

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, dogs, or other animals shall be buried within a Maori kainga.

30. No person shall throw or leave any dead animal, or cast or deposit any nightsoil or refuse or any offensive rubbish or matter of any kind whatever, on any property within a Maori kainga whereby any nuisance is or is likely to be created.

31. It shall be the duty of every owner or occupier in a Maori kainga to either cause all household refuse and rubbish to be disposed of in any place set apart in such Maori kainga by the Council or committee, or in the absence of such place, then by burying or burning on his section in such a manner as to cause no nuisance.

32. 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 £5.

E.—KEEPING OF ANIMALS

33. 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 pig-sty at a less distance than 150 ft. from any house or building used as a dwelling-house 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

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

35. Every person who shall construct a pan or tube privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy at a distance of 10 ft. at the least from any living-room or any room where foodstuff is intended to be stored.

36. (a) It shall be an offence for any person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building to construct such privy within the 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.

(b) Water closets may be attached to a dwelling, and every water closet shall have a sufficient and permanent supply of water for flushing purposes, and shall be connected to a sewer or septic-tank installation or other such means of disposal as the Inspector of Health may approve. All drainage-work, connections, and plumbing-work shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

37. 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.

38. 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.

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

Regulating Pan-privies

40. 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 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:

(b) 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 one 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 space 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.

41. 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.

42. It shall not be lawful for any person to bury night-soil 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.

43. 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 fly-proof. In no case shall the height of the excreta within the pit be allowed to rise to within 6 in. of the surface of the ground.

Regulating Pit-privies

44. A privy of an approved type may be provided with a pit for the reception of faecal matter in place of a pan, but such pit shall not be 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.

45. 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.

46. 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

47. Where the Medical Officer of Health notifies that 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.

48. Where an infectious disease has been notified in a village or district, the Council and 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 Council and 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.

49. No person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease shall travel or be removed to other dwellinghouses or camps already occupied, unless to a hospital, without the consent of a nurse, sanitary inspector, or medical officer.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. Any person infringing any of by-laws 47, 48, 49, and 50 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence, and of by-law 51 not exceeding £25.

H.—TANGIS, HUIS, AND GATHERINGS

54. 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.

55. 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 cookinghouses and places used for the storage of food, and the proper disposal of refuse and rubbish.

56. The committee shall take steps to ensure that sufficient privy-accommodation to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or the Native Health Inspector is provided for each sex, and that such privies are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

57. The committee shall take steps to prevent the fouling of water-supplies.

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

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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 hui or gathering shall be held responsible for the carrying-out of the clauses of this section.