

(5) The receptacle in any pan privy shall be constructed of such material and in such a manner as to prevent any escape by leakage or otherwise of any part of the contents of such receptacle. The aperture of the seat shall be provided with a cover, which must be kept over the aperture when the seat is not in use.

37. The occupier of the premises on which any privy is situated shall keep such privy in a good state of repair and in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition.

38. The owner or occupier of any premises in connection with which a privy has been erected shall use or cause to be used a sufficiently dry earth or sawdust or ashes so that the excrement shall be so covered that no nuisance shall arise therefrom.

#### *Regulating Pan Privies.*

39. Where a pan privy is used such privy shall be constructed and cleansed in the following manner:—

(a) 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 removing filth therefrom.

(b) The seat of a pan privy, the aperture in such seat, and 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 in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit upon the floor or sides of the place beneath such seat, or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be passed through the aperture of such seat.

(c) The seat of such pan privy shall be so constructed that the whole of such seat or a sufficient part thereof may be readily removed 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.

(d) The receptacle in any pan privy shall be constructed of such material and in such a manner as to prevent any escape by leakage or otherwise of any part of the contents of such receptacle. The aperture of the seat shall be provided with a cover which must be kept over the aperture when the seat is not in use.

40. The occupier of every house shall cause the pans of all pan privies used in connection with such house to be emptied and properly cleaned at least once in every week, and, in any case, so frequently as to prevent overflow.

41. It shall not be lawful for any person to bury nightsoil otherwise than in a pit or trench in such a manner and to such a depth as to provide that it shall have a covering of earth of at least 6 in. when the pit or trench is closed.

42. No nightsoil shall be buried within 50 ft. of any dwelling or within 60 ft. of any well. A pit may be used instead of a movable receptacle, provided such pit does not communicate directly with subsoil water. The aperture of the seat shall be provided with a cover, which must be kept over the aperture when the seat is not in use. The seat and walls surrounding the space below the seat shall be made flyproof. In no case shall the height of the excreta within the pit be allowed to rise within 6 in. of the surface of the ground.

#### *Regulating Pit Privies.*

43. On the authority of the Director of Maori Hygiene, or of a Medical Officer of Health, or of any Inspectors appointed by the Department of Health, a privy may be provided with a pit for the reception of faecal matter in place of a pan, but such pit shall not be so placed as to endanger the purity of any stream, spring, or well, and shall be at least 30 ft. from any dwelling or place in which food is stored.

44. The pit of every pit privy shall be covered by a seat so constructed as to prevent the access of flies to such pit, and for this purpose the aperture of the seat shall be provided with a cover which must be in place when the privy is not in use.

45. The pit of every pit privy shall be covered in with clean earth before the faecal matter therein rises to within 12 in. of the surface of the ground, and the privy shall be thereafter moved.

#### *(g) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.*

46. Where the Medical Officer of Health or the Director of Maori Hygiene notifies an infectious disease exists in a village or district, no hui, gathering, or tangi shall be held until such time as the village or district is declared clean of the disease.

47. Where an infectious disease has been notified in a village or district, the Committee shall render every possible assistance to Native-school teachers, Native nurses, Sanitary Inspectors, Medical Officers, or Health Officers, in the early tracing of cases of sickness in the village or district. The Committee shall make it as widely known as possible that such an infectious disease exists. Any person, after receiving such notice, who does not notify cases of sickness existing in a

house or camp owned or occupied by him shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

48. No person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease shall travel or be removed to other dwelling-houses or camps already occupied, unless to a hospital, without the consent of a nurse, Sanitary Inspector, or Medical Officer.

49. Where so directed by a Sanitary Inspector, Native nurse, or qualified medical practitioner, no person living in a house, building, or camp where infectious disease exists shall travel about to other occupied houses or districts unless he possesses a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner that he is free from infection.

50. Any person, not acting under the instructions of a qualified medical practitioner or an official of the Department of Health, who treats cases of sickness other than in his own immediate family, or allows cases of sickness to collect in a house or camp owned or occupied by him, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

51. No clothing, blankets, or domestic utensils shall be removed for further use from a house in which infectious disease exists or has existed until such material has been properly disinfected by a Native nurse, Sanitary Inspector, or under the orders of a qualified medical practitioner.

52. Any person infringing any of by-laws 45, 46, 48, 49, and 50 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

#### *(h) TANGI, HUI, AND GATHERINGS.*

53. The Committee of the village or district where a tangi, hui, or gathering is held shall be responsible for the proper regulation of such tangi, hui, or gathering from a sanitary standpoint.

54. The Committee shall take steps to ensure that proper precautions are carried out with regard to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding of meeting-houses, cleanliness of the marae and cooking-houses, and the proper disposal of refuse and rubbish.

55. The Committee shall take steps to ensure that sufficient privy accommodation to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or Director of Maori Hygiene is provided separate for each sex, and that such privies are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

56. The Committee shall take steps to prevent the fouling of water-supplies.

57. The Committee shall take steps to prevent any tangi, hui, or gathering being so unduly prolonged as to be a menace to public health.

58. The Committee shall prevent any acute cases of sickness remaining in a meeting-house, and shall insist on their being removed to a detached dwellinghouse, tent, or to their own homes.

59. Any person depositing excreta or urine within a Maori kainga at other than places appointed shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10s. for each offence.

60. The Committee may appoint a sanitary squad to carry out the provisions of this section. Where any expense is incurred it shall be a charge upon the funds of the tangi, hui, or gathering, or may be raised as a levy or contribution, as the Committee may deem fit.

61. Where there is no duly constituted Health Committee in a village where the tangi, hui, or gathering is held, the relatives of the deceased or the promoters of the tangi, hui, or gathering shall be held responsible for the carrying-out of the clauses of this section.

#### *(i) WATER-SUPPLIES.*

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

#### *(j) DRUNKENNESS.*

63. (1) No alcoholic liquor shall at any time be supplied, drunk, or brought to any Maori kainga.

(2) Where a public meeting is held by invitation, the person or persons issuing such invitations shall be jointly and severally liable if he or they supply or cause to be supplied any alcoholic liquor to the visitors, or any of them, or to any person whatsoever attending such a meeting, to a fine not exceeding £5.

(3) Any person found drunk at any kainga or Maori meeting shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5s. and not exceeding £1.

(4) Any person shall be guilty of an offence who—

(1) Being drunk or under the influence of liquor enters a meeting-house, or a church, or some other public building within a Maori kainga;

(2) Takes any alcoholic liquor into a Maori kainga;

(3) Drinks or causes any one else to drink any alcoholic liquor in any meeting-house, church, or public building;

And such person shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5s. and not exceeding £1 for a first offence, and not exceeding £2 for every subsequent offence.