

Application.—The opposite to that of the Dorsal Cravat, described upon page 93, this one being applied across the chest instead of the back.

Uses.—Similar to those for which the preceding is employed.

COMPOUND STERNAL BI-AXILLARY CRAVAT.

Description.—Two cravats, one one yard in length, the other two feet in length.

Application.—Opposite to that of the Compound Dorsal Bi-axillary Cravat, described upon page 94. This one being applied across the chest.

Uses.—Same as the Anterior Figure of 8 of the Shoulders.

Variety.—Prepare three cravats, two of them being two feet in length, the third one not quite so long. After tying one of the longer ones about each shoulder, tie the remaining one into the nooses formed by the other two, across the front of the chest. A fourth cravat is now necessary to prevent those fastened about the shoulders from slipping forward and off these parts, and is to be tied to them across the back.

CHAPTER X.

BANDAGES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.

✓ SPIRAL OF ONE TOE.

Description.—This should be made from a roller four feet in length by three-quarters of an inch in width.

Application.—This is so similar to that of the Spiral of One Finger, described upon page 60, figure 40, that no further discussion is necessary.

Uses.—For injuries to the toes, similar to those of the fingers for which the spiral is there used.

FIGURE OF 8 OF ONE TOE. ✓

(Spica of the Toe.)

Description.—This bandage should be made from a roller, two yards in length by three-quarters of an inch in width.

Application.—Similar to that of the Figure of 8 of the Thumb and Wrist, or Spica of the Thumb. See figure 41, page 61.

Uses.—Of a similar use to that of the Spica of the Thumb.

ADDUCTOR BANDAGE OF THE BIG TOE. ✓

Description.—The bourse may be cut from the "thumb" of a buck-skin or a dog-skin glove. To this, on one side, stitch a piece of elastic ribbon. To this elastic ribbon attach also a strip of ordinary adhesive plaster; one that is long enough to reach around the foot.

II. Two other smaller strips of adhesive plaster of sufficient length to surround the foot, as shown in the cut.

[97]

Application.—Supposing it is the pollex of the right foot that is to be treated, the bourse is to be applied over the toe,

FIG. 81.



Adductor Bandage of the Big Toe.

the member being adducted as much as possible, and the strip, with the adhesive plaster and webbing, is then carried firmly along the inside border of the foot, around back of the heel, down the outside foot-border to the little toe, and there confined. The shorter pieces of adhesive plaster are then placed around the foot, one in front of the ankle, the other over the metatarsal region, thus confining the webbing more securely.

Uses.—This dressing was devised by Dr. Chas. H. Lathrop, of Lyons, Iowa, for the cure of

DOUBLE T OF THE TOES AND ANKLE.

Description, Application and Uses are so similar to the Double T of the Back of the Hand and Wrist, that a reference to it, figures 43 and 44, pages 63 and 64, will be sufficient for its application to the foot.

SPIRAL OF ALL THE TOES.

(Gauntlet of the Foot.)

Description.—This bandage should be ten yards in length by three-quarters of an inch in width.

Application.—Similar to the Gauntlet of the Hand. See figure 48, page 67.

Uses.—Similar to those of the Spiral of All the Fingers just referred to, only in cases of diseases or injuries of the foot.

FIGURE OF 8 OF THE FOOT AND ANKLE.

Description.—This should be a roller two and a half yards in length by one and three-quarters inches in width.

Application.—Place the initial end, 1, at the front of the leg, a few fingers' breadth above the ankle, and confine it by the horizontal circular turn, 2.

FIG. 82.

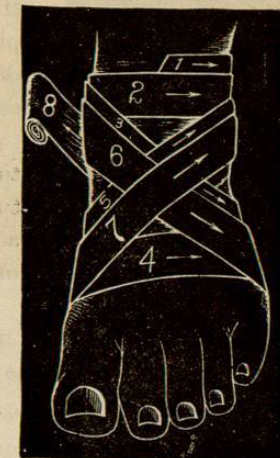


Figure of 8 of the Foot and Ankle.

