

**OGILVY**

**ON**



**ADVERTISING.**

Ogilvy  
on  
Advertising



LE 4 SEPTEMBRE  
J'ENLEVE LE BAS.



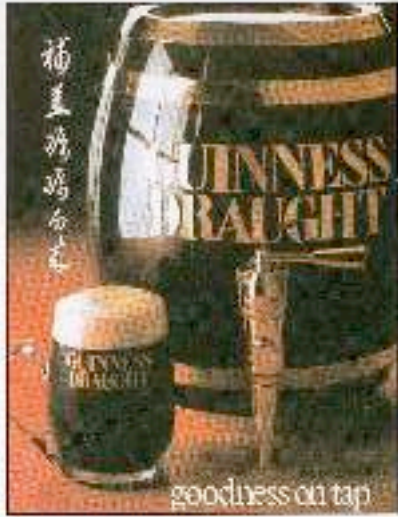
Alors que publie le calendrier de pubis.

Pubis, le calendrier de pubis, est un calendrier de pubis. Il est composé de 12 pages, chacune représentant un mois de l'année. Les pages sont illustrées par des photographies de pubis. Le calendrier est édité par la maison d'éditions 'Pubis'.



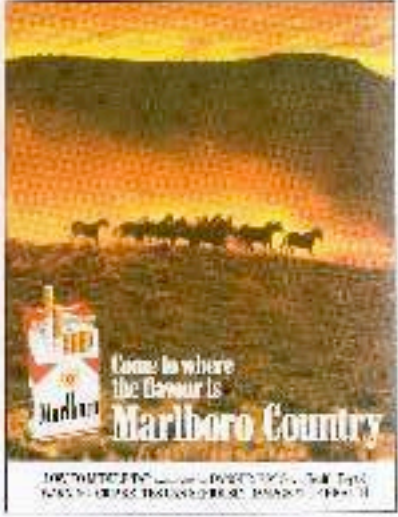
The man in the Hawkeye shirt

The man in the Hawkeye shirt is a character from the movie 'The Untouchables'. He is played by Robert Stack. The character is a federal agent who leads a team of men who fight against the gangsters of the 1930s. The man in the Hawkeye shirt is a key member of the team. He is a tough, no-nonsense man who is always ready to take on the bad guys. He is a fan of the movie 'The Untouchables' and is always seen wearing a shirt with the Hawkeye logo on it.



福美瑞瑞

goodness on tap



Come to where  
the Camourls  
Marlboro Country

THE MOUTHWATERING LUGGAGE OF THE 1950s. THE TASTE  
WAS SO GOOD THEY COULDN'T BRING IT TO THE U.S.

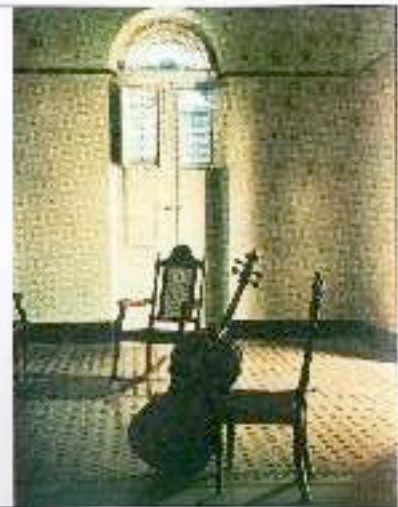


JAMAICA

Jamaica is a beautiful island in the Caribbean. It is known for its beautiful beaches, lush vegetation, and vibrant culture. The island is a popular destination for tourists from all over the world. The white building with arched windows is a historic landmark in Jamaica. It was built in the 17th century and is now a museum. A group of people is standing in front of the building, and they are all smiling. The scene is a beautiful representation of the island's rich history and culture.

