

9. Every person who shall erect a dwellinghouse shall construct every room intended to be used as a living-room so that the same shall be not less than 8 ft. 6 in. in height from the floor to the ceiling in every part: provided that every room intended to be used as aforesaid with a sloping or uncoiling roof shall be not less than 9 ft. in height from the floor to the roof one-half the superficial area of such room, and no wall thereof shall have a less height than 5 ft. before any slope of the roof commences.

10. Every person who shall erect a dwellinghouse shall provide that for every sleeping-room therein there shall be at least 36 square feet of floor-space to each adult or every two children under ten years of age sleeping in that room, and there shall be a window-space clear of frames equal in area to at least one-tenth of the area of the floor of such room, of which window-space at least one-half shall be made to open.

11. Every person who shall erect a dwellinghouse must provide each sleeping-room with a boarded floor so that there shall be between the underside of every joist, plate, stringer, and bearer on which such floor may be laid or supported and the upper surface of the ground a space of 4 in. at the least in each part, and he shall cause the area below such floor to be thoroughly ventilated by some effectual method.

12. In the case of houses already erected the Council may require the owner or occupier of any dwellinghouse which does not comply with section (b), clauses 10 and 11, to make such alterations or additions as may be deemed necessary.

13. The Council may, or shall if the Medical Officer of Health or Director of Maori Hygiene so directs, order the removal or destruction of any building in a dirty and unwholesome state if, in its opinion, it is unsuitable for human habitation, or if the owner or occupier thereof fails after due notice to clean, renovate, or himself remove or destroy the same.

14. The Chairman of the Committee, or any person duly authorized by the Committee in that behalf, may by notice in writing direct the owner or occupier of any house or other building in a dirty and unwholesome state to clean or cause the same to be cleaned within a time to be specified in such notice.

15. Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with notice for removals, alterations, or cleaning under clauses 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1 for the first offence and £5 for every subsequent offence, and in the case of persistent refusal or neglect to comply the Committee may order the work to be done. Any costs incurred by the Committee in and about such removals, alterations, or cleanings shall be a debt due to the Committee, recoverable as liquidated damages by process in a Magistrate's Court.

16. The Committee may, in its discretion, ease or modify the application of the foregoing clauses 8, 12, 13, and 14 in the case of any old, ill, or feeble person occupying any such buildings as aforesaid so that such clauses shall not press heavily on such person. The Chairman of the Committee shall report the case and all the circumstances to the Chairman of the Council, whereupon the Council shall consider such case and decide whether it shall devote part of its funds towards cleaning and otherwise improving the dwellings of such sick, old, or feeble persons.

17. The owner or occupier of a dwellinghouse shall be held responsible for preventing more persons sleeping in any room thereof than are allowed by the floor-space laid down in clause 10. Failure to comply with this shall render him liable to a penalty not exceeding 5s. for a first offence and not exceeding 10s. for every subsequent offence.

Movable and Temporary Dwellings.

18. Every person who shall own or occupy temporarily a tent, shed, whare, or similar structure shall be responsible that the same is clean, dry, weatherproof, and ventilated. Each adult and every two children under ten years of age shall be provided with 16 square feet of floor-space.

19. Every person who shall own or occupy a tent, shed, whare, or similar structure which is in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or which is so overcrowded as to be injurious to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £1 for a first offence, and not exceeding £5 for every subsequent offence.

Meeting-houses.

20. The provisions of clause 8 with regard to site shall apply to meeting-houses.

21. The provisions of clause 11 with regard to flooring shall apply to meeting-houses.

22. All meeting-houses, so as to secure adequate ventilation, shall be provided with sufficient window-space at either end of the building, of which window-space of at least one-half shall be made to open.

23. All meeting-houses shall be provided with sufficient privy accommodation for each sex to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or Director of Maori Hygiene.

24. No sweepings or rubbish shall be deposited under the floor of the meeting-house.

25. The Committee shall direct the carrying-out of any necessary alterations or additions under these by-laws, and in the event of the owner or persons concerned in the meeting-house refusing to carry out such alterations or additions such meeting-house may be closed down until the by-laws are complied with.

(c) DRAINAGE.

26. The Council shall make such by-laws regarding drainage to suit the particular circumstances of their district as the Medical Officer of Health or the Director of Maori Hygiene approves.

(d) NUISANCES.

27. No nightsoil, refuse, or offensive rubbish shall be cast or deposited or allowed to flow into any spring, stream, or watercourse that flows through or past a Maori kainga and which is used as a water-supply by the inhabitants of such kainga or other kainga on the banks of such stream or near such spring.

28. No person who is the owner or occupier of any premises within a Maori kainga shall permit or suffer any nightsoil or refuse or any offensive rubbish or matter of any kind whatever to accumulate or remain or be in or upon such premises so as to be injurious or dangerous to health or as to cause an offensive smell.

29. No horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, or other animals shall be buried within a Maori kainga.

30. No person shall throw or leave any dead animals on any property within a Maori kainga whereby any offensive smell is or is likely to be created.

31. Every person who commits a breach of any of the by-laws 27, 28, 29, and 30 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10s.

(e) KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

32. No person shall keep or allow any pigs to run loose within a Maori kainga, nor in any case to keep them so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, nor in such a manner as to pollute any water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes or for use in a dairy; nor shall any person after the coming into force of this by-law permit to remain any pigsty at a less distance than 150 ft. from any house or building used as a dwellinghouse or school, or any buildings within which food intended for human consumption is prepared or stored, or at a less distance than 50 ft. from any road or the boundary of any occupied neighbouring property.

(f) PRIVIES.

Regulating all Privies.

33. The owner or occupier of every dwellinghouse shall provide the same with a privy.

34. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy at a distance of 10 ft. at least from any living-room or any room where food-stuff is intended to be stored.

35. It shall be an offence for any person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building to construct such privy within a distance of 40 ft. from any well, spring, or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

36. (1) Every privy shall in all respects be well and substantially erected. It shall be provided with a sufficient opening for ventilation as near the top as practicable, and communication directly with the external air. It shall be enclosed on all sides and be provided with a door.

(2) Every person who shall construct a pan privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such privy for the purpose of cleaning such privy and of removing filth therefrom.

(3) The seat of a pan privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat shall be of such dimensions as to admit of a movable receptacle for nightsoil of a capacity of not less than 1 cubic foot being placed and fitted beneath such seat in such a manner and such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat, or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture of such seat.

(4) The seat of such pan privy shall be so constructed that the whole of such seat or a sufficient part thereof may be readily moved or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath such seat for the purpose of cleansing such space or removing therefrom or placing or fitting therein the appropriate receptacle.