Continue in the same course till you come to the inner malleolus again, supposing it to be the left foot that you are dressing, when you descend obliquely across the dorsum of the foot, to the fifth metatarsus, thus completing course 3. Make, then, a circular turn about the metatarsal bones (course 4), coming obliquely across the dorsum of the foot, from within outwards, to the outer malleolus, thus completing course 5. Course 6 is made similarly to course 3, course 7 to course 5, and so on.

At last exhaust the bandage by circular turns about the lower portion of the leg, and confine in the ordinary way.

Uses.—For confining dressings either to the dorsum of the foot, or to the surface contiguous to the malleoli. Also for compression, after venesection from one of the dorsal veins of the foot; a graduated compress would be necessary in this case.

SPIRAL OF THE FOOT.

This bandage is but a part of the Reversed Spiral of the Inferior Extremity, and will be sufficiently described when we come to treat of that dressing. See page 110.

TRIANGLE OF THE FOOT.

Application.—A triangle with a base two feet in length, and a height of ten inches.

Description.—Place the base of the triangle obliquely across the front of the ankle, A, and carry the superior end, B, around the lower part of the leg, and confine. Conduct the inferior extremity about the metatarso-phalangeal bones and pin, as at C'. Then conduct the apex of the bandage about the heel, and pin as at C.



Triangle of the Foot.

Uses.—To confine dressings either to the dorsum or the sole of the foot, to either of the malleoli, or regions adjacent, or to the calcanean region, or the lower part of the leg.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE INSTEP.

(*Sling of the Instep.*)

Description.—This should be a strip of cloth eighteen inches in length, and four inches, or more, in width, cut to a four-tailed bandage, as seen in the compress of four heads (figure 4).

Application.—Place the centre of the bandage at the instep, and carry the two superior ends around the lower part of the leg and tie them; then carry the two inferior ends around the tarsal portion of the foot, and tie also.

Uses.—To confine cataplasmata, and other dressings, to the instep, lower front portion of the leg, and the tarsus.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE HEEL.

(*Sling of the Heel.*)

Description.—A strip of cloth eighteen inches in length, and four or more in width, and torn to a four-tailed bandage.

Application.—Place the body of the bandage at the heel and carry the two superior ends around the lower portion of the leg, and confine. The two inferior ends are then to be carried about the tarsus, and also tied.

Uses.—To confine dressings to the calcanean region.

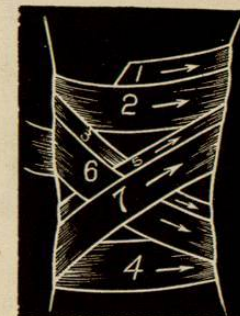
SHEATH OF THE FOOT.

Instead of the more elaborate bandage proposed by some surgeons, an equally efficacious bandage, and certainly easier obtained, is a common "*stocking*." Is used as a retainer of cataplasmata to the toes or foot.

POSTERIOR FIGURE OF 8 OF THE KNEE.

Description.—The roller should be four yards in length by one and three-quarter inches in width.

Application.—Placing the initial end of the bandage, 1, at a point somewhat above the popliteal space, confine it by a horizontal turn of the bandage, 2. Continue in the same direction, passing over the front of the thigh, till you come nearly to the posterior surface again, where you descend, obliquely, across the popliteal space to the opposite border, thus finishing course 3. Course 4 is a horizontal turn about the upper part of the leg; while course 5 ascends obliquely across the popliteal space to the opposite lateral border. Course 6 is in line of course 3; course 7, of course 5, and so on. Having exhausted the bandage, after covering-in the popliteal space, confine in the ordinary way.



Posterior Figure of 8 of the Knee.

Uses.—To confine dressings to the popliteal space; or, with the aid of a graduated compress, to exercise compression upon an aneurism at this point.

THE POPLITEAL CRAVAT.

Description.—A cravat some four feet in length.

