other hindrance to learners. Separate the staves on which the bass and treble have been hitherto written by the space of a complete octave, and then, for pianoforte music if you don't mind another little change, draw the lines up and down the page, or vertically instead of horizontally.

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	BASE.	TREBLE.
11111	11 12 11 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1	3 4 6 8 8 9 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	B A G F D sharp C sharp	B A A G F D sharp
	—A sharp —G sharp ■F sharp p D —D	—A sharp —C sharp ■F sharp —D —C

The above diagram is intended to show the proposed way of writing pianoforte or organ music, each group of six lines to contain a complete octave giving every semitone its own unchangeable position either on a line or in a space and doing away with marks for sharps or flats. It covers four octaves, sufficient for most ordinary compositions. The figures would not be required but a heavy mark should be placed opposite the line or space belonging to the key note of the composition. The music would be written as at present but progressing down the page instead of across. Words of vocal music could be printed in syllables down the centre space.

The stretch of an octave on the piano or organ is often too much for the hands of players. It would therefore not be out of place to propose to shorten it by taking one white key away and placing instead one black key. There would then be six white and six black keys arranged alternately, and they would correspond to the six lines and six spaces on the staff, requiring no effort on the part of the player to translate the position of the notes on the written music to the key-