\[
\left( \frac{h_2(x)}{h_1(x)} \right)' , \left( \frac{h_3(x)}{h_1(x)} \right)' , \ldots , \left( \frac{h_n(x)}{h_1(x)} \right)' , \left( \frac{f(x)}{h_1(x)} \right)'
\]
implies its validity for the \( n + 1 \) functions \( h_1(x), h_2(x), \ldots, h_n(x), f(x) \), as may be shown by (13) and by Rolle's theorem. I had originally based my demonstration of Theorems I, II, III on Theorem V. I was led to the treatment of the subject I finally adopted by a kind remark made by Professor H. Weyl.

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\section*{ERRATA, VOLUME 24}

J. F. Ritt, \textit{On algebraic functions which can be expressed in terms of radicals.}
Page 21, lines 30 and 33, for "\( n^2 \)" read "\( n \)".