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Chapter 22

Miscellaneous Products

THIS group includes all industries which are not properly classifiable in the 16 groups treated in the preceding chapters and are not important enough to be allocated to independent groups. Within this heterogeneous collection are the industries producing musical instruments; brooms and brushes; professional, scientific and other instruments; mattresses and bed springs; photographic supplies; signs; and toys and games. The group is small and has always ranked low in terms of value added.

TRENDS IN THE PHYSICAL OUTPUT OF THE MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

The data on the physical output of the miscellaneous products industries are very inadequate (Table 65 and Chart 24). Only seven are represented, and only for one of these is there a series covering the entire period 1899-1937.

Organs. This industry, which includes establishments engaged in producing pipe and reed organs, declined in output from 1899 to 1935 by 78 percent. A peak in the production of pipe organs was reached in 1927, when 2,471 were turned out. In 1935 only 479 were produced, less than in 1899, when the number manufactured totaled 564. The output of reed organs was highest in 1904 (113,000 units). Thereafter output declined steadily until 1931. From that year to 1935 output rose somewhat, although it never exceeded a total of 2,000 in any of the four years.

Pianos declined 5 percent from 1899 to 1937. Output rose

TABLE 65

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS^aPhysical Output: Indexes and Percentage Changes^b

	Organs	Pianos	Buttons	Brooms	Pencils	Pens and Points	Sporting Goods, n.e.c. ^c
YEAR	INDEX OF PHYSICAL OUTPUT (1929:100)						
1899	143	69	..	..	..	..	..
1904	168	114	..	..	..	..	..
1909	124	156	..	..	..	..	..
1914	130	156	96	..	..	..	..
1919	92	189	121	..	..	..	..
1921	125	128	78	..	..	..	..
1923	96	210	113	..	..	..	..
1925	104	198	111	..	..	..	..
1927	125	151	91	93	..	..	..
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	54	43	88	88	74	83	96
1933	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
1935	31	40	121	90	134	144	69
1937	..	66	126	81	130	221	91
PERIOD	NET PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PHYSICAL OUTPUT						
1899-1937	..	-5	..	..	..	..	..
1899-1909	-13	+125	..	..	..	..	..
1909-1919	-26	+21	..	..	..	..	..
1919-1929	+8	-47	-18	..	..	..	..
1929-1937	..	-34	+26	-19	+30	+121	-9

^a Industries for which there are no adequate quantity data for any period listed above are: organ and piano parts; musical instruments, not elsewhere classified; artificial flowers; feathers and plumes; artists' materials; brushes; dairymen's supplies; dental goods and equipment; miscellaneous articles; ivory work; combs, not elsewhere classified; foundry supplies; hair work; hand stamps and stencils; instruments, professional; optical goods; jewelry and instrument cases; lapidary work; mattresses and bed springs, not elsewhere classified; models and patterns, not elsewhere classified; paving materials; photographic supplies; pipes, tobacco; signs; soda-water apparatus; surgical equipment; theatrical equipment; toys and games, not elsewhere classified; umbrellas and canes; and window shades.

^b The indexes have been constructed from basic data in the U. S. Census of Manufactures, by methods described briefly in Chapter 2 and in detail in Appendix A. Appendix B presents these data, together with the indexes derived from them. The indexes have been adjusted to take account of changes in the coverage of the respective samples, except when such adjustment was impossible.

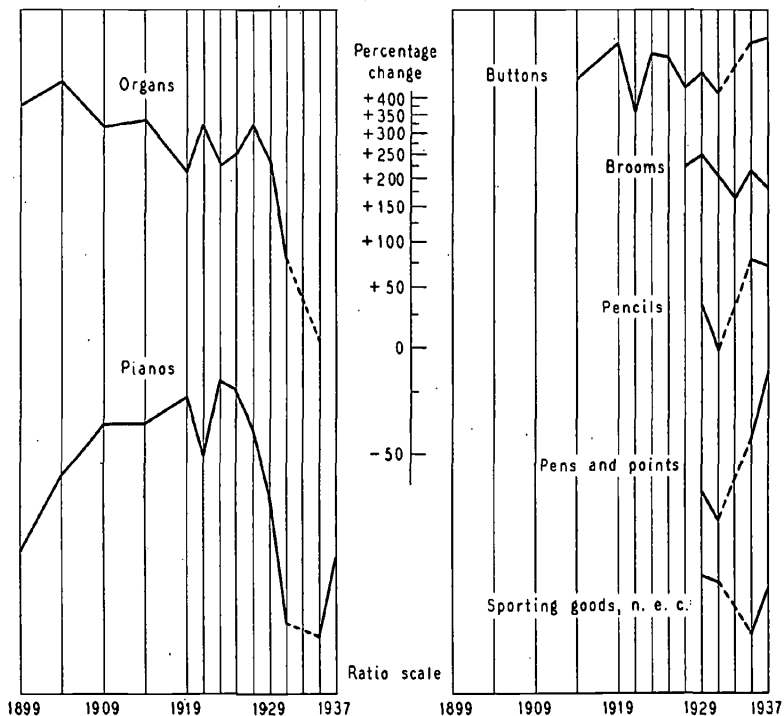
The percentage changes are not always entirely consistent with the indexes given above because the changes were computed from the indexes in Appendix B, which are carried to one decimal place.

