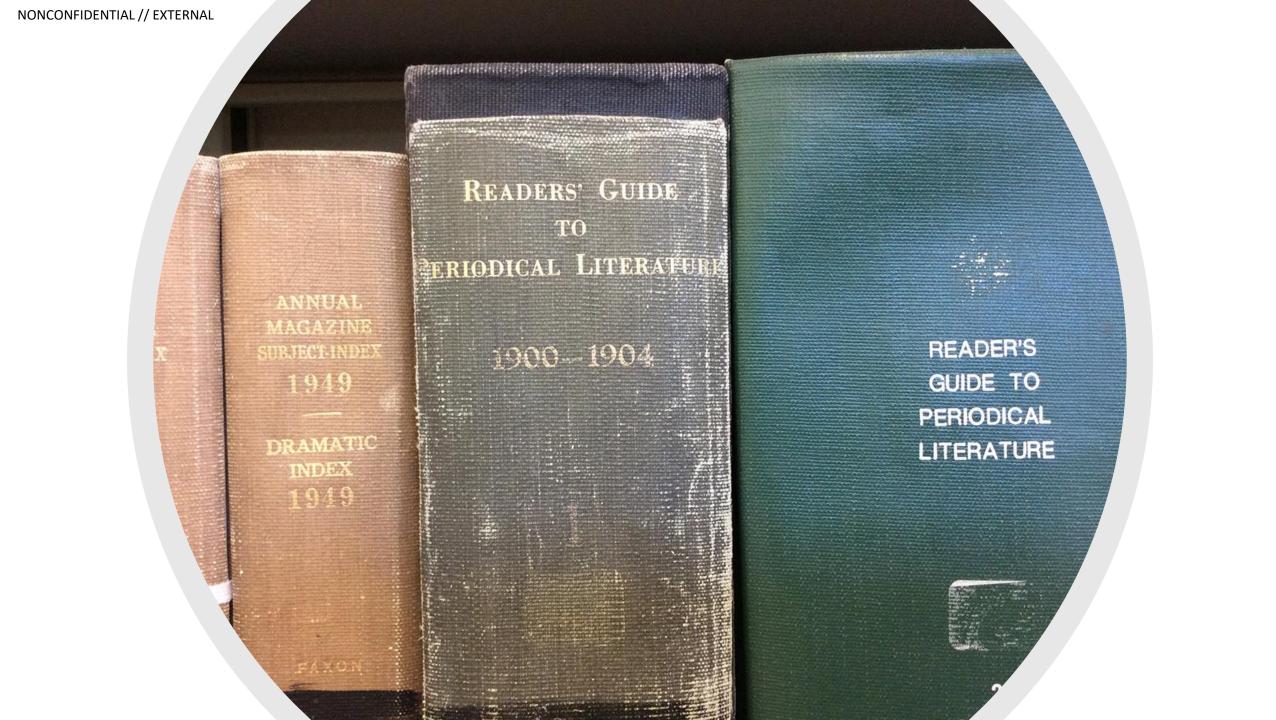
Monthly Labor Review, July 1947



Chapala Drawing 20, 1956

The *Monthly Labor Review* and its importance in libraries



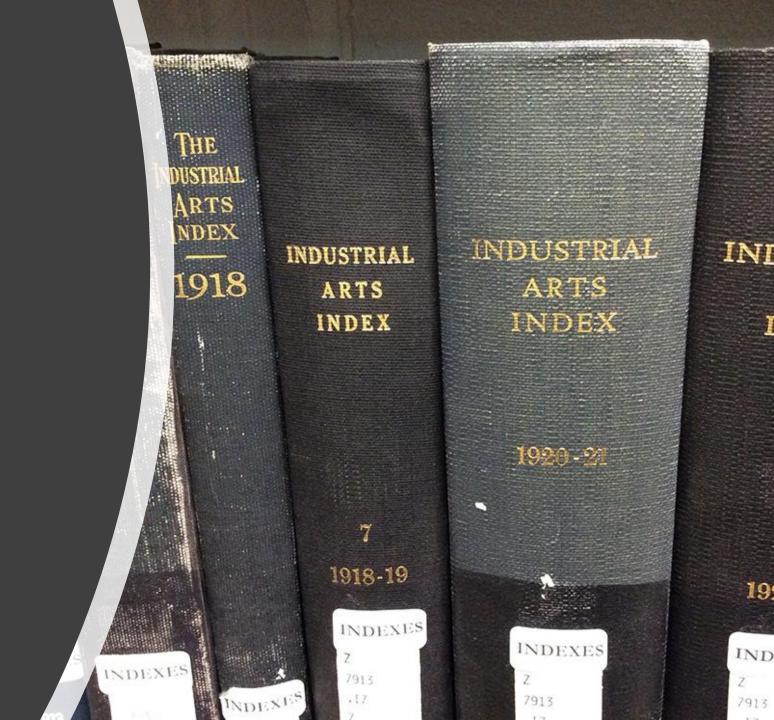


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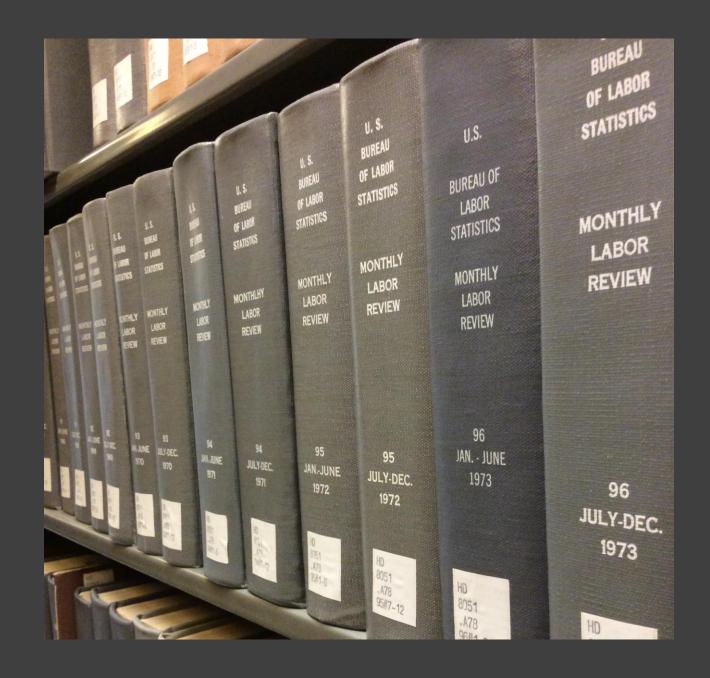
Abbreviation	Title	P	ace 1	Dates	Vols
• Ind	Independent and We	skly ReviewNew	YorkJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	97-107
Ind Arts M	Industrial Arts Mag	zineMilw	aukeeJan	. 1919-Nov. 19 2 1	8-10
Ind Management	Industrial Manageme	ntNew	YorkJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	57-62
Int Studio	International Studio		YorkJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	66-74
J Home Econ	Journal of Home Ec	onomicsBalti	moreJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	11-18
J Pol Econ	Journal of Political	EconomyChic	ago Jan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	27-29
Ladies' H J	Ladies' Home Journa	alPhile	delphia . Jan	. 1919-Nov. 1921	36-38
Library J	Library Journal	New	YorkJan	. 1920-Oct. 1921	45-46
Lit Digest	Literary Digest	New	YorkJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	60-70
Liv Age	Living Age	Bost	onJan	. 1919-Nov. 5 '21	300-311
Manual Train	Manual Training Ma	gasinePeor	a, IllJan	. 1919-Nov. 1921	20-23
Mentor	The Mentor	New	YorkJan	. 1919-Nov. 1921	6-9
Mis R	Missionary Review o	f the WorldNew	YorkJan	. 1919-Nov. 1921	42-44
Monthly Labor R		reau of Labor			
	Statistics. Monthly	Labor Review. Was	hington . Jan	. 1920-Oct. 1921	10-13
Munsey	Munsey's Magazine .	New	YorkJan	. 1920-Nov. 1921	68-74
Mus Q	Musical Quarterly .	New	YorkJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	5-7
