limit cycles, and the index of simple singularities.

The book also contains an appreciation of Hurewicz by S. Lefschetz (reprinted from the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, 1957) and a brief list of references.

This text provides an excellent basis for a first-year graduate course in ordinary differential equations.

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Multivalent Functions, by W.K. Hayman. Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, No. 48, Cambridge University Press, 1958. viii + 151 pages. 27 s. 6 d.

In presentation and methods the author follows the pattern established in the theory of univalent (schlicht) functions which now may be termed "classical" (or analytic). Bieberbach, Löwner, Littlewood, Golusin and the author stand out among many contributors to this theory. It is interesting to compare the book under review with the recent monograph by Jenkins (Ergebnisse series) where the "modern" (or geometrical) line which originated with Grötzsch, Teichmüller and Ahlfors is presented.

The author's aims appear to be twofold. First, to present in well-organized form known results from the theory of univalent functions (chapters 1 and 6) and the principle of symmetrization (chapter 4). This material has not appeared in book form in the English language although many accessible references can be found. The remaining three chapters (2, 3, 5) accomplish the second aim - to present in unified form the results in the multivalent case. Multivalency is defined in two average senses: areal mean p-valency and circumferential mean p-valency. For the functions of either classes the author considers the coefficient and the growth problems; his own results in this direction are the best obtained so far, notably the strong asymptotic form of Bieberbach's conjecture for coefficients.

For Canadian mathematicians the latter chapters will evoke the pleasant memories of the Winnipeg seminar in 1955 where the author presented his original work.

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