Sir Edwin Chadwick
1800-1890
• Principal Architect of the sanitary reform movement in the 19th century. Associated with the increase of life expectancy by 40 years in factory workers in Bolton (England) to nearly 80 years with profound influence on the philosophy of hygiene and Public Health and its translation into legislation.
• 1832 Member of the Poor Law Commission.
• 1836 he advocacy led to the act that established a registry for births and deaths.
• 1842 edition of his “Enquiry into the sanitary condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain” which viewed the improvement of drainage, housing, and water supply as essential to increase the pressure of population.
• 1842-48 his advocacy for improved sanitation led to the “Public Health Act”.

Johann Peter Frank
1745-1821
• German (French) physician, educator in France and Germany, deeply influenced by the French encyclopaedist, J. J. Rousseau.
• Founder of the holistic, modern system of hygiene and Public Health in Europe: “A complete System of medical policy”, the first thorough treatise on how to defend the public health by practical examples and practices on all aspects of hygiene and Public Health (water supply, sanitation, home hygiene, hospital hygiene, food safety, school health, hygiene, maternal and child health, regulation and a risk-based approach.

John Snow
1815-1858
• Physician in London, United Kingdom, and a historical giant of Public Health, widely recognized for his seminal work on the epidemiology of cholera and founding father of modern epidemiology.
• His work on cholera made possible because it demonstrated an important diphtheria intellectual leap that was an essential part of every epidemiological investigation.
• By logical analysis of the then available facts he demonstrated that cholera could not be due to a “choler’ous” fluid, could only be caused by a transmissible agent, most probably in drinking water.
• In 1855, John Snow published his work in a monograph “On the Mode of Communication of Choler.

In his Report on Sanitary Conditions (1842) Sir Edwin Chadwick stated that:

• the young population, living under unsanitary physical agencies, is in inferior physical organization and general health to a population preserved from the presence of such agencies.
• the population so exposed is less susceptible of moral influences, and the effects of education are more transient than with a healthy population.
• the primary and most important measures, and at the same time the most practicable, and within the recognized powers of public administration, are, first, the removal of all refuse of habitations, streets, and roads, and the improvement of the supplies of water.
• the chief obstacles to the immediate removal of decomposing refuse of towns and habitations have been the expense and inconvenience of the labor and cartage requisite for the purpose.
• the expense of public drainage, of supplies of water laid on in houses, and of the removal of the chief obstacles to the immediate removal of decomposing refuse of towns and habitations have been the expense and inconvenience of the labor and cartage requisite for the purpose.
• these expenses may be reduced to one-twentieth or to one-thirtieth, or even less, if they be avoided by care in spreading the expense over periods coincident with the probable periods of public works.
• the expenses of improved cleansing would be a pecuniary gain, by diminishing the future expenses of management.

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