This text appears to be almost free of typographical errors! The reviewer detected only one, at the bottom of p. 81 where $\cap$ should be $\subset$. Aside from the extreme brevity with which most topics are treated, this reviewer can object to only a few rather trivial points: the author's original definition of function on p. 1 (allowing multiple-valued functions); a tendency to omit standard names of some important results such as Cauchy's convergence criterion, l'Hospital's rule, Mertens' theorem, and the fundamental theorem of calculus.

Perhaps the best known work (in English) with which this text can be compared is Hardy's Course of Pure Mathematics. Eggleston covers almost the same material as Hardy, in a decidedly purer and more modern way, the main omission being material on functions of a complex variable corresponding to Hardy's Chapter X. In the reviewer's opinion, the charm of Pure Mathematics is also missing from Elementary Real Analysis. On this continent, the text would be most useful as a supplementary or reference text for the better student taking Advanced Calculus in the third year of an honours mathematics course.

Paul R. Beesack, Carleton University

A First Course in Analysis, by J. C. Burkill. Cambridge University Press, 1962. 186 pages. $3.85 (U.S.).

The chapter headings together with the number of pages in each are: Numbers (23), Sequences (24), Continuous Functions (18), Differential Calculus (23), Infinite Series (16), Special Functions of Analysis (15), Integral Calculus (32), Functions of Several Variables (19), Notes and Exercises (14).

This is an excellent book and the description on the dust-cover is accurate. "This straightforward course based on the idea of a limit is intended for students who have acquired a working knowledge of the calculus and are ready for a more systematic treatment which also brings in other limiting processes, such as the summation of infinite series and the expansion of trigonometric functions as power series. Particular attention is given to clarity of exposition and the logical development of the subject matter. A large number of examples is included, with hints for the solution of many of them." If I were teaching a course for honours students of the type described, this book would rank high as a possible choice of text. The size and price are modest, just what is wanted in a text, and the printing and design are of the high standard of the Cambridge University Press.

P. S. Bullen, University of British Columbia