

passages and keeps them always open. The **glottis**, the opening to these passages, is at the base of the tongue and is protected by a little lid—the **epiglottis**—which closes when we swallow and so excludes all but air from the passage. The air passes through the **larynx** which contains the vocal chords, down the **trachea** or windpipe, through the two **bronchi** which lead to the two lungs, and then dividing into the **bronchial tubes**, passes to the myriads of air-cells which fill the lungs.

c. **The Covering.** The lungs are enclosed in the **pleura**—a closed sac composed of two layers. The outer layer is attached to the chest, while the inner layer is attached to the lungs. These secrete a lubricating fluid which **prevents friction** in the constant movement of the lungs.

3. ORGANS CONNECTED WITH RESPIRATION.

a. **The Mouth and Nose** through which the air enters the system.

b. **The Muscles of the Chest and diaphragm** which expand, or contract, when we inhale and exhale air.

c. **The Pulmonary Blood-vessels** which convey the blood to the lungs.

d. **The Vocal Organs** which are situated in the larynx.

4. AIR.

a. **Pure Air** is composed of about one-fifth of oxygen and four-fifths of nitrogen. The nitrogen is