SPECIAL NUMBER

Tips

EDISON BIRTHDAY

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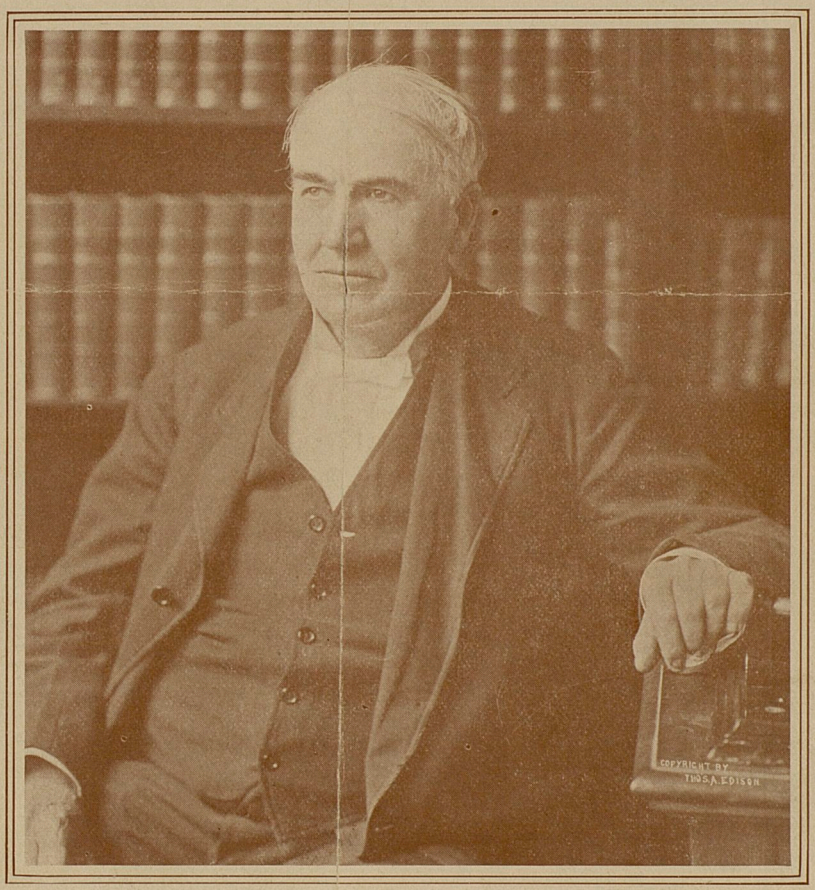
ISSUED OCCASIONALLY IN THE INTEREST OF DISTRIBUTORS
BY THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED, ORANGE, NEW JERSEY



EDISON AT 67

POSED SPECIALLY FOR BIRTHDAY TIPS.

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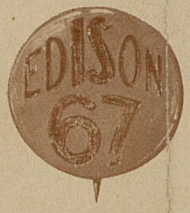
Important Events and Achievements in the Life of Thomas A. Edison,

Arranged Chronologically by Wm. H. Meadowcroft.