Musician	Musician	New	YorkJan	. 1919-Oct. 1921	24-26
Nation	The Nation	New	YorkJan	. 1919-Nov. 2 '21	108-113

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Quality and clarity of data



RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES JUNE 15, 1927, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1928—Continued

Article	New Orleans, La.			New York, N. Y.			Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.			Peoria, Ill.		
	June 15, 1927	1928		June	1928		June	1928		June	1928		June	1928	
		May 15	June 15	15.		June 15	15, 1927		June 15	15,		June 15	15.		June 15
Sirloin steakpound Round steakdo Rib roastdo Chuck roastdo	Cts. 36, 3 32, 1 30, 8 21, 5	40. 1 35. 7 33. 7	41.5 37.5 34.6	46. 5 44. 9 39. 6	49. 6 47. 1 42. 9	51. 0 48. 3 43. 2	40. 9 34. 9 32. 3	38. 1 34. 3	44. 5 39. 1 35. 5	37. 7 35. 5 26. 5	40.8 38.8 28.3	43. 7 42. 5 30. 4	Cts. 36. 1 34. 8 25. 3 21. 8	37.8 37.0 27.9	Cts. 40. 5 39. 7 30. 7 27. 7
Plate beefdo Pork chopsdo Bacon, sliceddo Ham, sliceddo	34. 5 48. 0	35. 9 43. 1	34. 5 41. 1	38.8	38. 7 44. 9	38. 6 45. 8	35. 7 44. 4	33. 2 42. 3	32. 5 41. 8	33. 6 50. 2	34. 2 45. 0	32. 9 45. 2	14. 6 31. 7 50. 0 53. 3	32. 2 43. 8	31.0
Lamb, leg ofdo Hensdo Salmon, canned, red	40. 4	42. 0 35. 1	40. 2 34. 6	40. 9 39. 3	41. 4 40. 2	42. 1	43. 1 37. 1	41. 7 36. 1	44. 2 36. 5	38. 8 31. 0	38. 9 32. 2	40.3	341. 9 34. 3	40. 9 34. 7	41. 1 32. 6
Milk, freshquart													33. 1		
Butter pound Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	11. 3												2 11.3 1 49.0		
Cheese	28.7	28.2	28.3	28.7	27.6	5 27. 9 8 41.	28.7	25. 0 35. 2	25.0	26. 1	26.0	25. 8 36.	8 27. 9 1 36. 6	27. 6 36. 8	

