We can of course prove the following theorem: The necessary and sufficient condition for the continuum to be of power $\aleph_{n+1}$ is that $R$ shall be the sum of $\aleph_n$ sets consisting of rationally independent numbers, and that $R$ shall not be the sum of less than $\aleph_n$ such sets. The proof is the same as that of Theorem 2.

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ADDENDUM TO THE PAPER "GENERALIZED FISCHER GROUPS AND ALGEBRAS"

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The author regrets the omission, in a paper which recently appeared,¹ of an important reference to a paper by N. Jacobson.² Indeed Lemma IIIa of the author's paper, and its immediate consequence, Theorem I, are rather special cases (albeit independently obtained) of Theorem I of the latter paper. Accordingly Professor Jacobson’s name should have appeared in the introduction along with those of M. Schiffer and W. Specht, and chronologically before that of Specht.

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