Application.—Place the centre of the cravat, A, at a point just above the popliteal space, and carry the two ends horizontally forwards about the thigh; cross them, and descend obliquely across the space, B, B', crossing one above the other there; carry them now horizontally forwards about the upper portion of the leg, crossing them below the patella, to conduct them to the posterior surface of the leg, confining by tying, as at c.



The Popliteal Cravat.

FIG. 85.

Uses.—This bandage fulfils the same indications as the above.

ANTERIOR FIGURE OF 8 OF THE KNEE.

Description.—A roller four yards in length by one and three-quarters inches in width.

Application.—Essentially the same as that of the Posterior Figure of 8 described upon page 101, only remembering that it is to the anterior surface of the limb that you are applying the bandage.

Uses.—To aid in supporting the patella, when fractured; to compress an effusion into the joint, and to confine various dressings thereon.

CRAVAT OF THE KNEE.

Description.—A cravat some four feet in length.

Application.—Place the centre of the cravat, A, see figure 85, page 102, above the patella, and carry the two extremities backwards and cross them, and so bring diagonally down across the front of the patella, in a measure similar to that seen in The Popliteal Cravat just referred to. The other

courses of the bandage are made similarly to the corresponding courses of this popliteal dressing.

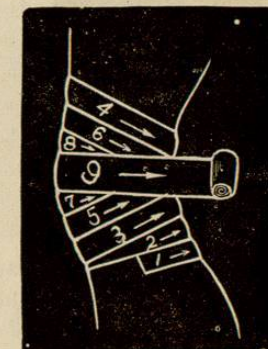
Uses.—As an approximator of the fragments of a fractured patella, and for “steadying” the motions of the joint, or confining loose dressings thereon.

TESTUDO OF THE KNEE.

(Roller Cap of the Knee.)

Description.—A roller eight feet in length by one and three-quarter inches in width.

Application.—Place the initial end of the bandage, 1, below the patella, and confine by a single circular turn, 2. Continue in the same course with the bandage, making an ascending spiral course for turn 3. The roller-head is now carried upwards across the popliteal space, above the femur condyles, and made to take the descending spiral course 4, to finish this turn of the bandage. It is then carried downwards across the popliteal space, so as to be in readiness to make the ascending spiral course 5. Course 6 is made similarly to course 4; course 7, to course 5, and so on, gradually “drawing in” the bandage till the patella is entirely covered, when you either confine, or else go on to finish the bandage as a spiral of the thigh.



Testudo of the Knee.

Uses.—To confine dressings about the knee-joint, to exercise compression thereon in cases of synovitis, or to steady the joint and prevent motion in cases of other injuries of the leg.

Is frequently made use of in the Spiral of the Inferior Extremity, when covering in the knee-joint.

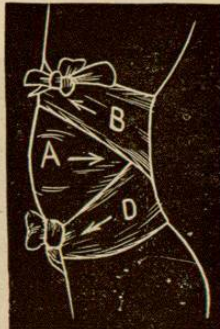
Variety.—Instead of the alternate upward and downward spiral courses being used, a bandage, fulfilling the indications of the above, may be made by the use of continued ascending

spirals about the member. This is the form most generally made use of in applying the Spiral of the Inferior Extremity, and is seen in the figure of that bandage on a following page. It is known as *The Spiral of the Knee*.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE KNEE.

Description.—A strip of linen or cotton, from eight to ten inches in width, and one yard in length. Each end to be torn back (at its centre) to within eight inches of the middle of the bandage.

FIG. 87.



Four-tailed Bandage of the Knee.

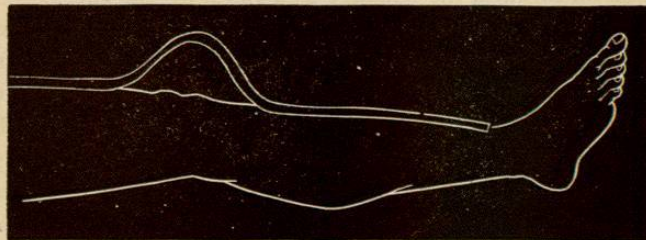
presses, to exercise compression, in cases of chronic synovitis.

