1887 – 1896

1887
- First scientific meeting of the Society held September 18-20 in Washington, DC in conjunction with the Congress of American Physiologists and Surgeons.
- First annual meeting of APS, attended by 13 members, held in Philadelphia on December 29-31.
- National Geographic Society founded (Washington, DC).
- George Eastman patents “Kodak box camera.”
- Dow Jones begins an index of 12 industrial stocks (closing is 40.94).
- World’s Columbian Exposition opens in Chicago, Illinois.
- Alfred Nobel establishes the Nobel Prize.

1888
- Emil Adolf von Behring discovered anti-toxins important in the theory of immunity and in the control of infectious disease.
- Shibasaburo Kitasato discovers the infectious agent of the bubonic plague and life in mammals.
- Korea declares independence from China.
- Nicholas II becomes Tsar of Russia.
- Harry Kollack demonstrates that the development of polychromas was a feature of nicotine sensitiveness in high infants.

1889
- The Coca-Cola Company is incorporated in Atlanta, Georgia.
- World’s Columbian Exposition opens for public amusement.
- The First International Physiological Congress held in Basel, Switzerland, September 10-12.
- George Eastman patents automatic loading of a film magazine.

1890
- First scientific meeting of the Society held September 18-20 in Washington, DC in conjunction with the Congress of American Physiologists and Surgeons.
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- World’s Columbian Exposition opens in Chicago, Illinois.
- Alfred Nobel establishes the Nobel Prize.

1891
- Latin America received anatomists in Yale and medical establishments after the intervention of the peacemaker.
- Ernest Henry Starling publishes his study of lymph function.
- Jules F. Bollman introduces the hematocrit for blood studies.
- Eugene Gley showed the importance of the parathyroid glands for the maintenance of life in mammals.
- Erwin Hirschlitt patents portable typewriter.

1892
- Warren W. A. dissected the structure of the interventricular运送器 discovered by Albert F. A. Koll.
- Karl von Frisch captured the spirit of a microfilaria on an insectarium that existed in a very similar manner, which is the basis of the microfilaria and a method of study for the further study of the insectarium.
- World’s Columbian Exposition opens in Chicago, Illinois.
- First Field force on premises of Chicago’s Columbian Exposition.

1893
- broccoli becomes food of the future for the Chinese.
- Alfred Nobel establishes the Nobel Prize.
- First successful open heart surgery without anesthesia.
- Great stock crash on the NY stock exchange.
- Ferris wheel installed in Coney Island.
- First practical camera in the history of photography.

1894
- Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine is awarded to Emil Adolf von Behring and Shibasaburo Kitasato.
- John Maclean publishes his study of trigon functions.
- Samuel Gompers discovered the importance of the parathyroid glands, life in mammals.
- Erwin Hirschlitt patents portable typewriter.

1895
- John Maclean publishes his study of trigon functions.
- Samuel Gompers discovered the importance of the parathyroid glands, life in mammals.
- Frederick Winslow Taylor introduces scientific management.
- Albert Abraham Michelson demonstrates that gas laws apply to solutions, serving as the basis of current concepts on electrolyte dissociation and of osmotic pressure, fundamental for studying the origin of bioelectricity.

1896
- Twenty-eight key innovations, mapping the broad front of physiology and medicine awarded the Nobel Prize.
- Charles H. Best was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.
- Emil Adolf von Behring, receiving the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.
- Oskar Minkowski and Joseph von Mering showed that pancreatectomy caused an increase in blood sugar and caused diabetes in dogs.
- Edward Albert Sharpey-Schafer analyzed the motor function of the cerebral cortex, the brain stem and the spinal cord of primates.
- The First International Physiological Congress held in Basel, Switzerland, September 10-12.
- George Oliver and Edward Albert Schäfer discover that hypophysial extracts can elevate arterial blood pressure, an effect subsequently ascribed to vasopressin.
- Oskar Langendorff perfuses the mammalian heart, opening the door to investigations of cardiac function.
- Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen discovers that X-rays are emitted from the Crooke’s tube.
- Karl Huerthle connected the output of a microphone to an inductorium that excited a frog nerve-muscle preparation, which then marked the heart sounds on a smoked drum, producing a primitive phonocardiogram.
- Santiago Ramon y Cajal offered his classical account of the vertebrate retina, making it possible to perform a detailed study of nerve structure and function and to investigate nerve degeneration and regeneration.
- Angelo Mosso developed the first ergograph to record muscular work demonstrating increased strength and endurance while delaying the onset of fatigue.
- James Naismith invents basketball.
- The first gasoline-powered car debuts in Springfield, Massachusetts.
- Sven Gustaf Hedin introduced the hematocrit for blood studies.
- Svante August Arrhenius showed that gas laws apply to solutions, serving as the basis of current concepts on electrolyte dissociation and of osmotic pressure, fundamental for studying the origin of bioelectricity.
- Emil Adolf von Behring discovered anti-toxins important in the theory of immunity and in the control of infectious disease.
- Shibasaburo Kitasato discovers the infectious agent of the bubonic plague and life in mammals.
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- Great stock crash on the NY stock exchange.
- Ferris wheel installed in Coney Island.
- First carbon-steel ship is built in a shipyard.
- Emil Adolf von Behring is awarded the Nobel Prize.
- Modern Olympics begins in Athens, Greece.
- Easy-Jones begins as index of 12 industrial stocks (closing is 40.94).
- William Jennings Bryan “cross of gold” speech at Democratic convention.