independently by Henriksen, as Curtis points out. Proposition 3.30, credited to me alone, is joint work with Fine, as is stated explicitly in the expository paper from which the proof is taken. Contrary to the impression given in 4.43, Fine and I obtained a dense set of remote points, not just one. Proposition 7.2, attributed to me, is due to Comfort and Negrepontis.

Finally, I have some comments about a couple of proofs. It seems heavy-handed to prove that a countable completely regular space is normal by arguing (pp. 57 and 71) that it is regular and Lindelöf, hence paracompact, hence normal–as a simple direct proof is available [**GJ**, 3B.4,5 and, more generally, 3D.4]. Next, the author should note that the result obtained in 5.21, namely, that $\beta\mathbf{N}$ is the unique extremally disconnected compactification of $\mathbf{N}$, is an immediate corollary of problem 2J(4). Finally, it is a pity to omit a proof that X^* is an F-space for locally compact and σ-compact X on the grounds that the proof in [**GJ**] is algebraic (p. 36); the original, long proof was not algebraic, and, anyhow, Negrepontis came up with a short one [Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **18** (1967), 691–694]: to show that a cozero-set A in X^* is C^*-embedded, note that since X is locally compact X is open in βX (and in $X \cup A$), and hence X^* is compact whence A is σ-compact; since X is σ-compact, $X \cup A$ is σ-compact and hence normal; consequently, A is closed in the normal space $X \cup A$ and is therefore C^*-embedded in $X \cup A$, hence in $\beta(X \cup A) = \beta X$, hence in X^*.

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Variation totale d'une fonction, by Michel Bruneau, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, vol. 413, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1974, 332 + xiv pp., $12.30.

Real analysis was an active research area at the beginning of the twentieth century when mathematicians were exploring the implications of Lebesgue theory. The recent appearance of H. Federer's extraordinary book, *Geometric measure theory*, shows that there is continuing interest in this field.

The book under review is an account of recent research on variations and measures associated with functions of a real variable. Since one of these, the Wiener pth power variation, is a little known concept with applications in various branches of analysis, it may be worthwhile to list some facts about it here.