Application.—Place the plane of the bandage, A, over the patella, and carry the superior ends of the bandage around the lower part of the thigh, crossing them to remount the member, B, to tie in front. Then conduct the two inferior extremities in a similar manner about the upper portion of the leg, D, to finally confine by tying below the patella.

Uses.—To confine cataplasmata or vesicants upon the patellar region. It can also be made use of to approximate the patellar fragments, when the bone is fractured; or, with the aid of compresses, to exercise compression, in cases of chronic synovitis.

SANBORN'S SPLINT FOR THE PATELLA.

FIG. 88.



Sanborn's Splint for the Patella.—1st Stage.

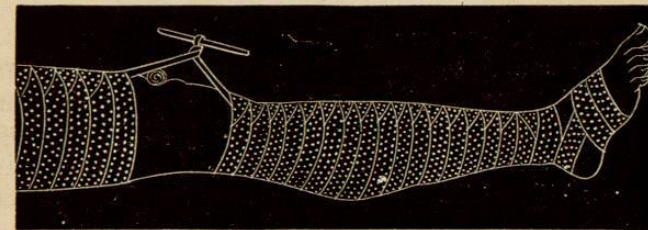
Description.—I. A strip of adhesive plaster three or four feet in length, by three inches in width.

II. A roller bandage, or what makes a preferable dressing, the perforated adhesive bandage, eight feet in length, by two inches in width.

Application.—The strip of plain adhesive plaster is to be first applied to the front of the thigh and leg, as shown in Fig. 88, with a loop over the injured patella.

This strip of plaster is then to be confined to the member, as shown in Fig. 89, which is virtually the "Reversed Spiral of the Inferior Extremity."

FIG. 89.



Sanborn's Splint for the Patella.—2d Stage.

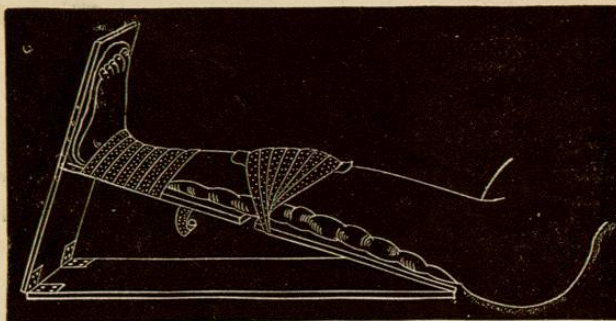
After the plaster strip is thoroughly confined by the bandage, a firm compress, as a small roll of the adhesive bandage itself, is then to be placed above the fractured and separated bone, as shown in Fig. 89; also another beneath the lower edge of the inferior fragment. This done, a stick is to be thrust through the loop left by the adhesive plaster, and this loop twisted by the stick till the separated parts of the bone are brought into apposition, when the whole is to be confined.

Uses.—To support the portions of a fractured patella.

Variety. A slight modification of the apparatus here shown would, with a wire frame about the thigh, form an excellent modification of "Smith's Anterior Splint" for a fractured femur.

HAMILTON'S SPLINT FOR FRACTURED PATELLA.

FIG. 90.



Hamilton's Splint for Fractured Patella.

Fig. 90 shows the adhesive bandage as applied to the lower extremity, to retain the pieces of the patella in position when transversely fractured, according to the method of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton. This variety of bandage will be found to give better support than will the ordinary flannel or cotton roller in this surgical dressing.

The other various forms of fracture dressing—zinc or tin splints, plaster casts, etc.,—can be equally well confined in this manner, altering, of course, the arrangement of the courses of the bandage, or plaster strips, to conform to the various dressings and members the bandage is calculated to support.

SIMPLE SPIRAL OF THE LEG. ✓

Description.—This bandage is made from a roller four yards in length by two inches in width.

