WHATEVER glass existed in windows in the dark ages has since perished; and probably the oldest window in existence is in a church at Neuwiler, in Alsace, representing St. Timothy. Although the drawing is crude, the glass-work is good, and bears witness to a certain skill in the artificer. The only specimens extant of twelfth-century glass are some windows in the Church of St. Denis, near Paris. It is known that the abbot Suger presented his church with some glass windows at this period; and that these windows were the ones seems to be borne out by a portrait of him which one of them contains. During the thirteenth century, glass-work shared the general revival in the arts, and much attention was paid to the windows of churches; the object of these windows being not so much decoration, but acting more as a medium through which to make the people familiar with biblical subjects. From this time down to the Reformation were the palmiest days of what is technically known as "glass-painting." But as a discussion of the different styles and kinds of windows prevalent in various countries during the different centuries belongs more properly under the next head, "Its Use in Windows," I will not treat of them now. The use of glass in windows during the Middle Ages was almost entirely confined to churches and the houses of the wealthier class; and it was not until as late as the seventeenth or even eighteenth century that it came into common use, and then in very small and uneven panes. During an age when it was the exception rather than the rule to find a man, even among the upper classes, who could read, much less who had any knowledge of the natural sciences, it is not strange that numerous stories of a fabulous nature sprung into exist-