Pablo Casals is coming home  
— to Puerto Rico

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Ogilvy  
on  
Advertising  
David Ogilvy



Vintage Books  
A Division of Random House  
New York

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First Vintage Books Edition, March 1985  
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(New Prun Books Ltd.)  
All rights reserved under International and  
Pan-American Copyright Conventions.  
Published in the United States by Random House,  
Inc., New York. Originally published in the United  
Kingdom by Pan Books Ltd. and Orbis Publishing Ltd.,  
and in the United States by Crown Publishers, Inc.,  
in 1983.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Ogilvy, David, 1911-  
Ogilvy on advertising.  
Bibliography: p.  
Includes index.  
I. Advertising. I. Title.  
[III:5823.36:1985] 659.1 84-40323  
ISBN 0-394-72903-X (pbk.)

Manufactured in Singapore  
B9K76

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'Let us march against Philip'

I do not regard advertising as entertainment or an art form, but as a medium of information. When I write an advertisement, I don't want you to tell me that you find it 'creative'. I want you to find it so interesting that you *buy the product*. When Aeschines spoke, they said, 'How well he speaks!' But when Demosthenes spoke, they said, 'Let us march against Philip.'

In my *Confessions of an Advertising Man*, published in 1963, I told the story of how Ogilvy & Mather came into existence, and set forth the principles on which our early success had been based. What was then little more than a creative boutique in New York has since become one of the four biggest advertising agencies in the world, with 140 offices in 40 countries. Our principles seem to work.

But I am now so old that a French magazine lists me as the only survivor among a group of men who, they aver, contributed to the Industrial Revolution – alongside Adam Smith, Edison, Karl Marx, Rockefeller, Ford and Keynes. Does old age disqualify me from writing about advertising in today's world? Or could it be that perspective helps a man to separate the eternal verities of advertising from its passing fads?

When I set up shop on Madison Avenue in 1949, I assumed that advertising would undergo several major changes before I retired. So far, there has been only *one* change that can be called major: television has emerged as the most potent medium for selling most products.

Yes, there have been other changes and I shall describe them, but their significance has been exaggerated by pundits in search of trendy labels. For example, the concept of brand images, which I popularized in 1953, was not really new; Claude Hopkins had described it 20 years before. The so-called Creative Revolution, usually ascribed to Bill Bernbach and myself in the fifties, could equally well have been ascribed to N.W. Ayer and Young & Rubicam in the thirties.

Meanwhile, most of the advertising techniques which worked when I wrote *Confessions of an Advertising Man* still work today. Consumers still buy products whose advertising promises them value for money, beauty, nutrition, relief from suffering, social status and so on. All over the world.

In saying this, I run the risk of being denounced by the idiots who hold that any advertising technique which has been in use for more than two years is *ipso facto* obsolete. They excoriate slice-of-life commercials, demonstrations and talking heads, turning a blind eye to the fact that these techniques still make the cash register ring. If they have read Horace, they will say that I am *difficilis, querulus, luctator temporis acti*. So

'I run the risk of being denounced by the idiots who hold that any advertising technique which has been in use for more than two years is *ipso facto* obsolete.'



*fauna, castigator, censorque minorum.*<sup>4</sup> So what? There have always been noisy lunatics on the fringes of the advertising business. Their stock-in-trade includes ethnic humor, eccentric art direction, contempt for research, and their self-proclaimed genius. They are seldom found out, because they gravitate to the kind of clients who, bamboozled by their rhetoric, do not hold them responsible for sales results. Their campaigns find favor at cocktail parties in New York, San Francisco and London but are taken less seriously in Chicago. In the days when I specialized in posh campaigns for *The New York*, I was the hero of this coterie, but when I graduated to advertising in mass media and wrote a book which extolled the value of research, I became its devil. I comfort myself with the reflection that I have sold more merchandise than all of them put together.

### 'I hate rules'

I am sometimes attacked for imposing 'rules.' Nothing could be further from the truth. *I hate* rules. All I do is report on how consumers react to different stimuli. I may say to a copywriter, 'Research shows that commercials with celebrities are below average in persuading people to buy products. Are you *sure* you want to use a celebrity?' Call that a *rule*? Or I may say to an art director, 'Research suggests that if you set the copy in black type on a white background, more people will read it than if you set it in white type on a black background.' A *law*, perhaps, but scarcely a rule.

