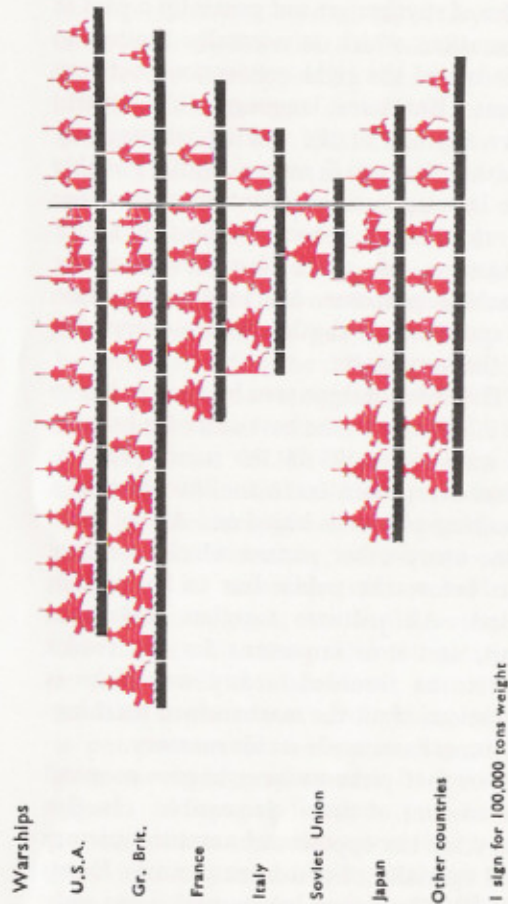


of one and two 'expansions' are not very different from one another ; they may be made parallel in the same way as the points of any number of 'expansions' may be put into relation to the points of a limited line. Some of the picture languages in existence are of one expansion, they are made up of long lines of small signs, put together in rolls. Another sort of picture language, such as the ISOTYPE system, makes use of the connection of parts not in one direction only, but in two, and the effect is a *language picture*.

The purpose of teaching-pictures is to have an effect on the mind. The distribution of signs and colours over the plane of the picture has to be made in such a way that the attention is guided to certain points which have to be looked at first. That is like the selection of words in a discussion or in a book, like the weight put on words in talking or in reading. If a word is printed **w i d e r** you will give it more attention, as when one word is said louder than another. Special notes would be necessary to give an account of other shades of feeling, other shades of rhythm, a better idea of the distribution of weight in statements or words. Such



PICTURE 23