prime order $p(>3)$, then $\mu>(n/2)(1-1/p)-(n^{1/2}/2)(1-1/p^2)^{1/2}-1$. The same limit holds when $p=3(\mu>3)$ if n is sufficiently large. This result complements the limit $\mu>n/2-n^{1/2}/2-1$, for $p=2$, published by the author in 1914.

19. Professor T. H. Hildebrandt: *Remarks on Carathéodory's theory of measure.*

Carathéodory bases his theory of measure on an upper measure function satisfying five postulates. This paper shows how from an upper measure function satisfying the first three postulates it is possible to construct an upper measure function satisfying the fifth, and obtains conditions under which the property of measurability is unaltered. The same study is undertaken beginning with an upper measure function satisfying only the first postulate.

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A CORRECTION

BY W. J. TRJITZINSKY

In my paper, *Zeros of a function and of its derivative,* (this Bulletin, Vol. 33 (1927), pp. 693-695), 2π should be replaced everywhere by $2\pi n$ (integer $\geqq 1$), except on line 7, page 693, and in expressions $1/(2\pi i)$.