

Several factors are necessary to produce a superior people, such as latitude, altitude and proximity to the sea. Extremes of heat are not conducive to the development of superior races of men. Nature has placed the largest part of the earth's surface in the Temperate Zone. This is one of the many proofs of a benevolent design in the universe. The Torrid Zone, while favourable to the growth of plants and certain kinds of animals is not conducive to the production of a strong healthy type of man. Too much heat weakens the human constitution, so kind nature evens things up, by producing food for man with less exertion on his part in the Torrid Zone than in the temperate and Frigid Zones. While man in cold climates has more strength and energy than he has in hot climates, to provide for the extra human needs such as more food and clothing and protection from the weather in the shape of houses and fire, the man under the less favourable conditions has less time to think and make experiments in literature, science and philosophy. Then again an other provision of kind nature is that man requires more food in cold climates where man has the most strength to provide for himself than he does where less strength and therefore less food is required as in very hot climates.

The British Isles and sea coast neighbouring countries such as France, Denmark and Belgium are by nature ideal places for raising superior peoples. The climate is milder than in inland countries of the same latitude, the heat of the summer being moderated by the breeze from the sea, and in the winter, the Gulf Stream moderates the climate, so that extremes of heat and cold as we have in North Prussia and Russia and Canada are practically unknown. There are also hills and valleys, and in many places, the soil is rich and iron below the surface. All these natural conditions would have helped any race of man with ordinary intelligence to make progress and provide comfortable livings for themselves. The chief draw back is the selfish disposition of some elements of the population, especially the Germanic element that got into the British Isles, at the beginning of the sixth century, many of whom have never been able or willing to get rid of the dislike, hatred and contempt for the original natives that they unfortunately brought over with them from the continent, fourteen hundred years ago. Various tribes from various races came to the British Isles during the last two thousand years and each could learn something from the others. Religion that was supposed to wed them in to a common brotherhood, in many cases unfortunately, often, worked the other way. Some of these troubles we will investigate in telling the story of the races that providence has placed as neighbours to each other. The Norsemen were seafaring men