## Uncontrolled Epidemics
1833 First sanitary ordinance
1834 Cholera vigilance committee
1836 Chicago incorporated. Board of health appointed
1837 Rush Medical College chartered
1838 Malaria rampant in Chicago region
1839 Influenza pandemic
1844 First scarlet fever epidemic
1847 Illinois State Medical Society met in Springfield
Morton introduces ether anesthesia
1848 First typhoid fever epidemic
1849 Cholera epidemic
45 district health officers appointed
1850 Cholera, smallpox epidemic
1850 Chicago Medical Society organized
1853 Smallpox epidemic
1854 Quarantine established for cholera and smallpox
1856 Typhoid fever prevalent
1857 10 year wave of diphtheria started
1861 Dysentery epidemic
1858 Tuberculosis death rate highest in history, 192.2 per 100,000
Scarlet fever epidemic

### Mortality per 100,000 of Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Mortality per 100,000 of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>248.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All deaths</td>
<td>3390.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1000 births)</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Early Sanitation
1859 Malaria epidemic
Health board abolished because of depression
Chicago Medical College established
1861 Police exercise sanitary functions of city
1863 Erysipelas epidemic
Pest house investigation by Chicago Medical Society
1864 St. Luke's Hospital founded
1865 Passavant Memorial Hospital founded
Chicago Hospital for Women and Children established
1886 Cholera epidemic
Michael Reese Hospital founded
1887 Chicago Board of Health re-established
City Hospital becomes County Hospital
1889 Sanitary supervision of milk first attempted
Chicago Medical College becomes Northwestern Medical School
1890 Diarrheal diseases highly fatal
1891 Chicago fire; records lost
1893 Chicago Society of Physicians uses microscope for first time in U.S.A.
1897 First state board of health in Illinois
1880 First milk ordinance, regulating sale of milk
1881 Investigation of steam pollution
1886 College of Physicians and Surgeons incorporated

### Mortality per 100,000 of Population

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<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>193.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All deaths</td>
<td>2242.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1000 births)</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Progress in Bacteriology
1882 Koch discovers tubercle bacillus
1883 Klebs discovers the diphtheria bacillus
1884 Presbyterian Hospital organized--50 beds
Credé uses silver nitrate in babies' eyes
1893 Stories first designated as germ carriers
1896 First study of pollution of Chicago water supply
1899 Influenza pandemic
1899 Chicago sanitary district established
1899 Visiting Nurse Association founded
1899 Behring treats diphtheria with antitoxin
1891 Typhoid epidemic
1893 'Boil the water' campaign
1894 Antitoxin in vaccination
1895 Diphtheria antitoxin first issued by health department
1896 First medical inspection of schools
1898 Wright first uses typhoid vaccination
1900 Mme. Curie discovers radium
1901 Drainage canal opened
1901 Illinois declares tuberculosis an infectious disease
1903 Chicago Medical Society gives series of public lectures on health topics

## Preventive Medicine
1906 Reporting of tuberculosis enforced
1907 Wasserman: sero-diagnosis of syphilis
1908 Milk pasteurization ordinance passed
1909 Sale of milk in bulk prohibited
1910 Venerial disease control started
1911 'Sane Fourth' ordinance passed
Common drinking cup abolished
1913 Maude Slye started experiments on hereditary susceptibility and immunity of cancer
1915 Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium opened
1916 Birth registration required by state law
1917 Chlorination of whole city water supply
1918 Diphtheria immunization of young children started
1921 Dick's infant scarlet fever streptococcus and make toxin tests
1922 Hospitalization of typhoid carriers
1923 Chicago Heart Association organized
1925 Pre-school child conferences
1926 Illinois Committee for control of cancer organized

## Mortality per 100,000 of Population

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<td>Malaria</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>Typhoid</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>78.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>All deaths</td>
<td>1657.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1000 births)</td>
<td>117.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Committee: Julius H. Hess, Wilber E. Post, Hugh N. MacKenzie, Chairman