

(3) In this by-law, except where inconsistent with the context, expressions to which particular meanings are attached by the principal by-laws shall have the same meaning as in those by-laws.

(4) No person shall brew or otherwise manufacture any beer or other intoxicating liquor—

(a) Within any defined village; or

(b) In or upon any building or land or premises for the time being occupied by a Maori, and whether within any defined village or elsewhere in the district.

(5) No person shall supply to any Maori within the district, whether within a defined village or elsewhere, any beer manufactured otherwise than by a brewer duly licensed under Part III of the Finance Act, 1915.

(6) Any person committing a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and to a fine not exceeding £10 for the second offence, and to a fine not exceeding £15 for the third or any subsequent offence.

The powers conferred under this by-law are in addition to and not in substitution for the powers conferred by any other Act.

The above by-law was passed at a meeting by the Maori Council for the Hokianga Maori District held at Rawene on the 24th day of March, 1932, and is given under the seal of the said Council.

[SEAL.]

HONE WEPIHA, Chairman.

Approved in Council.

BLEDISLOE, Governor-General.

F. D. THOMSON,

18/4/1932.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTEMEA i raro i Tekiona 16 o te Ture Kaupihera Maori 1900 e whakaritea ana ka ahei te Kaunihera o ia Takiwa Maori i whakaturia i raro i tena Ture ki te mahi Pae-ro e aro ana ki etahi take tae atu hoki ki nga pae-ro arai haurangitanga :

No reira ko te Kaunihera Maori o te Takiwa Maori o Hokianga i te whakahaereanga o nga mana kua whakawhiwhia e taua Tekiona 16 me era atu kaha katoa mo taua aronga, ka whakarite nei i tenei hei Pae-ro :—

Pae-ro 70. (1) Ko tenei Pae-ro me mana a te ra e whakaaetia ai e te Kawana-Tianara a panuitia ai i roto i te Kahiti.

(2) I roto i tenei Pae-ro haunga mehemea ka rere-ke i te aronga—

“Ko te Pae-ro matuatanga” e aro ana ki nga Pae-ro i mahia e te Kaunihera Maori o taua Takiwa i te 22 o nga ra o Pepuere 1921 a i panuitia ki te Kahiti o te 8 o nga ra o Tihema 1921 i te wharangi 661 :

“Kainga kua rohea” e aro ana he Kainga, he nohoanga, he Pa ranei i roto i te takiwa kua oti te roherohe i taua wa i raro i nga tikanga o Tekiona 6 o te Ture Whakaitatika Kaunihera Maori 1903 :

“Maori” toona tikanga he Maori kua oti te whakarite e te Ture Kaunihera Maori 1900 :

“Tangata” e uru ana ki toona tikana te Maori, te tangata ke atu ranei i te Maori :

“Pia” (beer) e hui ana ki toona tikana te Eera (ale) me era atu wai-Maota (malt) katoa, wai-inu toroi ranei i mahia hei whakaaetia ki te Pia, Wai-Maota (malt) ranei a whakaranua ai te katoa te waahi ranei ki tetahi mea ke atu i te Maota (malt).

(3) I roto i tenei pae-ro haunga te rere-ke tangata ki te tikanga o nga kupu e tino whakamaramatia ana e te Pae-ro matuatanga me aro te whakamarama ki aua Pae-ro.

(4) Kua te tangata e tahu, e mahi ranei i tetahi ahua pia, waiwhakahaerangi ranei—

(a) I roto i tetahi kainga kua rohea ;

(b) I roto ranei i tetahi whare i runga ranei i tetahi whenua takiwa ranei e nohoia ana e tetahi Maori ahakoa kei roto i tetahi kainga kua rohea i tetahi waahi ke atu ranei o te takiwa.

(5) Kua tetahi tangata e whakawhiwhi ki tetahi Maori i roto i te Takiwa ahakoa he Kainga kua rohea i tetahi waahi ke atu ranei i te pia i mahia ketia atu o tetahi Purua (brewer) whairahana i raro i Waahi III o te Ture Finance 1915.

