

or systematized principles of key work which have gradually come into very general use, so that his 'cylinder' flute, more or less modified, now holds the chief position among orchestral players: the 'cone' flute being used principally in military bands.

The sum of the matter and the final result of the various changes during the last three or four hundred years is the disappearance of the recorder, the elimination of the 'fipple' flute, and the acceptance of the transverse flute as the only form of the instrument suitable for artistic purposes.

REED INSTRUMENTS.

In reed instruments there is no such simplicity as has been noticed in the flutes, for although certain old forms as the krumm-horn or cromorne have passed out of use, their places have been taken by others, and our present reed instruments cover a wide field, both in compass and variety of quality. Of the double-reed kind, the mediæval shawm has resulted in the delicate modern oboe, and the pommers in the bassoons and contra-fagotti. These are conical instruments in which the octave and twelfth of the prime can be produced as on the flute. The saxophones form the most modern family of conical reed instruments, and these have single reeds much like those of the clarinet, and by these a new quality of tone has been introduced, in character midway between the general 'wood-wind' tone and the 'brass.'

Notwithstanding the introduction of the saxophone, the clarinet—invented in 1690 by Denner, of Nuremberg—