

INTERVALS.

"Intervals, or the distances between notes are reckoned, 'Inclusively,' and by the number of names of notes they contain."

By "inclusively" is meant counting in both limits, thus,—C to D is a Major second, because both notes are counted in the interval.

C to E	is a Major third.
C to F	" " fourth.
C to G	" " fifth.
C to A	" " sixth.
C to B	" " seventh.
C to C	" " eighth or octave.

NOTE.—"If the upper note is in the *Major scale* of the lower note, the interval is Major," *e. g.*, G to B would be a Major third, because B would be the third degree of the scale of G, B to E would be a Major fourth because E would be the fourth degree of the scale of B, and so on.

An interval a semitone less than Major is called *Minor*, thus—

C to D \flat	is a minor second.
C to E \flat	" " third.
C to F \flat	" " fourth.
C to G \flat	" " fifth.
C to A \flat	" " sixth.
C to B \flat	" " seventh.
C to C \flat	" " octave.