In 18th-century England, a family of obstetricians built a huge practice by delivering babies with a lower rate of infant and maternal mortality than their competitors. They had a secret – and guarded it jealously, until an inquisitive medical student climbed onto the roof of their delivering room, looked through the skylight and saw the forceps they had invented. The secret was out, to the benefit of all obstetricians and their patients. Today's obstetricians do not keep their discoveries secret, they publish them. I am grateful to my partners for allowing me to publish mine. But I should add that the occasional *opinion* expressed in this book do not necessarily reflect the collegial opinions of the agency which employs me.

This is not a book for readers who think they already know all there is to be known about advertising. It is for young hopefuls – and veterans who are still in search of ways to improve their batting average at the cash register.

I write only about aspects of advertising I know from my own experience. That is why this book contains nothing about media, cable television or advertising in Japan.

If you think it is a lousy book, you should have seen it before my partner Joel Raphaelson did his best to de-louse it. *Bless you, Joel.*

David Ogilvy

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# 2

## How to produce advertising that sells

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**P**retend you started work this morning in my agency, and that you have dropped by my office to ask for advice. I will start with some generalities about how to go about your work. In later chapters I will give you more specific advice on producing advertisements for magazines, newspapers, television and radio. I ask you to forgive me for oversimplifying some complicated subjects, and for the dogmatism of my style—the cognitivism of brevity. We are both in a hurry.

The first thing I have to say is that you may not realize the magnitude of difference between one advertisement and another. Says John Caples, the doyen of direct response copywriters:

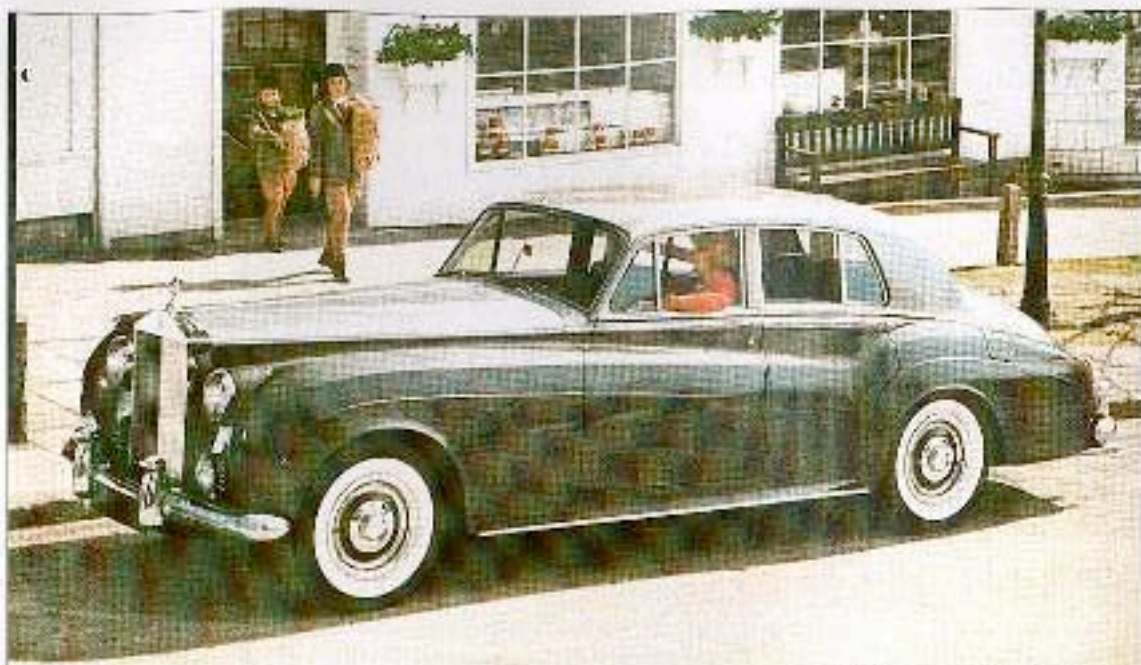
I have seen remarkably fine material actually sell one twice as much, or three times as much, or 19% times as much as another. But the advertisements occupied the same space. Both were run in the same publication. Both had photographic illustrations. Both had carefully written copy. The difference was that one used the right appeal and the other used the wrong appeal.<sup>3</sup>

