

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.

25. 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 meetinghouses, 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 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 meetinghouse, 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.

#### I.—WATER-SUPPLIES.

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

64. Where the water-supply of any dwellinghouse is drawn from a rain-water tank it shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of every such dwellinghouse to cause such rain-water tank to be cleaned out at last once in every year and at any more frequent intervals should circumstances require.

C

#### J.—HAWKERS.

65. The following by-laws shall apply to Indian, Assyrian, and other hawkers selling their goods in the Maori kaingas within the district, that is to say,—

- (1) Such person shall have a license from the Council before he may sell his goods within the kaingas of the district.
- (2) The license in the Form B in the Schedule hereto shall have force throughout the whole of the district and the fee therefor shall be £2.
- (3) The Chairman or Clerk of the Council or a member of the Council duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, is empowered to issue such licenses.
- (4) All fees paid for licenses shall be forwarded to the office of the Council.
- (5) Any person hawking goods without a license within any Maori kainga in the district shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

A special license may be issued by the Chairman or Clerk or any member of the Council, or by the chairman of the village committee of a kainga where any hui or gathering is held, to any person desirous of hawking and selling goods at such hui or gathering on payment of 10s., or for any other kind of sale 5s. Such license shall be in force only while such hui or gathering lasts, and no longer. Any person hawking or selling goods at such hui or gathering without a special license, or without a license as provided in the foregoing by-laws, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

#### REGULATING SHELL-FISH.

66. (1) No person shall transport into any place being a Maori village, pa, or assemblage of houses, in respect of which a Komiti Marae has been appointed, for consumption in such place any shell-fish taken from any area declared in respect of such place to be a prohibited area.

(2) If a Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Health is of opinion that any area is contaminated or liable to contamination from sewage outfall or nightsoil-deposit he may advise the Maori Council to declare such area to be a prohibited area for the purpose of this by-law.

(3) The Maori Council may thereupon by its Chairman instruct the Chairman of any Komiti Marae to publish at the meetinghouse of such place or at some other suitable place a notice that the area is a prohibited area for the purposes of this by-law and such area shall thereupon in respect of such place be a prohibited area accordingly.

(4) Proof that any notice has been published in any place as aforesaid shall be sufficient proof that all necessary steps have been taken under this by-law for constituting the area referred to in such notice a prohibited area in respect of such place for the purposes of this by-law and shall be *prima facie* evidence that such area continues to be a prohibited area as aforesaid.

(5) Any such declaration may from time to time by like procedure be revoked.

(6) Any person committing a breach of this by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

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

#### K.—DRUNKENNESS.

67. (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 £10.

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

- (1) Being drunk or under the influence of liquor, methylated spirit, or mixture containing methylated spirit, enters a meetinghouse or a church or some other public building within a Maori kainga;
- (2) Takes any alcoholic liquor, methylated spirit, or mixture containing methylated spirit into a Maori kainga;
- (3) Drinks or causes anyone else to drink any alcoholic liquor, methylated spirit, or mixture containing methylated spirit in any meetinghouse, church, or public building.

And such person shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5s. and not exceeding £10 for a first offence, and not exceeding £20 for every subsequent offence.

#### L.—SMOKING.

68. Every person, whether European or Maori who sells, gives, or supplies any cigarette, tobacco, or torori to any Maori under the age of fifteen years shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.