

slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

**14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.**—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted, and rotated outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made over the course of the artery in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

**15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.**—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the former operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

**16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.**—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

**17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.**—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the muscle will be exposed.