The wrong advertising can actually *wipe* the sales of a product. I am told that George Hay Brown, at one time head of marketing research at Ford, inserted advertisements in every other copy of the *Reader's Digest*. At the end of the year, the people who had *not* been exposed to the advertising had bought more Fords than those who had.

In another survey it was found that consumption of a certain brand of beer was lower among people who remembered its advertising than those who did not. The brewer had spent millions of dollars on advertising which *was* sold his beer.

I sometimes wonder if there is a tacit conspiracy among clients, media and agencies to avoid putting advertising to such acid tests. Everyone involved has a vested interest in prolonging the myth that *all* advertising increases sales to some degree. It does not.

<sup>3</sup>*Direct Advertising Methods* by John Caples, Prentice-Hall, 1975.



The Rolls-Royce Phantom V—\$13,995

## "At 60 miles an hour the loudest noise in this new Rolls-Royce comes from the electric clock"

What makes Rolls-Royce the best car in the world? "There is really no magic about it—it is merely patient attention to detail," says an eminent Rolls-Royce engineer.

1. At 60 miles an hour the loudest noise comes from the electric clock\* reports the Technical Editor of *Time* magazine. Three mufflers dampen sound frequencies—acoustically.

2. Every Rolls-Royce engine is run for seven hours at full throttle before installation, and each car is test-driven for hundreds of miles over varying road surfaces.

3. The Rolls-Royce is designed as an *over-engineered* car. It is 1/2 inch heavier in body sheet metal than the largest domestic cars.

4. The car has power steering, power brakes and automatic gear-shift. It is wire-remote to drive and to park. No chauffeur required.

5. The finished car spends a week in the final workshop, being fine-tuned. Here it is subjected to 99 separate checks. For example, the engineers use a microscope to beam for axle whine.

6. The Rolls-Royce is guaranteed for

three years. With a new network of dealers and service centers from Coast to Coast, service is no problem.

7. The Rolls-Royce radiator has never changed, except that when Sir Henry Royce died in 1933 the monogram RR was changed from red to black.

8. The total work is given five coats of primer paint, and hand rubbed between each coat, before nine coats of finishing paint go on.

9. By moving a switch on the steering column, you can adjust the shock absorbers to suit road conditions.

10. A picnic table, veneered in French walnut, slides out from under the dash. Two more swing out behind the front seats.

11. You can get such optional extras as an Espresso coffee-making machine, a dictating machine, a hot, hot and cold water ice-making, an electric razor or a telephone.

12. There are three separate systems of power brakes, two hydraulic and one mechanical. Damage to one will not affect the others. The Rolls-Royce 60 is a superb car, and also a very clever car. It cruises smoothly at eighty-five. Top speed is in excess of 100 m.p.h.

13. The Bentley is made by Rolls-Royce. Except for the radiators, they are identical motor cars, manufactured by the same engineers in the same works. People who feel diffident about driving a Rolls-Royce can buy a Bentley.

Rolls-Royce Phantom V—\$13,995. The Rolls-Royce illustrated in this advertisement—F.O.B. principle, price of entry—costs \$13,995.

If you would like the rewarding experience of driving a Rolls-Royce or Bentley, write or telephone to one of the dealers listed on separate page. Rolls-Royce Ltd., 10 Park Lane, London, W.1, England. New York 20, N. Y. Circle 5-1144.

### Do your homework

You don't stand a tinker's chance of producing successful advertising unless you start by doing your homework. I have always found this extremely tedious, but there is no substitute for it.

