

## **Infanticides, suicides.**

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Government, President, Secretary, Board of Health, and  
all members of our children's societies, the  
parents, many others, must be made  
Ladies, etc., have been told  
Ladies and of her various  
Ladies have not escaped attention.



In the report they consider themselves greatly in  
advance of England. They had and probably will  
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value of the movement, or any other, is  
Ladies, the report, the movement, the will, and in



## INFANTICIDES—SUICIDES.

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May not such crimes be checked ; their frequency prevented ? According to report many remain undetected.

The ingenuous remarks of learned foreigners on our institutions, should not pass unnoticed, become especially valuable and worthy of grateful consideration, when submitted to us for the prevention of misery and crime.

Corvisart, Dessault, Scarpa, Roux, and Girard, were all admirers of our charities and medical establishments ; many others, recent visitors of our Crystal Palaces, etc., have been loud in their encomiums of England and of her various attractions. Some deficiencies have not escaped observation and criticism.

In one respect they consider themselves greatly in advance of England. They had, and probably still have, a *real, magnificent Charity*, free, open to all, without jobbery or patronage ; not requiring even a letter of recommendation or any questioning. Like our Floating Hospital, the *Dreadnought*, free and open to



sailors of *all* countries ; a real, magnificent charity, doing great honour, not only to our own country, but to humanity generally.

So their "*Enfants Trouvés.*" If that large establishment with its branches, still is, what it originally was, with its former endowments and contributions, it certainly deserves all the praise bestowed upon it.

Infanticide and crime were checked by it in France, no doubt the same results would be expected from similar establishments in England.

The plan and original regulations were excellent, and should be known.

A similar establishment existed for many years at Milan, and was greatly patronised by the Emperor, Joseph the Second, and by his royal mother ; both were beloved ; their mild and careful administration had won for them the attachment of all northern Italy.

The Orfanotrofio of Milan was upon the plan of that of Paris, and prospered up to the period of revolutionary wars in 1796. Moscati, the eminent physician, was then the Resident Director. Both these were real, fine charities ; were fully what their names announced, for "Foundlings," and for Foundlings *only*, for nothing else. Their funds were not to be perverted to any other purpose than to the care and training of Foundlings.

Had such asylums existed under the same rules as abroad, with moveable closets, open in front, having shelves, for receiving deposited children, the closets turning round upon pivots, above and below, many of



the horrible tragedies, frequent of late, would not have occurred. After months of hard labour and destitution, industrious, worthy women, in *despair*, having released their children from hopeless misery, and in "extreme maternal affection," not to be separated from their offspring, have destroyed themselves. In the foreign asylums, the children deposited might have been identified, and reclaimed after the lapse of two or three years, or more; a paper, stating name, age, health, with any bodily mark, a bracelet or necklace, was expected with each child, and a registration was strictly kept for those likely to be reclaimed.

Such was the credit and support of the "Enfants Trouvès" under the *ancien regime*, that ladies of the highest classes, in want of nurses, would send there and be well supplied, at a fixed rate, by the week or month. It was a part of the system to have properly trained nurses, from the country branches, in readiness for such demands.

The question has been mooted whether England may not be especially benefited, by the collecting and training of Foundlings. Good subjects will long be in request for the Army, Navy, and public services, for our splendid colonies, Australia, Western Canada, rising rapidly in prosperity, and elsewhere. According to reports recently sent to the Geographical Society, large tracts of fine land, scarcely peopled, under luxuriant natural vegetation, have been explored in northern and western Australia.

According to a late census of population, in some of



our possessions there were more than *four* men to every woman. The soil and climate are generally favourable to organic life. Long ago, SCOTT, Archdeacon of Australia, during seven years presided over the schools and churches, reported the children of the residents, and of the expiated convicts, as a remarkably fine generation, rising especially around Sydney and in the south. Subsequent experience has confirmed SCOTT'S report. Sick officers in the East India Company's service with sickly children, have been since habitually sent to Sydney, for the recovery of health, on six months' leave, and with good results.

*Female Foundlings*, not likely to be reclaimed, might be sent out at an early age, with great advantage to themselves and to the colony, under proper matrons.

Some years ago, a naval medical officer established a *stud* for breeding horses, on Swan River. He has succeeded in his undertaking. Many fine horses have been reared there, and sent to India for the native cavalry of the East India Company.

Since the early establishment of the Mac-Arthur Colony, in the reign of George the Third, such improvements have ensued as were expected from the associate of Sir John Sinclair, Coke, of Norfolk, and of Arthur Young; especially in the breed of cattle, of sheep. The Mac-Arthurs have been great benefactors, both to Australia and to the mother country. Vast crops of the *finest* wool, have been regularly sent to our clothiers in England. Large quantities of good oils have been obtained from the fisheries and other sources: in short,



under their auspices, and the genial influence of climate, the air, the land, the seas, all alive, all teeming with animation, that country has risen rapidly, is still rising to unprecedented prosperity. Moreover, the quiet Pacific, not subject to the awful agitations of the Atlantic, and its icebergs, is the sea most favourable for Steam Navigation.

With respect to Canada, though we have had it longer than Australia, though much nearer home, with the beautiful and voluptuous cities of Quebec and Montreal, now to be reached in a voyage of a few days only from Galway, we still are little acquainted with western Canada, it is still a sort of *terra incognita* to us.

Extensive tracts, with strong luxuriant natural vegetation, are unpeopled; with healthy climate, though not so mild as the Australian.

By a concurrence of extraordinary events we shall soon be made fully acquainted with this valuable country and its advantages. It is now thrown open to us, 1st, by the Grand Trunk Railway, running above 1200 miles directly through it from the Atlantic, towards the Pacific, westward. 2nd, by the Victoria Monster Bridge across the St. Lawrence, in conjunction with the said Railway; both stupendous works connecting all the cities of Canada with each other, and opening direct communication between the Canadian cities, north, with the United States, south of the Monster Bridge. 3rd, by the well-judged, well-timed opening of the Bridge, and the visits and ovations to His Royal Highness Prince of Wales in the Canadian



cities on one side, in the United States on the other side of the Bridge.

While disturbances, tribulations, collisions, and destructions are prevailing in the *Old* World, in the *New* World we see His Royal Highness, the young hereditary Prince of England, gloriously occupied, in the midst of rejoicings, inaugurating wonderful constructions—laying foundations for the future prosperity and mutual attachment of interesting countries—cementing unions, which never should be otherwise than cemented—everywhere receiving the warmest welcome, greetings, and congratulations in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whom he represents, of himself, and of the missions he is engaged in ; with the importance of which, glad and grateful populations seem duly and deeply impressed.

From the remarks of

### AN OCTOGENARIAN

MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICER, IN RETIREMENT.

*September 15th, 1860.*



[From the "EDGWARE CHRONICLE," Nov. 17.]

FRIGHTFUL INCREASE OF  
INFANTICIDE.

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DEAR SIR,—At an inquest before Mr. Wakley, in Marylebone Workhouse, recently held, to inquire into the deaths of two children, murdered, the jury remarked on the increase of the crime, asserting—"Something must be done to stop it." The coroner stated, in reply,—“The Foundling Hospital was intended by the founder for that purpose;” but now no child can be admitted there unless on application of the mother, with proofs of her good conduct, certificates, recommendations, &c. The coroner further added—“The crime was increasing frightfully; he was afraid to state the number of cases he had already forwarded to the office.” He thought “the public should demand of the Foundling the restoration of the intentions of the founder.”