CLEAR AND DESCRIPTIVE

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Table 2.—Distribution of Monthly Expenditures of 1,469 Families of Wage Earners in Bombay City, 1932-33

[Average rate of exchange of rupee, June 1933=31.1 cents; anna=1/16 of a rupee; 1 pie=1/12 of an anna]

Item of expenditure	Expenditure of all families (av- erage monthly income Rs. 50 1a. 7 p.)					ntage di of fami		Expenditure of monthly income of—					
		Amount		Per- cent	Under Rs. 30		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	Rs. 50 to Rs. 60	to	to	to	and	
Total monthly expenditure	Rs. 45	a. 15	p.	100.00	100. 00	100.00	100.00	100. 00	100.00	100.00	100. 00	100. 00	
Food	21 3 3 0 5 11	6 4 9 1 14 12	10 4 0 0 3 4	46. 60 7. 11 7. 75 . 13 12. 81 25. 60	45. 61 8. 29 8. 72 .11 16. 59 20. 68	46. 12 7. 50 8. 18 . 14 15. 22 22. 84	46. 67 7. 24 7. 76 . 08 13. 22 25. 03	47. 47 7. 15 7. 77 . 12 12. 38 25. 11	47. 51 6. 95 7. 73 . 10 11. 76 25. 95	47. 30 6. 68 7. 49 . 16 11. 08 27. 29	46. 60 6. 50 7. 84 . 13 10. 73 28. 20	44. 97 6. 24 6. 59 . 33 10. 16 31. 71	

Source: "Family Budgets in City of Bombay, India, 1932-33," Monthly Labor Review, Feb 1936 issue

TABLE 9.—Expenditure of 232 families for certain purposes—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES (ALL EXPENDITURES EXCEPT FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, RENT, LIGHTING, AND FUEL).

Group.	Total.	Per family.	Proportion of 2,270.*	
Taxes	\$1, 936, 07	\$8.34	115	
Insurance	2, 546, 74	10.98	151	
Organizations	1, 118, 59	4.82	66	
Religion	1,556.20	6. 71	92	
Charity	411.72	1.77	24	
Furniture and utensils	4, 258, 27	18. 36	253	
Books and newspapers	1, 686, 90	7. 27	100	
Amusements	1,550.20	6.68	92	
Intoxicating liquors	2, 816, 15	12. 14	168	
Tobacco	1, 789, 77	7.71	107	
Illness and death	5, 650, 56	24.36	335	
Other purposes	12, 908. 90	55. 64	767	
Total	38, 230. 07	164.78	2, 270	

^{*} This is the proportion of this class of expenditure in the total of 10,000.

- Date of data collection?
- Family locations?
- Representative sample?
- Family size?

Salaries of School-Teachers in Colonial America

Schools in Massachusetts

Woburn also paid at the rate of £30 a year for a number of years after its school began really to function; but the town seems to have had a struggle to establish one. The first effort was made in 1685, when a teacher was employed at £5 (\$16.70) per annum to teach all the children who applied. None applied, and the schoolmaster received only £1.10 (\$5). Fifteen years later a school was run for four months, and the teacher was paid £9 (\$30) for his services.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, April 1929





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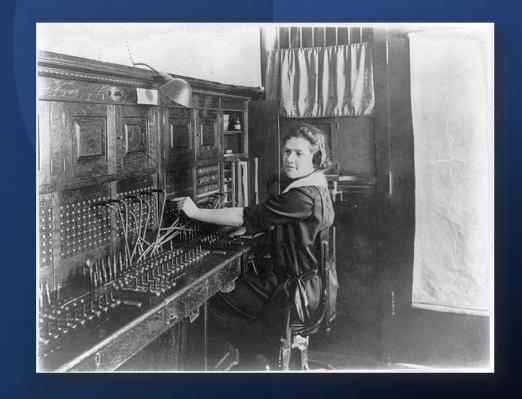
July 1915, Volume I, Number 1

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