## CHAP. XIII.--SCALES.

of 3rd (and sometimes the 6th) from the tonic, is greater by one semitone, than the same interval in the minor scale; and the minor scale is so called, because the interval of 3rd (and sometimes the 6th) from the tonic, is smaller by one semitone, than the same interval in the major scale; thus—C is the tonic of two scales; in the major scale, the 3rd from C to E contains four semitones; in the minor scale, the 3rd from C to Eb contains but three. In the major scale the 6th from C to A contains nine semitones; in the minor scale the 6th from C to Ab contains but eight.



(In the major scale all intervals counted from the tonic, are either major or perfect. Some theorists call them all major. In the minor scale the 7th degree ascending is always major; the 6th is sometimes major; the 3rd is always minor.)

## MAJOR SCALE.

Describe the major scale more fully.

Every major scale is known by its major 3rd (four semitones) from the tonic. It consists of five tones

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