(6) Ko ia tangata e takahi ana i tenei pae-ro e ahei ana kia whiua ki te moni kia kua e neke atu i te rima pauna (£5) mo te takahanga tuatahi, kia kua e neke atu i te tekau pauna (£10) mo te takahanga tuarua e kia kua e neke atu i te tekau-ma-rima pauna (£15) mo te takahanga tuatoru mo ia takahanga ranei i muri iho.

Ko te mana i raro i tenei paero e apiti atu ana, kahore e whakakore ana i te mana o tetahi atu Ture.

I panuitia tenei tikanga-whakahaere i te hui o te Kaunihera Maori mo te Takiwa Maori o Hokianga i tu ki Rawene i te 24 o nga ra o Machi, 1932, a i tukua i raro i te Hiiri o te Kaunihera.

[SEAL.]

HONE WEPIHA, Tiamana.

Kua whakaaetia i roto i tona Kaunihera.

BLEDISLOE, Kawana-Tianara.

F. D. THOMSON,

18/4/1932.

Karakara o te Kaunihera Whiriwhiri.

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*The Maori Council of the Arapawa Maori District.*

THE Maori Council of the Arapawa Maori District, constituted under subsection (2), section 15, of the Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1916, as a Maori Council under the Maori Councils Act, 1900, and its amendments, and the Health Act, 1920, hereby makes the following by-laws under and by virtue of the said Acts and amendments, such by-laws to come into operation upon the approval thereof by the Governor-General and the publication of the same in the *Gazette*.

BY-LAWS.

INTERPRETATION.

In these by-laws, except where inconsistent with the context or when otherwise expressly provided, the following expressions shall have the meanings attached thereto :—

“The said Act” means the Maori Councils Act, 1900, and its amendments :

“The Council” means the Maori Council of the Arapawa Maori District constituted under the said Acts :

“The Committee” or “Village Committee” means the village committee of a Maori kainga, village, or pa appointed by the Maori Council under the provisions of the said Acts :

“District” means the Arapawa Maori District proclaimed by the Governor-General under the provisions of the said Acts :

“Native township” means a township constituted under the Native Townships Act, 1910 :

“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules or regulations made under the said Acts or by these by-laws.

(a) GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. All deaths shall be notified by the nearest of kin, or in his absence by the owner or occupier of the dwelling where death took place, to the nearest Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages within thirty-six hours of death. Failure to comply shall render the offender liable to a penalty not exceeding £1.

2. In every case of death where the deceased has not been attended to by a qualified medical practitioner the Committee shall investigate the circumstances surrounding such death with regard to the nature of illness, duration, treatment, and names of persons who treated or were in attendance on deceased, and report the results of this investigation to the nearest Registrar of Maori Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

3. Human corpses shall be buried if death occurs between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of September (both days inclusive) in any year within four days after death; and if the death occurs between the 16th day of September and the 14th day of March of the following year (both days inclusive) within three days after death, unless the Medical Officer of Health or the Director of Maori Hygiene shall otherwise direct.

4. Where death has occurred from an infectious disease the corpse shall be buried within twenty-four hours after death. The corpse shall be removed from the dwelling, tent, hospital, or place where death occurred to the cemetery without being allowed to lie in state at any intermediate place or village, and no tangi shall be held.

5. It shall be the duty of the nearest relatives of the deceased, or, in their absence, of the owner or occupier of the house or premises wherein deceased died, to comply with the provisions of by-laws 3 and 4; and all or any of them shall be deemed guilty of a breach thereof as the Council may deem fit and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

6. No human corpse shall be buried, except with the permission of the Council, in any place other than a burial-ground recognized by the inhabitants of a Maori kainga, or reserved or set apart by them or some duly constituted authority as a burial-ground.

7. No human corpse shall be permitted to lie in state inside or in front of any meeting-house or in the courtyard (marae) thereof, but may lie in state at some other spot in the vicinity that may be indicated by the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) BUILDINGS.

8. No person shall erect a dwellinghouse upon any site not having natural or artificial subsoil drainage sufficient to prevent such site being damp, or upon any site having matter thereon which may prove injurious to the health of the occupants of such buildings. The ground underlying every dwellinghouse shall be so formed and graded that no water can flow or lodge thereon or under any part of such building. Where the site of an erected dwellinghouse is considered injurious to the health of the occupants [the Council] may order the owner or occupier to remove such building to a more healthy site.