

ful as the foregoing, yet, since in some features it bears a close correspondence to them, and is in itself remarkably peculiar, its history may not be undeserving of a short notice.

Mrs. Gibson, ætat 61, married, the mother of one child, experienced the "turn of life," 18 years ago, and for 17 years afterwards never saw any sign of her catamenia. At the end of this time, however, her amenorrhœa suddenly disappeared, and the long suppressed function was restored. She says, and her veracity is above suspicion, that on the evening of the 9th June, 1853, her neighbour, Mr. Pollock, was shot dead by the troops (26th Regt.,) in their fire upon the congregation leaving Zion Church. The body was taken to the Station House close by, but being unknown was detained there during two hot days. At length, having been discovered by her husband, it was brought home. In the absence of one more willing, she proceeded to wash the corpse, and perform the last attentions it needed. But while thus occupied her grief for the loss of the deceased—horror at the late calamity—aversion to the duties engaged in, and loathsomeness inspired by putrefaction, produced so prostrating an influence, that she was completely overcome, and suffered such a shock as she had never felt before. The morning following the night when this happened, she perceived that her catamenia were upon her, presenting precisely the same character as they had in her younger days. They became profuse, and lasted during the three subsequent weeks, when a scanty leucorrhœa succeeded. From that period to this (Feb., 1855.) she has had regular recurrences of them, with intermissions of between two and three weeks' duration. They continue for about a week, and then succeeds the leucorrhœal discharge, till the expiration of the interval, when they re-appear, and so come and go with an unflinching periodicity.

Philosophers usually explain the phenomena of rejuvenescence by referring them to an irritation applied to the parts concerned, while there is persistent a complete energy and integrity of vegetative life, so that the mode in which it may appear will depend upon local causes. But, however much this interpretation may be adapted to most cases, it certainly does not apply to the one just narrated, where no such cause existed, and where the only morbid influences at work, were those described. Nor did her constitutional condition afford any decided corroboration to the doctrine, for she was rather of a frail than of a robust habit of body. It is a remarkable fact, that the later periods of womanhood appear to be most liable to Menstruatio Recidiva. Of Dr. Mehliss' cases—1 occurred between 50 and 60, 7 between 70 and 80, 1 between 90 and 100, and 1 after 100. It does not appear that any relationship has yet been traced between the menstruations of earlier and of later life. Mrs. G.