Application.—Beginning at the ankle, make a simple circular turn about the member, thus confining the initial end of the bandage. Then continue the turns of the bandage spirally about the member (omitting the reverses) as seen in turns 15, 16 and 17 of the figure accompanying the Spiral of the Inferior Extremity. At last confine as usual.

Uses.—For maintaining pressure upon the parts covered,

or for retaining dressings thereon. Is not a very stable bandage should the musculi gastrocnemius et soleus be well developed.

Variety.—This bandage may be applied to the thigh; it then becomes *The Simple Spiral of the Thigh*. The starting point, in this case, being at the knee.

✓ REVERSED SPIRAL OF THE LEG.

Description.—A roller eight feet in length by two inches in width.

Application.—This is but a part of the bandage described under the head of *The Reversed Spiral of the Inferior Extremity*, and will be sufficiently described when treating at that bandage. See figure on page 110.

Uses.—This makes a very stable sort of dressing, and is to be employed, in most cases, in preference to the preceding bandage, as it is not so liable to slip down and out of place.

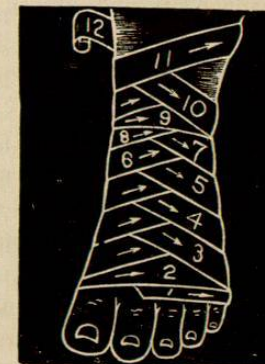
Variety.—This bandage may be equally well applied upon the thigh, starting at the knee. It is then known as *The Reversed Spiral of the Thigh*.

THE FIGURE OF 8 SPIRAL OF THE EXTREMITIES. ✓

Description.—This bandage is a *double spiral*, and needs for its application a roller-bandage ten yards in length by two inches in width.

Application.—Place the initial end at the roots of the toes, confining by a single spiral turn about the foot, and cover the foot as in the *Spiral of the Inferior Extremity*, by reverses and figures-of-8. Having reached the leg, one turn and a half is made before a reverse is used. Thus the reverse is employed on the second turn of an ordinary spiral instead of upon the first, as in the simple spiral

FIG. 91.



The Figure of 8 Spiral of the Extremities.

with reverses. This process of reversing upon each second turn from the last reversement is pursued up the entire limb. Hence, course 9 is a simple spiral, whilst course 10 is a spiral with a *reverse*. Course 11 is completed as an upward spiral about the limb, with *no reverse*, whilst course 12 would be a reversed spiral, coming from above downwards, across the front of the limb. Course 13 is similar to course 11; course 14, to course 12, and so on until the bandage is exhausted. This makes, then, a Figure of 8 Spiral of the Extremities with *alternate reverses*.

Uses.—Similar to those for which the Simple and the Reversed Spirals are employed, and may be used on either the upper or lower extremity. It makes a very secure method of dressing, and gains this advantage through this fact: that the superficial courses (the reversed ones) rest upon cloth, and *not* upon the slippery integument, as in the case of the other bandages. The same advantage might be gained by covering an ordinary spiral with a second bandage,—an ordinary *reversed* spiral.

This variety of the spiral bandages is especially useful in plaster-of-Paris, starch, or other so-called immovable dressings; also in fractures, or other cases where extension is demanded, and where a long interim between dressings is desirable.

Variety.—If the bandage is composed of very extensible

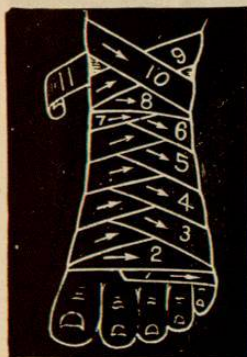


Figure of 8 Bandage of the Extremities.

material, as very thinly woven flannel, so as to be easily "moulded to a part," it may be made throughout *without a single reverse*. Each course of the bandage would then be a single figure-of-8 about the limb; thus, turns 7 and 8 would be simple circles of the limb; turn 9, an *upward* spiral, turn 10, a *downward* spiral, turn 11 an upward spiral again, overlapping turn 9; turn 12, a downward spiral, overlapping turn 10, and so on until the limb is sufficiently encompassed.

