Page 93, equation (3.92)

First, let us remind of the definition of divergence for a second-order tensor:

$$(\mathrm{div}\mathbf{A})^i = \sum_k \frac{\partial A^{ik}}{\partial x^k} \tag{1}$$

and a third-order tensor:

$$(\mathrm{div}\mathbf{B})^{ij} = \sum_k \frac{\partial B^{ijk}}{\partial x^k} \tag{2}$$

(note that the results is second-order tensor - divergence is a contraction operation).

Second, note that outer product of a vector ($\mathbf{a}$) and a second-order tensor ($\mathbf{A}$) is a third-order tensor with elements

$$(\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{A})^{ijk} = a^i A^{jk} - a^j A^{ik}$$

and thus

$$[(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \wedge \mathbf{T}]^{ijk} = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^i T^{jk} - (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^j T^{ik} \tag{3}$$

Finally, taking into consideration (3) and (2) and employing (1):

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\mathrm{div}[(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \wedge \mathbf{T}]\}^{ij} &= \sum_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \left[(x-y)^i T^{jk} - (x-y)^j T^{ik}\right] \\
&= \sum_k \left[T^{jk} \frac{\partial (x-y)^i}{\partial x^k} + (x-y)^i \frac{\partial T^{jk}}{\partial x^k}\right] \\
&- \sum_k \left[T^{ik} \frac{\partial (x-y)^j}{\partial x^k} + (x-y)^j \frac{\partial T^{ik}}{\partial x^k}\right] \\
&= T^{ji} + (x-y)^i \sum_k \frac{\partial T^{jk}}{\partial x^k} - T^{ij} - (x-y)^j \sum_k \frac{\partial T^{ik}}{\partial x^k} \\
&\equiv T^{ji} + (x-y)^i (\mathrm{div}\,\mathbf{T})^j - T^{ij} - (x-y)^j (\mathrm{div}\,\mathbf{T})^i \\
&= T^{ji} - T^{ij} + [(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \wedge \mathrm{div}\,\mathbf{T}]^{ij}
\end{aligned}$$

and changing the notation to general vector-tensor symbols, (3.92) follows.