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FROM CANADA TO TONGALAND

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SECOND PAPER

HS stated in the preceding article, Ngwanasi, now paramount chief of British Tongaland, was king of both the Tongalands—British and Portuguese—previous to 1897. He had come to the throne in early childhood, upon the death of his father, Msonge. In 1897, when he was about twenty-five years of age, the Portuguese of the Delagoa Bay district accused him of insubordination to their power, and made war upon him; but, after making a slight resistance, Ngwanasi fled to the southern part of his kingdom. Here he called upon the British colony of Natal for protection, and to take control of his remaining territory. In the same year a treaty was made between the British and Portuguese, establishing a boundary line between them. This made the present territories of British Tongaland and Portuguese Tongaland, the latter being much the larger and more valuable possession.

Still another treaty was effected

between Ngwanasi and the Natal government, and this gave to him an annual cash stipend of one hundred pounds. It also relegated him to the paramount chieftainship of the remainder of his tribe, with jurisdiction only over minor offences.

This territory, about fifty miles square, is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by Zululand, on the west by the Pongola River, and on the north by an imaginary line running east from the Sutu Port in the Lubambo mountains to Oro Point on the Indian Ocean.

The port of entry is Delagoa Bay, importations passing through the Portuguese territory "in transit" at



TONGALAND—THE AUTHOR IN HIS BUNGALOW