$$\frac{\log 3}{\log 2} = 1+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{1}{3+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{5+\cfrac{1}{2+\cdots}}}}}}}} \tag{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{8}{5}, \frac{19}{12}, \frac{65}{41}, \frac{84}{53}, \frac{485}{306}, \frac{1054}{665}, \cdots \tag{17}$$

(c) The next-smallest ratio of primes, $5:1$

Selecting from among the n candidates obtained by condition (b) those that approximate this ratio relatively well, $n = 12$ and $n = 53$ remain.

(d) Larger ratios of primes

The ratios of 7:1 or higher are not very significant to the human ear.

This is all to say that the only practical musical scale is the 12-tone chromatic scale of music.[5]

[5] The 12-tone scale was probably first developed at the end of the 16$^{th}$ century by Zhū Zài-yù of the Ming dynasty.(3) In the 19$^{th}$ century, two men, T. Perronet Thompson and R. H. M. Bosanquet, tried to make a keyboard for use with a 53-tone scale. (4) This attempt, however, cannot be said to have produced practical results.