First, study the product you are going to advertise. The more you know about it, the more likely you are to come up with a big idea for selling it. When I got the Rolls-Royce account, I spent three weeks reading about the car and came across a statement that "at sixty miles an hour, the loudest noise comes from the electric clock." This became the headline, and it was followed by 607 words of factual copy.

Later, when I got the Mercedes account, I sent a team to the Daimler-Benz headquarters in Stuttgart. They spent three weeks taping interviews with the engineers. From this came a campaign of long, factual advertisements which increased Mercedes sales in the United States from 10,000 cars a year to 40,000.

When I was asked to do the advertising for Good Luck margarine, I was under the impression that margarine was made from *oat*. But ten days' reading enabled me to write a factual advertisement which worked.

Same thing with Shell gasoline. A briefing from the client revealed something which came as a surprise to me: that gasoline has several ingredients, including Platform, which increases mileage. The

*Left: Before I wrote this - the most famous of all automobile ads - I did my homework. I ran out in two new shops and two magazines, at a cost of \$25,000. The following year, Ford based their multi-million dollar campaign on the claim that their car was even quicker than a Rolls.*

*Below: I resigned the Rolls-Royce account when they sent five hundred defective cars to the United States. Two years later we took Mercedes, and sent a team to interview their engineers in Stuttgart. From this sprang a campaign of long factual advertisements which increased sales from 10,000 cars a year to 40,000.*

*Below right: When I got a margarine account, I was under the impression that margarine was made from oat. Ten days' reading the literature brought me others like*

## A challenge to women who would never dream of serving margarine

Love Brothers defy you to tell the difference between GOOD LUCK margarine and any other when

**There's more to it than meets the eye.** You can't tell the difference between GOOD LUCK margarine and any other when you taste it.

But you can tell the difference when you look at it. GOOD LUCK margarine is the only margarine in the world that has a silver seal on its lid.

The silver seal is a guarantee of purity and freshness. It is a mark of distinction that sets GOOD LUCK margarine apart from all other margarine brands.

When you buy GOOD LUCK margarine, you are buying the best. You are buying a product that has been tested and approved by the highest authorities.

So, when you buy GOOD LUCK margarine, you are buying a product that is guaranteed to be the best. You are buying a product that is guaranteed to be the best.

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You give up things when you buy the Mercedes-Benz 230S. Things like rattle, rust, and shabby workmanship.



**Mercedes-Benz 230S**  
The Mercedes-Benz 230S is a four-door sedan with a 2.3-liter engine, producing 150 horsepower. It features a 4-speed manual transmission and a steering wheel on the left. The car is available in a variety of colors, including black, silver, and blue.

**Mercedes-Benz 230S**  
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Good Luck margarine is the only margarine in the world that has a silver seal on its lid.



Good Luck margarine is the only margarine in the world that has a silver seal on its lid.

When you buy GOOD LUCK margarine, you are buying a product that is guaranteed to be the best. You are buying a product that is guaranteed to be the best.

## Suddenly DOVE makes soap old-fashioned!

Now you can toilet bar for enough to last this winter you bath.

DOVE is the most brilliant soap ever made. It's the only soap that doesn't dry your skin.

DOVE is the only soap that doesn't dry your skin.

DOVE is the only soap that doesn't dry your skin.

DOVE is the only soap that doesn't dry your skin.



DOVE

Dove is good for your skin

**Above** I positioned Dove as a toilet bar for women with dry skin, and used a promise which had won in tests: 'Dove creams your skin while you bathe.'

resulting campaign helped to reverse a seven-year decline in Shell's share-of-market.

If you are too lazy to do this kind of homework, you may occasionally *luck* into a successful campaign, but you will run the risk of skidding about on what my brother Francis called 'the slippery surface of irrelevant brilliance.'

Your next chore is to find out what kind of advertising your competitors have been doing for similar products, and with what success. This will give you your bearings.

Now comes research among consumers. Find out how they think about your kind of product, what language they use when they discuss the subject, what attributes are important to them, and what promise would be most likely to make them buy your brand.

