

in the Northwest, it is most fitting that the Church of the whole Dominion should place him, as it did on the very first opportunity that offered, in the high position of an Archbishop and Primate of all Canada.

### THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

**T**HE Anglican Church has had several different elements brought into it from time to time. There were the original British or Celtic Christians, who afterwards mingled to some extent with the Anglo-Saxons. Then when the Danes were incorporated into the English nation as ruled over by King Alfred, still a third ingredient was introduced when the conquered Danes laid down their arms and became Christian. Odo, the son of a Danish chief, loved to listen to the missionaries; he would follow them about from place to place, until at last he became a Christian. Under the patronage of King Alfred he was well and properly instructed, and in time took holy orders and acted as a sort of chaplain to the navy, a post which suited him, for his old Danish nature asserted itself in his love for fighting. In 926 he was made Bishop of Ramsbury, which afterwards was merged into Salisbury. A bishop in those days was not above taking the field of battle sometimes, and wielding a formidable club, bristling with spikes—for it was contrary to clerical etiquette for an ecclesiastic to use a sword! This bishop, on the field of battle, is said to have saved the life of King Athelstan by placing in his hands a sword when the king's sword had been broken off at the hilt.

When Wulfhelm died in 942, this warlike bishop was offered by King Edmund the archbishopric of Canterbury. The prime minister of King Edmund was Dunstan—Abbot of Glastonbury and a priest—a man destined to have much influence upon the history of his times. Naturally fond of the gaieties of life, as a young man, he was induced to renounce them, even his lady-love, to become a monk. As is often the case, he then rushed to the other extreme, and lived in a solitary cell till circumstances called him to take more active duties, which he did, and rose to be prime minister. Odo qualified himself for his new position, according to his own ideas, by going to France and becoming a Benedictine monk. He found the cathedral at Canterbury greatly in need of repairs, and he spent three years in putting it in proper shape. He was an eloquent and powerful preacher, but his Danish love for fighting brought much trouble and misery into the Church. He insisted upon the married clergy putting away their wives, and introduced the foreign Benedictine rule into the monasteries. So hard was he in his measures that he was

called "Odo the Severe," and in them he was assisted to some extent by Dunstan, the chief minister of state. King Edred was ruled in the matter chiefly by Dunstan. When Edred died, he was succeeded by Edwy, his nephew. Though very young, he had a mind of his own and refused to be ruled by Dunstan, who showed his rage at the royal independence of will by direct personal insults and even violence. On the occasion of Edwy's marriage to Elgiva, the king preferred retiring to his wife's society to remaining at the head of the table of feasting. Dunstan and some others dragged the young man by force to what they considered his rightful place. This enraged Edwy, and made him Dunstan's enemy. The persecuted clergy thus found suddenly a powerful friend, who restored them to their wives and livings. Dunstan was obliged to fly the country; but the clergy pushed this triumph too far in instituting persecution against the Benedictine monks. This turned the laity against them, and caused an uprising unfortunate for King Edwy. Dunstan returned in triumph, and was made Bishop of Worcester, and also of London, holding both positions at the same time.

Odo, the severe archbishop, decreed a divorce between Edwy and his wife on the ground that they were too nearly related to one another, and sent a military force to separate them. This was done, and the beautiful Elgiva was branded on the face with hot irons and disfigured for life. She was banished to Ireland. Shortly after this, Odo, the archbishop, died, and Dunstan, who now greatly desired to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, found that King Edwy was strong enough to keep him out of it. The man he nominated, whose name was Alsine, or Elfsine, occupied the position for less than a year; he perished in the Alpine snows on his way to Rome to obtain the pallium, or cloak of office. The king then nominated Brithelm, Bishop of Wells, to be archbishop; but a tragic event prevented his consecration, and left the way open, after all, for the fulfilment of Dunstan's ambition.

The unfortunate Elgiva had made an attempt to escape from Ireland and rejoin her husband; but she was captured by her enemies, and was so mutilated by them in her limbs that she died, and in the same place her broken-hearted husband was soon afterwards found dead also.

Edgar, Edwy's brother, and Dunstan's friend, now became king, and at once cancelled the nomination of Brithelm in favor of the powerful ecclesiastic who had warmly espoused his cause against his brother.

Though the faults of Dunstan were glaring, he had undoubtedly a powerful mind, which fitted him to be a valuable adviser of the king, a young man of coarse, vicious nature, who soon found that the archbishop was bent upon