This also makes quite a firm dress-

ing, as the superficial courses of the bandage rest upon flannel, and not upon the integument. It is used in cases similar to the preceding. It is known as the *Figure of 8 Bandage of the Extremities*, and can be applied, as its name indicates, to either the inferior or superior, extremities.

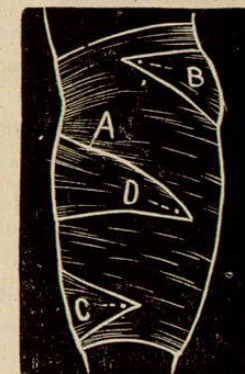
TRIANGLE OF THE LEG.

Description.—A triangle one yard in length at the base, and eighteen inches in height.

Application.—Place the base of the triangle, A, obliquely across the front of the leg, and carry the superior extremity around below the patella, and confine with a pin, B. Then conduct the inferior extremity around the lower part of the leg, and also confine it, C. Then carry the apex of the triangle around the "calf" of the leg, also confining it with a pin, as at D.

Uses.—Useful in confining dressings to the parts it covers, and also for maintaining compression, when this may be required.

Variety.—This bandage may be applied to any part of the leg, or even to the arm and forearm, fulfilling similar indications in diseases or injuries of those parts.



Triangle of the Leg.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE OF THE LEG.

Description.—A piece of cloth wide enough to sufficiently cover the diseased portion of the member. This is then to be cut back, at the ends, to near its centre, as you see in the compress (figure 4), upon page 22.

Application.—The plane of the bandage is to be placed over the calf of the leg, and the two superior ends carried forwards, and around the leg, below the patella, and confined. The two

inferior ends are then to be conducted about the lower portion of the leg, and also confined by tying.

Uses.—To confine cataplasmata, or other dressings, upon the gastrocnemial and soleal region.

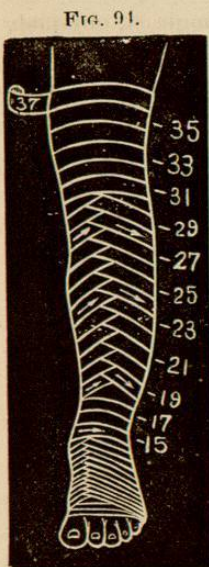
REVERSED SPIRAL OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITY.

Description.—This bandage is made from a roller eighteen yards in length by two inches in width.

Application.—Place the initial end of the bandage at the metatarso-phalangeal articulation, and confine by two circular turns about the foot at this point. Continue on about the foot in the same manner, only making a reverse at each course of the bandage, until the ankle is reached, as you see in the wood-cut. Or, it is sometimes best to make the last two or three turns about the foot and ankle in figure-of-8's, as you see in wood-cut number 82, page 99. It is also often necessary to fill up the hollows about the ankles with cotton-wool. Having got so far in the application of the bandage, make three or four spiral turns about the lower part of the leg, courses 15, 16, 17, 18 in the figure, before you begin the reverses about the leg—courses 19 to 30 inclusive; you then come to the knee, which may be covered in by The Testudo, figure 89, page 103,

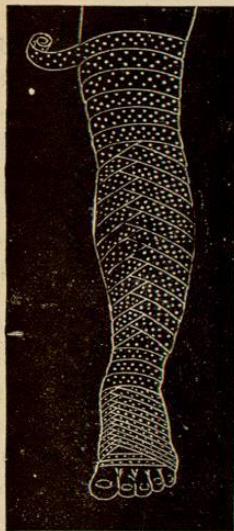
or the simple spiral turns, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in the cut. Having cleared the femur condyles, you then make spiral reverses to the hip, where you confine the bandage in the usual way.

Uses.—For all the multitudinous purposes that such an injured or diseased member may demand. The same caution should be observed here as was spoken of under the Reversed Spiral of the Superior Extremity, page 72.



Reversed Spiral of the Inferior Extremity.

FIG. 95.



Perforated Reversed Spiral of Inferior Extremity.