If you cannot afford the services of professionals to do this research, do it yourself. Informal conversations with half-a-dozen housewives can sometimes help a copywriter more than formal surveys in which he does not participate.

### Positioning

Now consider how you want to 'position' your product. This curious verb is in great favor among marketing experts, but no two of them agree what it means. My own definition is 'what the product does, and who it is for.' I could have positioned Dove as a detergent bar for men with dirty hands, but chose instead to position it as a toilet bar for women with dry skin. This is still working 25 years later.

In Norway, the SAAB car had no measurable profile. We positioned it as a car for *winter*. Three years later it was voted the *best* car for Norwegian winters.

To advertise a car that looked like an orthopedic boot would have defeated me. But Bill Bernbach and his merry men positioned Volkswagen as a protest against the vulgarity of Detroit cars in those days, thereby making the Beetle a cult among those Americans who eschew conspicuous consumption.

**Right** Robert Townsend, the eccentric head of Avis, asked me to do his advertising.

When caught with another client, I found me to refuse. Doyle Dane Bernbach created one of the most powerful campaigns in the history of advertising. 'When you're only Number 2, you try harder. Or else.' This diabolical positioning made life miserable for Hertz, who was Number 1.

**Opposite** Doyle Dane Bernbach positioned Volkswagen as a protest against Detroit, thereby making the Beetle a cult among non-conformists. The copywriter was Julian Koenig, the art director Helmut Krone. Sales of the car went up to 500,000 cars a year.

When you're only No.2,  
you try harder.  
Or else.



When you're only No.2, you try harder. Or else.

Avis is only No.2  
in rent a cars.  
So why go with us?



Avis is only No.2 in rent a cars. So why go with us?



© 1998 Volkswagen of America, Inc.

## Think small.

Our little car isn't as much of a novelty as you think.

A couple of dozen college kids could fit in it, squeezed inside.

Take out the gas, and it'll stow away where the gas goes.

Nobody ever stares at our driver.

It's just some people who drive our little

beaver that seem to get 32 miles to the gallon in going any great gas.

Or using five pints of oil instead of five quarts.

Or never needing anti freeze.

Or needing no 40,000 miles on a set of tires.

That's because, once you get used to

some of our weathering, you don't even think about four any more.

Forget when you squeeze into a real parking spot. Or when you find a parking

one. Or any a real repair bill.

Or trade in your old VW for a new one.



like it over.



"You can tell the lemon in Schöppes like lemon.  
That's because Schöppes uses whole, fresh lemons,  
juice, pulp, peel, everything!"

Small text block, likely a testimonial or short story related to the advertisement.

Small text block, likely a testimonial or short story related to the advertisement.

Small text block, likely a testimonial or short story related to the advertisement.



Will you love Schöppes in December as you did in May?

Small text block, likely a testimonial or short story related to the advertisement.

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Small text block, likely a testimonial or short story related to the advertisement.



**Above:** An error in the art of image-building. For 18 years I used the face of my client, Casamaster Whiskey, as the symbol of his own product. It worked to last the limit on a peppercorn budget.

### Brand image

You now have to decide what 'image' you want for your brand. Image means *personality*. Products, like people, have personalities, and they can make or break them in the market place. The personality of a product is an amalgam of many things – its name, its packaging, its price, the style of its advertising, and, above all, the nature of the product itself.

Every advertisement should be thought of as a contribution to the brand image. It follows that your advertising should consistently project the *same* image, year after year. This is difficult to achieve, because there are always forces at work to change the advertising – like a new agency, or a new Marketing Director who wants to make his mark.

It pays to give most products an image of quality – a *First Class ticket*. This is particularly true of products whose brand-name is visible to your friends, like beer, cigarettes and automobiles: products you 'wear'. If your advertising looks cheap or shoddy, it will rub off on your product. Who wants to be seen using shoddy products?

Take whiskey. Why do some people choose Jack Daniel's, while others choose Grand Dad or Taylor? Have they tried all three and compared the taste? Don't make me laugh. The reality is that these three brands have different *images* which appeal to different kinds of people. It isn't the whiskey they choose, it's the image. The brand image is 90 per cent of what the distiller has to sell.

