Advertising new products

BY DAVID WALBERT

As industry boomed in the late nineteenth century, companies didn't only produce more of existing goods or produce them more cheaply — they began to manufacture entirely new kinds of products. But to sell these new products, companies first had to convince consumers that they needed them. The idea of advertising wasn't new, but this kind of advertising — explaining the uses of new products and *creating a demand* for them — was largely an invention of the Gilded Age.

As you look at these advertisements, ask yourself:

- Who was the target audience for the ads? Why did the manufacturer market its product to that audience?
- Why did the manufacturer suggest that people ought to buy its product?
- Why might each of these forms of advertising have been successful?

Consumer technologies

In 1885, George Eastman Kodak introduced the first transparent photographic "film," making photography possible and affordable for ordinary people. Early cameras were bulky and expensive, and developing photographic plates was a complicated, messy process. Now, for the first time, ordinary people could buy and use a camera. Kodak marketed his first camera in 1888 with the slogan "You press the button — we do the rest."

When people had to pay a professional photographer to take their pictures, they posed formally and stiffly. Now families could take "snapshots" of holidays, picnics, and vacations. But to convince people to buy his camera, Kodak had to point that out to them. Manufacturers increasingly were developing products that didn't sell themselves — before they could sell their products, they had to convince people that they needed them.





Figure 1. Magazine ad for Kodak cameras, 1910.

Convenience foods

Makers of new mass-produced convenience foods — such as packaged flour and oil, dry yeast, and baking soda — had not only to convince women to buy their products, but also to show women what to do with them. Just as companies put recipes on boxes today, manufacturers printed cookbooks showing off uses for their products.

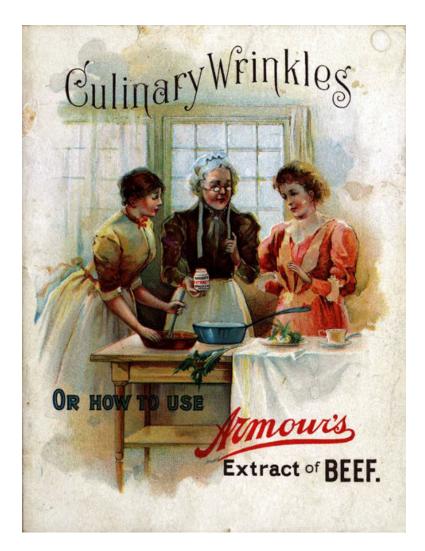


Figure 2. This cookbook included recipes calling for Armour's Extract of Beef, a canned beef broth.

Tobacco cards

New tobacco factories turned out packaged chewing tobacco and mass-produced cigarettes, and these, too, had to be advertised. The first trading cards were used as advertising in 1875 — for tobacco products! They featured actresses, athletes, Indian chiefs, and even pictures of children.



Figure 3. This card for "Little Katie" chewing tobacco advertised the products of Hall & Daniel Tobacco Manufacturers in Hickory, North Carolina.



Figure 4. Actresses appeared on cards for Gypsy Queen Cigarettes.

Beauty products

Shortly after 1900, the Pond's Company introduced two new products aimed at women: Pond's Vanishing Cream and Pond's Cold Cream. To sell them, the company began an aggressive campaign to make sure that women knew exactly what the new products were for: Cold Cream was for cleansing, Vanishing Cream was to protect the skin. Because the entire concept of mass-produced beauty products was new to most women, the advertising was very detailed in its explanation and instructions.



Figure 5. Magazine advertisement for Pond's Vanishing Cream, 1911.

Mail order

Farmers, like city-dwellers, now bought most of what their families needed rather than making it themselves. But farmers couldn't shop at the new "five and dimes" and department stores cropping up in major cities.

In the 1890s, Chicago businessman Richard Sears, of Sears, Roebuck, & Co. watch makers, began selling his company's goods by mail-order to farmers. Sears saved money by buying goods in large quantities ("volume buying"), advertised them to farmers through a special catalogue, and shipped them by mail over the nation's growing network of railroads.

The first catalogs sold only watches and jewelry, but by 1895 Sears was selling shoes, women's clothing and hats, wagons, fishing tackle, stoves, furniture, china, musical instruments, saddles, firearms, buggies, bicycles, baby carriages and glassware, as well. Now farmers, too, could participate in the new "consumer culture."

You may also want to compare the prices of these products to workers' pay and the cost of groceries - how much did these new items cost compared to necessities?



Figure 6. Page from the Sears Robuck Catalogue, 1897, advertising baseball equipment.

On the web

More from LEARN NC

Visit us on the web at www.learnnc.org to learn more about topics related to this article, including advertising and history.

Notes

1. See http://www.learnnc.org/lp/pages/4716.

About the author

DAVID WALBERT

David Walbert is Editorial and Web Director for LEARN NC in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Education. He is responsible for all of LEARN NC's educational publications, oversees development of various web applications including LEARN NC's website and content management systems, and is the organization's primary web, information, and visual designer. He has worked with LEARN NC since August 1997.

David holds a Ph.D. in History from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is the author of Garden Spot: Lancaster County, the Old Order Amish, and the Selling of Rural America, published in 2002 by Oxford University Press. With LEARN NC, he has written numerous articles for K-12 teachers on topics such as historical education, visual literacy, writing instruction, and technology integration.

Image credits

More information about these images and higher-resolution files are linked from the original web version of this document.

Figure 1 (page 2)

. This image is believed to be in the public domain. Users are advised to make their own copyright assessment.

Figure 2 (page 3)

. This image is believed to be in the public domain. Users are advised to make their own copyright assessment.

Figure 3 (page 4)

. This image is believed to be in the public domain. Users are advised to make their own copyright assessment.

Figure 4 (page 4)

. This image is believed to be in the public domain. Users are advised to make their own copyright assessment.

Figure 5 (page 5)

. This image is believed to be in the public domain. Users are advised to make their own copyright assessment.

Figure 6 (page 6)

. This image is believed to be in the public domain. Users are advised to make their own copyright assessment.