

other source, infinitesimal, for two reasons; first because there is no blood drawn and blood in a vaccination wound is the great inviter of infection; second, because no epidermis is removed as in the old method, and the epidermis is the natural protection of the body against infection. At the same time, there is no danger of tetanus because the puncture is less than one one-thousandth of an inch deep.

A strip of sterile gauze may be pinned or sewed to the inside of the undershirt so that it lies just over the punctures. No other dressing should be used under any circumstances whatever; no shield, no absorbent cotton, no bandage, no adhesive plaster. "Leave it alone!" Don't wash it, don't scratch it, don't do anything to it. After the vaccinator has made the punctures nature will do all the rest that is required.

Vaccination by the puncture method is perfectly harmless. If the patient is already protected, he will not take; if he is not protected then the only thing is to become protected. The arm is punctured; if protection is needed, protection will develop; if it is not needed, nothing happens, except the anaphylactic reaction which is the proof that protection is not needed.

This method was first suggested to the writer by Dr. J. H. Kinyoun, of Washington, D.C., a number of years ago. It has been used with great success in Minnesota and in London, Canada.