CHAP. XIII.-SCALES.

forming the major scale are precisely similar, that is to say, the tones and semitones fall in the same order. The fifth tone, from F to G, separates the two tetrachords, and is called the tone of disjunction.



How are new tonics found for other major scales?

By fifths ascending, thus :--starting from C, the model scale, every new tonic is found a fifth above the last tonic; therefore the upper tetrachord of each scale forms the *lower* tetrachord of the following scale. Every succeeding scale requires an additional sharp to bring the semitone between the seventh and eighth degrees

How are these sharps found?

The seventh degree of the scale always requires to be raised, therefore the new sharp for every succeeding scale is found a fifth above the last sharp, for example :—the scale of C requires no sharp, the scale of G (fifth above C) requires one sharp, F#; the scale of D (fifth above G) requires two sharps, F#and C#; the second sharp being a fifth above the first sharp.

92

1