^c N.e.c. denotes not elsewhere classified.

Chart 24

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Indexes of Physical Output



in the first two decades, reached a peak in 1923, and declined in the third and fourth periods. According to the detailed data on products, all uprights except player pianos reached their peak in 1909; player uprights touched a high only in 1923, and grand pianos in 1925.

CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE

Because of the heterogeneity of the group, we note the changes in the relative contributions of the component in-

dustries to the production of all manufacturing industries combined, rather than to the group total. The only comprehensive figures relating to the group's output are, of course, those on value added, presented in Table 66. A great decline is to be noted in the relative contribution of the

TABLE 66

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Relative Contributions of Component Industries to the Value Added by All Manufacturing Industries^a

Industry	Percentage of Value Added by All Manufacturing Industries					1937
	1899	1909	1919	1929 Comparable with earlier years	1937	
Organs	.52	.04	.02	.03	.03	.01
Pianos		.42	.23	.08	.08	.05
Organ and piano parts	.05	.12	.09	.02	.02	.01
Musical instruments, n.e.c. ^b		.03	.03	.04	.04	.03
Artificial flowers	.08	.06	.04	.03	.03	.03
Feathers and plumes		.07	.04	*	*	*
Artists' materials	*	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01
Pencils	.03	.05	.06	.06	.06	.05
Brooms	.19	.08	.05	.03	.03	.02
Brushes		.09	.08	.08	.08	.08
Buttons	.11	.16	.11	.06	.06	.07
Dairymen's supplies	°	.12	.08	.09	.09	°
Dental goods and equipment	.04	.03	.06	.06	.06	.07
Miscellaneous articles	.11	.09	.13	.17	.17	.12
Ivory work	.02	.01	.01	*	*	
Combs, n.e.c. ^b	.02	.06	.02	.01	.01	
Foundry supplies	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02
Hair work	.02	.06	.01	*	*	.01
Hand stamps and stencils	.04	.03	.03	.04	.04	.03
Instruments, professional	.08	.10	.16	.20	.20	.26
Optical goods	.07	.09	.15	.10	.10	.13
Jewelry and instrument cases	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03
Lapidary work	.02	.03	.04	.01	.01	*
Mattresses and bed springs, n.e.c. ^b	.17	.19	.15	.21	.21	.19
Models and patterns, n.e.c. ^b	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07
Paving materials	.05	.04	.13	.05	.03	.04
Pens and points	.03	.04	.05	.08	.08	.06

TABLE 66 (concluded)

Industry	Percentage of Value Added by All Manufacturing Industries					
	1899	1909	1919	1929		1937
				Comparable with earlier years		
				1929	1937	
Photographic supplies	.10	.20	.23	.24	.24	.31
Pipes, tobacco	.03	.04	.03	.01	.01	.02
Signs ^c		.11	.12	.27	.27	.19
Soda-water apparatus	.04	.05	.04	.05	.05	.03
Sporting goods, n.e.c. ^b	.04	.07	.05	.11	.11	.09
Surgical equipment	.07	.09	.10	.12	.12	.12
Theatrical equipment			*	.01	.01	.01
Toys and games, n.e.c. ^b	.05	.06	.11	.15	.15	.14
Umbrellas and canes	.12	.07	.04	.02	.02	.02
Window shades	.06	.07	.05	.06	.06	.04
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS ^e	2.23	2.88	2.67	2.61	2.56	2.34
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Less than .005 percent.

^a Basic data are given in Appendix C.

^b N.e.c. denotes not elsewhere classified.

^c Included in various other industries.

^d Not treated as a manufacturing industry prior to 1914.

^e The columns do not add up to the total shown in every instance because they contain rounded percentages.

musical instruments industry, which fell from .52 percent of the grand total in 1899 to .07 percent in 1937. Brooms and brushes, artificial flowers, feathers and plumes, and umbrellas and canes also declined, but less severely.

On the other hand there were outstanding rises in the relative contributions of professional instruments (such as those used by surveyors and laboratory workers, and commercial and industrial measuring and control apparatus); photographic supplies; signs; toys and games; dental goods and equipment; optical goods; sporting goods; and surgical equipment.