INDEX TO NOTES AND RECORDS, VOLUME 37, 1982–1983

Appleby, J. H. Ginseng and the Royal Society, 121
Baker, R. A. & Bayliss, R. A. Louis Compton Miall: Scientist and Educator, 201
Bayliss, R. A. & Baker, R. A. Louis Compton Miall: Scientist and Educator, 201
Bernard, Claude. Reports by Louis Pasteur and Claude Bernard on the organization of scientific teaching and research (A. Miles), 101
Blaschko, H. Frederick Hughes Scott and his contribution to the early history of the transmitter concept, 235
Bradley, James, and the eighteenth century ‘Gap’ in attempts to measure annual stellar parallax (M. Williams), 83
Bowen, E. J. Who founded the Royal Society?, 5
Chauvinism and internationalism in science: The International Research Council, 1919–1926 (A. G. Cock), 249
Clepsydrae. Newton’s water clocks and the fluid mechanics of Clepsydrae (A. A. Mills), 35
Cock, A. G. Chauvinism and internationalism in science: The International Research Council, 1919–1926, 249
Cornforth, J. Portrait of Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M., F.R.S., 1
Crane, M. D. Samuel Stutchbury (1798–1859), naturalist and geologist, 189
Crosland, M. Explicit qualifications as a criterion for membership of the Royal Society: A historical review, 167
Explicit qualifications as a criterion for membership of the Royal Society: A historical review (M. Crosland), 167
Further Newton correspondence (A. R. Hall), 7
Ginseng and the Royal Society (J. H. Appleby), 121
Hall, A. R. Further Newton correspondence, 7
Hall, M. Boas. The Royal Society and Italy 1667–1795, 63
Hall, R. & Mills, A. A. The production of a plane surface, as illustrated by specula from some early Newtonian telescopes, 147
Hodgkin, Dorothy, O.M., F.R.S. Portrait of (J. Cornforth), 1
Miall, Louis Compton: scientist and educator 1842–1921 (R. A. Baker & R. A. Bayliss), 201
McGee, J. D. The contribution of A. A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S. to television – A correction, 119
Miles, A. Reports by Louis Pasteur and Claude Bernard on the organization of scientific teaching and research, 101
Mills, A. A. Newton’s water clocks and the fluid mechanics of Clepsydrae, 35
Mills, A. A. & Hall, R. The production of a plane surface, as illustrated by specula from some early Newtonian Telescopes, 147
Newton, I. Further correspondence (A. R. Hall), 7
Newton, I. The production of a plane surface. As illustrated by specula from some early Newtonian telescopes (A. A. Mills & R. Hall), 147
Newton, I. Water clocks and the fluid mechanics of Clepsydrae (A. A. Mills), 35
Pasteur, Louis. Reports by Louis Pasteur and Claude Bernard on the organization of scientific teaching and research (A. Miles), 101
Portrait of Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M., F.R.S. (J. Cornforth), 1
Production of a plane surface, as illustrated by specula from some early Newtonian telescopes. (A. A. Mills and R. Hall), 147
Reports by Louis Pasteur and Claude Bernard on the organization of scientific teaching and research (A. Miles), 101
Royal Society and Italy 1667–1795 (M. B. Hall), 63
Scott, Frederick Hughes, and his contribution to the early history of the transmitter concept (H. Blaschko), 235
Stutchbury, Samuel, (1798–1859), naturalist and geologist (M. D. Crane), 189
Swinton, A. A. Campbell, F.R.S. The contribution of A. A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S. to television – A correction (J. D. McGee), 119
Who founded the Royal Society? (E. J. Bowen), 5
Williams, M. James Bradley and the eighteenth century ‘Gap’ in attempts to measure annual stellar parallax, 83
NOTES AND RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

(1) *Notes and Records* is a journal, appearing in one volume of two issues a year, providing for the publication of original papers on the history of science, medicine and technology in relation to the Royal Society in all aspects and on the lives and scientific achievements of its past Fellows. The Editors would welcome contributions both from scientists and from historians dealing with either of these fields.

2. While contributions should normally not exceed 8000 words and may be shorter, the interest or scope of a paper may demand more space. Relevant illustrations usually add greatly to their interest. Line drawings should be in waterproof black ink on fine board or tracing paper and photographs for halftone reproduction should be in the form of highly-glazed prints.

3. A descriptive title should head the paper, followed by the author’s name and address. Honours and degrees are not shown—Fellowship of the Royal Society is indicated.

4. Manuscripts should be typewritten and double-spaced on one side of the page only, with a margin of about 3 cm on the left side and at the head of each sheet. They should be sent to: The Editors of *Notes and Records*, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG by the end of March with a view to publication in August allowing for any necessary revision; or by the end of September with a view to publication in the following February. Where a paper is divided into sections these should be described by short headings. Short quotations should be enclosed in single quotes: longer passages should form a separate paragraph indented from the normal margin.

5. Notes should be typed separately from the main body of the manuscript—these are printed at the end of each paper in numerical order, reference being made in the text by the use of numbers in brackets, thus (1).

6. Reference to books should include the author’s name and initials, title (underlined for italics), town of origin and publisher (when appropriate, for recent publications) and year of publication (in brackets). Reference to papers in journals should include the author’s name and initials, title of the paper, title of the journal (abbreviated according to the principles of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, 4th ed. London: Butterworths, 1963–5, and underlined to indicate italics), volume number, the numbers of the first and last pages and the year of publication (in brackets).

7. When a paper is accepted authors will receive a set of galley proofs with a form quoting prices for extra offprints beyond the fifty they receive gratis. Substantial changes in a paper at the proof stage must be avoided.
# NOTES AND RECORDS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

**Volume 37, number 2 (1983)**

## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ginseng and the Royal Society</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By John H. Appleby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The production of a plane surface. As illustrated by specula from some early Newtonian telescopes. <em>(Plates 1 to 10)</em></td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By A. A. Mills and R. Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicit qualifications as a criterion for membership of the Royal Society: a historical review</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Maurice Crosland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Stutchbury (1798–1859), naturalist and geologist</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Michael D. Crane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Compton Miall: scientist and educator 1842–1921</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By R. A. Baker and R. A. Bayliss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Hughes Scott and his contribution to the early history of the transmitter concept</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By H. Blaschko, F.R.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauvinism and internationalism in science: The International Research Council, 1919–1926</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By A. G. Cock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to Volume 37</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed in England by Staples Printers St Albans Limited at The Priory Press