1847— Born February 11th, at Milan, Ohio.
1854— Moved to Port Huron, Michigan.
1857— Started chemical laboratory in cellar of his home.
1859— Became newsboy and "candy butcher" on trains of Grand Trunk Railway, running between Port Huron and Detroit. (The whirligig of time brings about peculiar developments. The Edison Storage Battery, the Edison Primary Battery and the *Edison Dictating Machine* are now used by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on whose trains Edison commenced life as a "newsie".)
1862— Printed and published a newspaper (the "*Grand Trunk Herald*") on the train. The first newspaper ever printed on a moving train.
1862— Saved from death young son of J. U. Mackenzie, Station Agent at Mount Clemens, Michigan. In gratitude, the father taught Edison the art of telegraphy.
1862— Put up a telegraph line from Port Huron railway station to village and worked in local office.
1863— First position as regular telegraph operator on Grand Trunk Railway, at Stratford Junction, Canada.
1863–1868—Spent nearly five arduous years as a telegraph operator in various cities of the Central Western States, always studying and experimenting to improve the apparatus.
1868— Entered office of Western Union, in Boston, as operator. Later, resigned to experiment on duplex system of telegraphy and went into private telegraph line business.
1868— Made his first patented invention, electrical vote recorder. The application was signed October 11, 1868.
1869— Landed in New York City from Boston boat, poor and in debt. Shortly afterward, while looking for work, was in operating room of Gold & Stock Telegraph Company when apparatus broke down. No one but Edison could fix it, and he was given job as Superintendent at $300 a month.
1869— Went into partnership with Franklin L. Pope as electrical engineers. Improved stock tickers and made new inventions, among which was the "Universal" stock ticker, also the unison device.
1870— Received his first money for inventions, $40,000. Opened manufacturing shop in Newark, where he made tickers, etc.
1871— *Assisted Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, to make a successful working model.*
1872–1876—Worked on and completed many inventions, including motograph, automatic telegraphy, duplex, quadruplex, sextuplex and multiplex telegraph systems; also paraffine paper, carbon rheostat, micro-tasimeter, etc. His invention of the quadruplex system of telegraphy was a great development in the art and saved the investment of many millions of dollars in wires.
1876— Moved from Newark to his laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey.
1876–1877—Invented the carbon telephone transmitter which made telephoning a commercial art.
1877— *Invented the phonograph. Patent was issued by United States Patent Office in two months after application, without a single reference.*
1878— First half of year improving the phonograph. In summer went with astronomical party to Rawlins, Wyoming, to test his micro-tasimeter during a total eclipse of the sun. On returning commenced investigation of electric light problem.
1879— Invented incandescent electric lamp. The invention was perfected October 21, 1879, on which day the first lamp embodying the principles of the incandescent electric lamp was put in circuit and maintained its incandescence for over forty hours.
1879— Invented radical improvements in construction of dynamo-electric machines, making them suitable for generators for systems of distribution of current for light, heat and power. Invented systems of distribution, regulation and measurement of electric current. Invented sockets, switches, etc.
1879— December 31—Gave public demonstration of electric lighting system in streets and buildings at Menlo Park, New Jersey.
1880— Invented further improvements in systems and details for electric light, heat and power, and prepared to introduce same commercially.
1880— Invented magnetic ore separator.
1881— Opened business offices at No. 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
1881— Established first commercial incandescent lamp factory at Harrison, New Jersey. Organized and established shops for the manufacture of dynamos, underground conductors, sockets, switches, fixtures, meters, etc.
1880–1882—Invented and installed first life-size electric railway for freight and passengers at Menlo Park, New Jersey.
1882— September 4—Commenced operation of first commercial central station in New York City for distribution of electric current for light, power and heat.
1883— First three-wire central station installed at Sunbury, Pa.
1880–1887—Strenuous years of invention and endeavor in extending, improving and exploiting the electric light, heat and power systems. During these years he took out upward of three hundred patents, many of them of fundamental importance, such, for instance, as that covering the feeder system and that covering the three-wire system.
1887— Moved to present laboratory at West Orange N. J.
1887–1890—Invented improvements on present type of cylinder phonograph. In these four years took out over 80 patents on these improvements, and also established a very expensive commercial business in the manufacture and sale of phonographs and records.
1891— Made a number of inventions relating to electric railway.
1891— Invented the motion picture camera. By the invention of this mechanism, with the continuous tape-like film originated by Edison, it became possible to take and reproduce motion pictures as we have them at this day.
1891–1900—These years were spent on the great iron ore concentrating enterprise, in which Edison did some of his most brilliant engineering work. He made many important inventions during this period, among which was the one covering the Giant Roll for breaking large masses of rock. These Giant Rolls were used by the U. S. Government during the construction of the Panama Canal.
1900–1910—This period covers the work resulting in the invention of the Edison Alkaline Storage Battery, and its commercial introduction.
1900–1909—During these years Edison established a Portland Cement mill. He made many important inventions relating to the methods and processes involved in the production of Portland Cement. Some of these, such as the Long Kiln, are of great importance to the industry in general.
1902— Worked on improvements in the Edison Primary Battery.
1903— Made important inventions relating to phonograph cylinders.
1905— *Introduced new model of Dictating Machine, which enabled the dictator to hear repetitions and make corrections.*
1907— *Introduced for first time the Universal Electric Motor for operating Dictating Machines on all commercial lighting currents, extending voice-writing to fully 95 per cent. of the territory of the world in which alternating current only was previously employed.*
1910–1914—Worked on improved Disc Phonograph. This work resulted in the production of an instrument and records which reproduce vocal and instrumental music with absolute fidelity and sweetness. Improvements in recording have been made, and all overtones are reproduced. The diamond point reproducer and indestructible records are important inventions, and on the whole Edison's Disc Phonograph has commenced a new era in talking machines.
1912— Introduced formally to the public the Kinetophone or Talking Motion Picture, after spending much time in developing same during a number of years past. He foreshadowed the production of this combined device in 1887.

Note—In drawing up a chronological table of Edison's work and inventions it has been found impossible to always assign specific work to a specific year, as his activities in various lines of invention have in most cases overlapped the various years. The above has been carefully drawn out, however, in view of the work which he has been actually engaged in at the times mentioned.



Let every E. D. M. man and woman wear an Edison Birthday Button on February 11, as a mark of remembrance and good wishes to the creator and mainspring of our business.

And to more substantially evidence our appreciation of that indefatigable activity he continues to lend to the betterment of our product and the encouragement he is always willing to give our selling plans, let us make the first month of the big Quota Period—January—big in sales returns as the most suitable Birthday Gift we could offer Edison.

A supply of Edison Birthday Buttons will be mailed in a day or two.