is far below the 1948 increase of $13 \%$.

Among the various classes of newspaper advertising, automotive advertising was the biggest gainer, showing a $27.3 \%$ increase over the previous year. Minor gains were shown in other categories of newspaper advertising, notably classified advertising, $7.6 \%$; and general advertising, which increased $6 \%$.
No type of newspaper advertising showed a loss compared to the same ten-month period in the previous year. In most categories, however, the gains were minor over 1948.

These figures are from Media Records Inc.'s 52-city summary of newspaper advertising lineage.

General magazine advertising dropped off about $3 \%$, farm paper advertising remained nearly the same as in 1948 and Sunday magazine space sales showed a modest increase.

These ten-month trends are shown in reports from Publishers Information Bureau.
Network Advertising by Class of Product (Table V)
There was no significant change in the spread of the network advertising dollar by product groups from 1948 to 1949 . On the basis of a PIB report for the first ten months of 1949, the figures in Table $V$ are estimated for the year 1949.

Note that the table shows the new categories of product groups adopted by PIB two years ago, expanding the total number of groups from 21 to 29. The new classification allows for a more careful distinction between some of the major advertisers. Drug and Toilet Goods advertising, which was formerly in one category, is now separated into two groups, one for Drugs and Remedies, the other for Toiletries of all kinds.

Food products lead the list among network radio advertisers. Nearly one fourth ( $23.8 \%$ ) of all
(Continued on page 14)
network as a percentage of the total radio revenues. Spot advertising total of $\$ 112$ million is about $26.2 \%$ of the total net revenues from time sales.
Network revenucs as a percent of the total revenues were down in 1949 by about $2.3 \%$.

With television in the picture it is hard to estimate future trends within the broadcasting medium itself, but it is thought that spot revenues will go right on increasing within the next few years. Spot has shown a rapid post-war rise in popularity among advertisers, and there is nothing in the broadcasting picture which would indicate that this trend would be halted in the immediate future.

FM has troubles. Yet, it is gaining slowly year by year as a revenue source. Some successful FM stations in both rural and metropolitan areas have managed to keep well above water in 1949. Total. FM revenues would fall between $\$ 6$ and 7.5 million, according to most experts. It is difficult to gain any insight into the FM revenue picture without having a complete division of revenues where AM and FM stations are op-
erated in conjunction with each other. Of course many AM-FM stations sell FM as a bonus to AM broadcasting. With these difficulties present, any time sales figure is a very rough estimate.

Radio Gross Billings
(Tables III and IV)
Estimated gross billings for radio advertising time in 1949 were $\$ 637,200,000$. Gross billings represent radio advertising volume at the one time rate, and therefore are of limited value in comparing radio advertising volume with other media. Discount structures vary greatly from medium to medium and comparisons of gross billings by no means accurately reflect media positions or trends.

Estimated gross billings for 1949 are given in Table III and network billings for 1927-49 are given in Table IV.

## Comparison With Other Media

Ten-month figures for newspaper lineage show that newspaper advertising increased $2 \%$ over the same period in 1948. This increase

| TABLE V |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1948 |  | ${ }_{\text {Est }} 1849$ |  |
| Product Groups | Gross <br> Bulitings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Tot } \end{gathered}$ | Gst. <br> Billings | Total |
| 1 Agriculture \& Farming | 1,531.531 | . 8 | 1,540,000 | . 8 |
| 2 Apparel, Footwear \& Access | 1,431,589 | 7 | 1,350,000 | 7 |
| 3. Automotive. Automntive Equip. \& Access. | 7,696,776 | 3.9 | 6,930,000 | 36 |
| 5 Beer, Wine \& Liquor | 1,116,697 | 6 | 1,550,000 | 6 |
| 6 Building Material. Equipment \& Fixtures | 1,988.686 | . | 770,000 | 4 |
| 7. Confectionary \& Soft Drinks | 7.655,484 | 3.8 | 7,500,000 | 39 |
| 3 Consumer Service | 2,549.586 | 1.3 | $2.310,000$ | 12 |
| 9 Drugs \& Remedies | 22,566.488 | 11.3 | 22,140,000 | 11.5 |
| 10. Entertainment \& Amusements | 5,215 |  |  |  |
| 11. Food \& Food Products ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 47,208,282 | 23.7 | 45,800,000 | 23.8 |
| 12 Gasolme, Lubricants \& Other Fuels | 5,969,057 | 3.0 | 5.582,000 | 29 |
| 13 Morticulture | 98.946 | 1 |  |  |
| 14 Household Equip. \& Supplies | 8.828,996 | 4.3 | 8,280,000 | 4.3 |
| 15. Household Furnishings | 1.331,640 | 7 | 1,350,000 | 7 |
| 16. Industrial Materials | 1,747,826 | . 9 | 1,540,000 | . 8 |
| 17. Insurance | 4,238,745 | 21 | 4,040.000 | 2.1 |
| 18. Jewelry, Optical Goods \& Cameras | 1,201,942 | . 6 | 960,000 | . 5 |
| 19. Office Equipment. Writing Supplies \& |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,317,072 | 12 | 2,310,000 |  |
| 20. Political <br> 21. Publishing \& Media | 1,213,282 | ${ }_{7} 6$ | $1,550,000$ $1,540,000$ | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ |
| 22 Radios, Phonographs, Musical Instruments |  |  |  |  |
| \& Access. | 1,560.098 | . 8 | 1,540,000 | . 8 |
| 24. Smoking Materials | 20,323,300 | 10.2 | 19,635.000 | 10.2 |
| 25 Soaps. Cleansers \& Polishers | 20,767,870 | 10.4 | 19,830,000 | 10.3 |
| $2{ }^{26}$ Soorting Goods \& Toys | 81,469 |  |  |  |
| 27 Tonletries | 32,145,225 | 161 | 31,380,500 |  |
| 28. Transportation. Travel \& Resorts | 3,33,616 | . 2 | 190,500 | . 1 |
| 29. Miscellaneous | 2,836,308 | 14 | 2,850,000 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL | 198,995.742 |  | 192,500,000 |  |
| \% will not necessarily add to 100 because of | rounding |  |  |  |

