

mediately below the hyoid bone, it passes between the epiglottis and the base of the tongue, but, if it be directed immediately backwards, the body of the epiglottis itself will be severed. The upper end of the angle of junction of the two halves, or *alæ*, of the thyroid cartilage, is called the *pomun Adami*. About the centre of this angle of junction is the attachment of the *true vocal cords*, while, one-quarter of an inch above this point, is the attachment of the *epiglottis*. Below the thyroid is the cricoid cartilage, and between them there is stretched a membrane—the crico-thyroid—having the *crico-thyroid artery* running along its anterior surface, near the lower border of the thyroid cartilage. Below the cricoid cartilage is the trachea, with the lateral lobes of the thyroid gland on either side and the isthmus overlying it. The distance from the *cricoid cartilage* to the upper border of the *sternum*, in a child five years of age, is about one and a half inches, but, when the neck is extended, about three-quarters of an inch is gained; whereas, in the adult, the distance from the cricoid to the sternum is about two and a half inches, with a gain of three-quarters of an inch, when the head is extended. There are only seven or eight tracheal cartilages between the cricoid and the sternum, and of these the second and third, and sometimes the fourth, are covered by the isthmus of the thyroid gland. The *cricoid cartilage corresponds* to: (1) The junction of the two bellies of the omo-hyoid; (2) the point where this muscle crosses the common carotid artery; (3) the centre for the incision in ligating the common carotid artery; (4) the junction of the larynx and trachea, and of the pharynx and œsophagus; (5) the narrowest part of the pharynx, and, lastly, (6) the lower border of the fifth cervical vertebra.