Variety.—As a variety of the “reversed spiral” of the inferior extremity, you have the bandage shown in Fig. 95. This is made from the Perforated Adhesive Bandage of Grosvenor & Richards. It is to be applied in a similar way to the ordinary “roller” just described; the only difference being that the bandage will not need to be as long, as the several turns do not need to overlap each other as much as when the non-adhering bandage is employed. This is much better than adhesive plaster, as the plaster would adhere to and irritate the skin. Then, too, the non-porousness of the adhesive plaster would allow more sweating of the limb than does the perforated bandage here shown. This makes a much firmer support than does the ordinary roller of cotton or flannel.

RECURRENT FOR AMPUTATED THIGH.

Description.—This bandage should be twelve yards in length by one and three-quarter inches in width.

Application.—Place the initial end, 1, upon the front of the thigh, and confine by three horizontal circular turns, 2, 3 and 4. Continue the course of the bandage about the limb, horizontally, finishing turn 5 at the lateral border of the member. Reverse the bandage at a right angle, and continue course 6 down the limb, across the stump, then up to the fourth

FIG. 96.



Recurrent for Amputated Thigh.

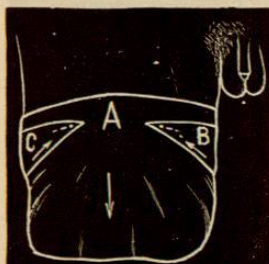
course of the bandage, thus finishing turn 6. Reverse, now, the bandage at a right angle again, and encircle the member for turn 7, finishing it, anteriorly, at the middle of the limb, as course 8. Continue the bandage on in the same course to finish turn 9 upon the member's anterior surface. Again you reverse at right angles, and carry the bandage longitudinally down the limb and across the stump, thus making the tenth course of the bandage. The remaining courses of the bandage are applied similarly to those just described. At last, when the stump is covered, and the bandage exhausted, confine in the usual way, by pinning.

Uses.—For confining dressings to a "stump." Is somewhat "tedious" of application, and hence the two following bandages are to be preferred to it.

Variety.—This bandage is equally applicable for any stump of the leg, or of the upper extremity. It would then be of the same width, but somewhat shorter. It would then be known (from its respective uses) as *The Recurrent for an Amputated Leg*; *The Recurrent for an Amputated Forearm*; *The Recurrent for an Amputated Arm*. A somewhat similar Recurrent has been devised for a hip-joint stump, and also for a shoulder-joint stump. The same objection holds good against these bandages, as the one just described, viz: rather more ornate than useful.

TRIANGLE FOR THIGH STUMP.

FIG. 97.



Triangle for Thigh Stump.

Description.—This should be a triangle having a base one yard in length, and a height of eighteen inches.

Application.—Place the middle of the base of the triangle, A, upon the anterior surface of the thigh, at a proper distance from the cut surface; carry the two extremities backwards about the member, and

bring them forwards, after crossing them, to pin at the front, B and C. Carry, then, the apex of the triangle directly across the stump and up the posterior surface of the limb, pinning to the crossed extremities, B and C.

Uses.—This is a very convenient bandage for protecting a stump from injury from clothing and the like, and also for confining cataplasmata.

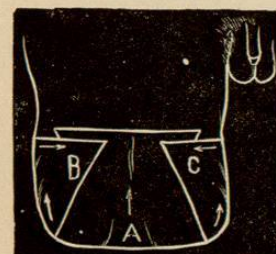
Variety.—By varying the size of the triangle, it can be applied to any stump of either the upper or lower extremity. It would then be known as *The Triangle for Leg Stump*, *The Triangle for Arm Stump*, etc., according to the part upon which it might be applied.

MALTESE CROSS FOR THIGH STUMP.

Description.—I. A piece of lint, or cloth, sixteen inches square, cut to the form of a Maltese cross, see Fig. 7, page 25.

II. A roller two yards in length, by two inches in width.

FIG. 98.



Maltese Cross for Thigh Stump.

