Sweet and Clean: A Glimpse at the History of Infant Feeding

By Dr. Ruth M. W. Moskop and Melissa M. Nasea
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International breastfeeding symbol

Until the 1900s, an infant’s health and survival depended largely on having its mother’s milk to drink. Doctors still recommend mother’s milk as the best food for babies. Modern, scientifically produced formulas in clean bottles, however, now offer another safer choice for babies in North Carolina and elsewhere.

Few records exist about infant feeding during the Middle Ages, but we know that between 1500 and the late 1700s it was not fashionable for wealthier women in the West to nurse their babies. This trend continued into the 1800s, in spite of expert advice that infants should drink mother’s milk, if possible. Often, families hired another woman, called a wet nurse, to feed the baby. Many babies in North Carolina were brought up “by the hand,” which means they were fed artificially—with animal milk—or given pap. Pap was a very unwholesome, thin mixture of bread and liquid boiled to a pulpy texture. Cleaning infant cups and pap feeders was almost impossible. They exposed hand-fed babies to harmful bacteria, and the food lacked important nutrients.

Around 1800, things began changing. People recognized that glass was a better material for baby bottles. Better choices finally came. Similac, first sold as a powder in 1923, and Enfamil, introduced in 1959, are artificial infant foods we still use today. When these formulas are mixed at home with clean water and bottles, artificially fed babies usually grow up just fine. Although it has taken hundreds of years, at least in the United States and in other developed countries, babies now have food that is sweet and clean. Mother’s milk is still recommended, but artificial infant feeding has come a very long way, indeed!

By 1918, drugstores sold a variety of prepared infant foods. Although mother’s milk was best for most babies, the sale of artificial foods like Mellin’s and Horlick’s increased. Clever advertisements showed enchanting pictures of healthy babies and suggested that mother’s milk might not be enough. Doctors offered complicated instructions for homemade artificial feeding formulas well into the 1900s.

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At the time of this article’s publication, Dr. Ruth M. W. Moskop served as the assistant director, history programs, at East Carolina University’s Laupus Health Sciences Library, as well as the director of the Country Doctor Museum. Melissa M. Nasea was the history collections librarian at Laupus Health Sciences Library.

Resources


Resources about the history of infant nutrition, from NC LIVE
Resources about the history of infant nutrition, from the North Carolina Digital Collections (Government & Heritage Library Collections/State Archives Collections)
Resources about the history of infant nutrition, from multiple libraries (WorldCat.org)

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