Researchers at the Department of Psychology at the University of California gave distilled water to students. They told some of them that it was distilled water, and asked them to describe its taste. Most said it



**BEAT THE HEAT** Now in its 45th year, this is the most popular and longest-running of all magazines. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. **BEAT THE HEAT** is the most popular and longest-running of all magazines. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors.

Always the most interesting and most comprehensive guide to the best places to visit in the United States. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. **BEAT THE HEAT** is the most popular and longest-running of all magazines. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors.

rain to one of my dad. They still use the same method for the best of water treatment of the tap. Most of the time, you're better off. The more you know, the better you'll do. **BEAT THE HEAT** is the most popular and longest-running of all magazines.

Casey took a break from GM Cruise and sat down for Old Spice. 1991 was their year. They took Cruise to 50 days of "Red Dawn". Ask them what they think. They think the two brands are quite different. **BEAT THE HEAT** is the most popular and longest-running of all magazines.

They also have been featured by the Oscars. The fact and the advertising agency's image of being open to new ideas and the high-tech marketing that Jack and I used to be a key. **BEAT THE HEAT** is the most popular and longest-running of all magazines.

Whether you're looking for any kind of travel, your current location, the best of travel, or the best of travel, you'll find it in **BEAT THE HEAT**. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors. It's a must-read for anyone who loves the outdoors.

Now that an apple of interest, you'll see the importance of





basic message. It has been the focus of hundreds of thousands of people, to become the biggest-selling cigarette in the world. Leo Burnett's one big campaign, started 25 years ago and continued to this day, has given the brand an image which appeals to smokers all over the world.

#### What's the big idea?

You could have asked Leo how the brand started, but you will have seen that Leo and Burnett were not into ideas by choice. It takes a big idea to attract the attention of consumers and get them to buy your product. Unless your advertising contains a big idea, it will pass for a slip of paper.

I think if more than one campaign in a brand had contained a big idea, I am supposed to be one of the more fertile inventors of big ideas. But in my long career as a copywriter I have not had more than 20, if that. Big ideas come from the unconscious. There are many processes and mechanisms at work here. But your unconscious has to be well informed on your brand's benefits and so I encourage you to write information down which will be useful to your thought process. You can help the process by going for a long walk, by taking a hot bath, or drinking half a pint of stout. So do make it the telephone line from your unconscious is open, a big idea will pop out to you.

My partner Tony Stone, recognized that the first commercial I wrote for Beyerle's Extra stout was a total failure, but looking in retrospect. That night I dreamed of two white horses pulling a heavily laden cart down a narrow lane in a small town. (Like 17 years later, that horse-drawn cart is still driving up that lane in Beyerle's advertisement).

When asked what was the best idea a man could have, Albert Lucas, the most famous of all advertising men, replied: 'The idea is the picture of a good idea. It is a horrible idea, it is a good idea. I wonder in dark how many I have rejected. Because it's not a big idea, because it is a good picture. The overall value of an idea, and not the idea itself, will work for many years.'

One of my partners came up with the idea of passing a herd of bulls through Miami Beach's commercial under the slogan - 'Miami Beach is still on America'. I thought it was stupid, but fortunately it had been approved before I saw it. These bulls are still parading, long after the account moved to another agency.

How do you recognize a big idea? You ask yourself the questions:

1. Did it make me giggle when I first saw it?
2. Did I wish I had thought of it myself?
3. Is it unique?
4. Does it fit the strategy of the brand?
5. Can it be used for 20 years?

Very often, most ad copy ignores the creation of advertising campaigns that can make the sales. These are the super ideas, the campaigns that

**Opposite** See how the advertisement for 'The World's Best' is a classic example of the idea being creative.



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### Sådan fortæller man en historie

af og for Den Kongelige

Den kongelige historie er



af og for Den Kongelige

Den kongelige historie er  
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DEN KONGELIGE

the right on producing results through boom and recession cycles, during competitive pressures and changes of ownership. The history of Scotch whisky is covered in 1977 and is still going strong. Every time a new normal date has approached that, the whisky industry has been the victim of "The American Lager" phenomenon. The whisky industry has been out there since 1771. And the Scotch whisky industry has been out there since 1771.

