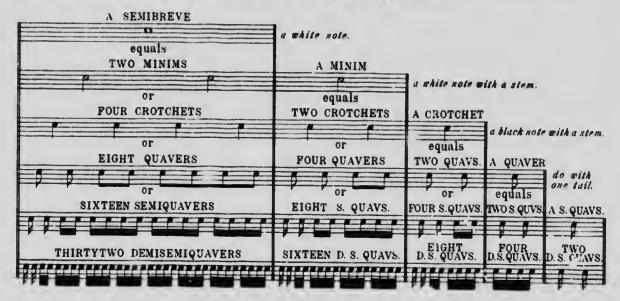
There are Six kinds of notes used in modern notation, their names, form, colour and relative value, with regard to time, are as follows:\_



It will be seen by the above example, that when two or more Quavers, Semiquavers or Demisemiquavers, follow in succession, they are tied together by one, two or three, thick lines, which are used instead of hooks or tails.

Every piece of music is divided into equal Measures or portions of Time, by vertical lines, called bars.

Bars:

Every bar must contain a certain number of notes regulated by the Figures, which always follow the signature.

A Double-bar, is used to denote either a part, or the whole of a composition, and when Dots are added, the part on the same side as the dots is Repeated, (i. e. played again).

Repeats:

There are two kinds of Time in use, Common and Triple: common-time is indicated by 44 or C each bar contains one Semibreve, two Minims of their equivalents.

The time called alla cappella, formely used for Church-music only; but at the present time in general use, is indicated by 36 or ¢, in fact, it is common-time with only two beats given to each bar, instead of four. This time is often incorrectly termed Alla Breve.

For all other *Measures*, Figures only are used, placed one over the other, the lower figure shows, into how many parts the *Semibreve* is divided, the upper figure shows how *many* of such parts are contained in each bar:-