Application.—Place the centre of the cross, A, over the centre of the stump, and fold the edges over each other, B and C, as you see in the wood-cut, so that they may lie as smoothly as possible. Then confine with the roller by the use of circular turns about the limb, using reverses, if need be.

Uses.—Similar to the Stump-triangle, and equally useful and easy of application.

Variety.—By varying the size of the cross, and the roller, this bandage is equally applicable for any stump of either extremity. It makes most an excellent dressing for hip or shoulder-joint stumps. It would then be *The Maltese-cross for Leg Stump*, *The Maltese-cross for Arm Stump*, etc., according to the uses for which it is employed.

CAPUTINA

(Rosette Stump Dressing.)

Description.—Take from nine to fifteen strips of cloth (according to the size of the stump), having each one one and three-quarter inches in width, by two and a-half feet in length.

FIG. 99.

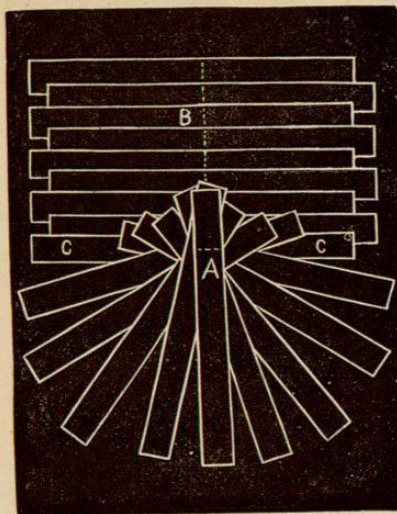


Diagram of the Caputina.

though this is not necessary. The whole bandage is then spread upon a newspaper. The horizontal strip, c, of the rosette is laid upon the first piece of the parallel strips (so that the set of parallels becomes but an extension of the rosette), and fastened to it. The object of spreading it upon the paper is only for convenience in carrying and handling.

Application.—The stump is now made ready for this final bandage. The *centre*, A, Fig. 99, placed opposite the medium line of the under surface of the stump, at a point some six inches from its end, and confined there by the long cross strip, c-c, which encircles the member. The remaining portions of the rosette are then laid, smoothly and successively, over

the stump, covering the end completely. The bandage is then finished by passing the horizontal parallel strips, B, over the remaining portion of the limb, securing the free ends of the rosette that are folded over its anterior surface, thus completing the dressing which is represented, as applied to a thigh-stump, in figure 100.

These parallel strips may be used more or less extensively upon the limb, as the exigencies of the case may seem to demand. This bandage is really but the extension of the principle of that of Scultet's, the whole upper portion, B, Fig. 99, being but the bandage of Scultet.

Uses.—This bandage is used only in the dressing of stumps; and it is particularly valuable where pressure is required,—as when the flaps retract, making the wound gape, and thus leaving the bone exposed. In its application the stump needs be lifted but *once*, *i. e.*, when the bandage, lying upon the paper, is first slipped under—a *desideratum* wanting in all other stump-dressings.

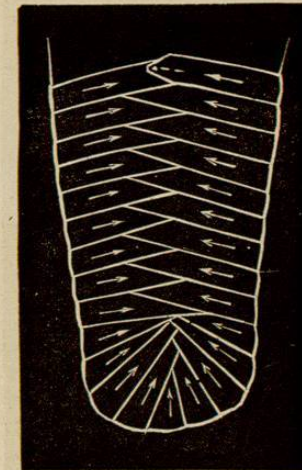
TARSO-PATELLAR CRAVAT.

Description.—I. Two cravats, each one yard in length.

II. A third cravat one-half the length of the others.

Application.—Tie the smallest of the cravats about the instep, as A. Take, then, one of the remaining, place its centre, B, above the patella, and carry both ends backwards around the lower portion of the thigh, crossing them at the back, and bringing them diagonally downwards and forwards, below the patella, there tying. Take, then, the third cravat and carry it through to its centre, c, the "stirrup" formed by the one first

FIG. 100.



Caputina Applied.