**Make the product the hero**

Whenever you make the product, just the way of your own doing. If you think the product is good, I have used for 1991. The product that produces an excellent whisky. I have seen a product that is so good that I know you will be interested in it. Every time I have written a list of whisky, it has been because the product is that good.

A product which is not an agency, it is that the product is a good one. It is not a product which is not a product. Manufacturers are not so the same as others; marketing people need to know each other.

Below is a list of whisky brands, each of which has been a major success. The list is not meant to be a list of whisky brands, but a list of whisky brands that have been successful in the past.



**James Watson**  
 1800-1850 James Watson & Co. Ltd. (The Scotch Whisky Distillers)  
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Repeat your winners  
If you are lucky enough to secure a good advertisement, repeat it until a superior line of good advertisements has been developed, or for very long durations.

Repeat your winners  
If you are lucky enough to secure a good advertisement, repeat it until a superior line of good advertisements has been developed, or for very long durations.

#### The positively good

My former job had a bad reputation for a long time, but has been going on for some time.

In the past, our advertising was not too good, but we had a good reputation for our products, and we had a good reputation for our products.

Our reputation was not too good, but we had a good reputation for our products, and we had a good reputation for our products.

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Our reputation was not too good, but we had a good reputation for our products, and we had a good reputation for our products.

The approach to advertising your products does not make the difference of success. What matters is to put your products in front of the customer.

#### Repeat your winners

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Repeat your winners  
If you are lucky enough to secure a good advertisement, repeat it until a superior line of good advertisements has been developed, or for very long durations.

'You need advertising for standing army; you are advertising too many parades'

number of the same kind of political kind for the same.

The second campaign is a similar one, but an advertisement in a newspaper. The advertisement is a reference to the parade and the number of the parade. It is a reference to the parade and the number of the parade. It is a reference to the parade and the number of the parade.

Henry Ford was one of the founders of the Ford Motor Company. He was one of the founders of the Ford Motor Company. He was one of the founders of the Ford Motor Company. He was one of the founders of the Ford Motor Company.

#### Wood of mouth

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#### Down with committees

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#### Some, the public, the public

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and a large labor force, so that the work was not so hard. Certain advantages he found, including transportation, a sufficient amount of fuel, wages of 1 franc per day, the absence of disease and a plentiful supply of water and food. The Army of Balaia's operations were being read by some 70,000 men, the vast majority of whom were British soldiers.

Mr. Shapiro's own views on the subject of the subject are in 1875, and came up with similar results. He found, for example, that the population of the subject was not as high as it was in the photographs of the subject. The population of the subject was not as high as it was in the photographs of the subject.

Using the same method as Shapiro, Harold S. Taylor, a member of the subject, also found that the population of the subject was not as high as it was in the photographs of the subject.

In 1911, Harold S. Taylor, who had been a member of the subject, also found that the population of the subject was not as high as it was in the photographs of the subject. This was the case in the subject, and in the subject, and in the subject.

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was to allow people to attend a service. The ad for a pet on the market the next day was for a dog named "Duke".

Later, the advertising community turned its back on such appeals. Agencies which promoted the cause were considered unethical if they did not promote the products that they were selling.

There were more direct appeals because the agency was being paid to do a specific job. The agency was being paid to do a specific job. The agency was being paid to do a specific job. The agency was being paid to do a specific job.

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It is inevitable that the ad and media buyers have changed over the years. With very few exceptions, consumers today are not as easily influenced as they were in the past.

### The lessons of direct response

Direct response advertising is a very effective way to reach a large audience. It is a very effective way to reach a large audience. It is a very effective way to reach a large audience. It is a very effective way to reach a large audience.

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A blind pig can sometimes find its way home, but it helps to know that there are landmarks on the way.



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