

tional and international issues. It had more pages, more advertising* and a higher circulation* than any other medical journal.

In transforming the fortunes of the *British Medical Journal*, Hart greatly strengthened the Association. Under his editorship the journal took a strong line on many socio-medical issues. It campaigned against baby farming, workhouse conditions and other abuses; it championed such causes as vivisection, the contagious diseases acts and compulsory vaccination against smallpox. It also gained a formidable scientific reputation through publishing original articles by such medical luminaries as Joseph Lister, Patrick Manson and Ronald Ross.

Notwithstanding his successes, Hart acquired many enemies and shortly before his death the BMA was exploring ways of facilitating his resignation. Hart was succeeded by his deputy, Dawson Williams, who had been associated with the *BMJ* since 1881. He remained in post until he reluctantly retired in 1928. PWB

Sources: Bartrip 1990, Bynum et al. 1992.

BRITISH MOTHERS' MAGAZINE (1845-1864) This monthly* journal became *Mrs Bakewell's British Mothers' Journal* (1856-1861), the *British Mothers' Journal and Domestic Magazine* (1862-1863) and then was briefly the *British Mothers' Family Magazine*. It was set up and remained as the 'organ of communication' for the Maternal Associations. Like its American counterpart, the *Mothers' Magazine**, it therefore carried articles and letters* from and about these evangelical Christian mothers' meetings on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as reports from missionaries* abroad. Costing 4d in 1845, the price* dropped to 3d by 1855. It was edited by Mrs Bakewell* who also contributed signed articles – as did Eliza Cook*, T. Hood* and 'Charlotte Elizabeth' [Tonna]*, among others. Though it carried a woodcut on the first page, it was otherwise unillustrated and printed in a single column*. The diet which it offered was serious but not without variety, consisting of moral tales (though not novels), poetry* and articles on questions of faith and social issues, as well as the Maternal Association reports. Conservative in tone and appearance, it argued that women should be given mental stimulation and it included book reviews*, mainly of publications of the Religious Tract Society*. MRB

Sources: Beetham 1996, *British Mothers' Magazine*, *Waterloo*.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (1845-1886) Following the secession of moderate

Congregationalists from the *Eclectic Review**, the *British Quarterly Review* was established in 1845 as a quarterly* periodical. Run by evangelical Non-conformists and initially priced* at 6s, the *Quarterly* covered a range of perspectives and subjects, indicating a breadth to nineteenth-century evangelical nonconformism that other, more sectarian, publications sometimes hide. While several of the articles in the *British Quarterly Review* were on theological topics, most of the space was given over to literature*, science* and politics*. The tone of the writing was set by Robert Vaughan*, the first editor*, who envisioned a serious, earnest and tolerant publication. When Vaughan* retired in 1865, Henry Allon became joint editor with Henry Robert Reynolds, before becoming sole editor from 1874. The ongoing respect that the *British Quarterly Review* enjoyed among leading cultural figures was evident in a letter that Matthew Arnold* sent Allon, praising the *Quarterly's* educational and cultural contribution. Writers in the *British Quarterly Review*, anonymous* until 1870, included G. H. Lewes*, Coventry Patmore, Herbert Spencer*, Walter Besant* and 'Vernon Lee'* (Violet Paget). The journal's circulation* shrank to 500 copies in the 1880s from an earlier height of around 2,500, and the demise of the *British Quarterly Review* reflected a declining interest in quarterly publications towards the end of the nineteenth century. MJK

Sources: Altholz 1989, Osbourn, 1950, Sullivan.

BRITISH STAGE AND LITERARY CABINET (1817-1822) This illustrated* stage monthly* was set up as a rival to the popular *Theatrical Inquisitor**. It offered broad coverage of the London and provincial theatre world, in addition to book reviews* and miscellaneous articles. Occasionally, *British Stage* published supplements* containing 'Reprints of Scarce Plays, and tracts relating to the drama'. It contained high-quality illustrations* (some of which were coloured), with George* and Robert Cruikshank being among its most noted illustrators. OD

Source: *Waterloo*.

BRITISH WEEKLY (1886-1970) The *British Weekly* was first published as a Nonconformist 1d religious* newspaper for promoting 'Social and Christian Progress'. Founded and edited* by Sir William Robertson Nicoll*, the newspaper was sponsored by Hodder and Stoughton*, who gave Nicoll a free editorial hand and affirmed his unashamed support for the Liberal Party. Nicoll had acquired an extensive knowledge and memory of periodicals and newspapers from his Aberdeenshire