

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 the first offence, and not exceeding £5 for every subsequent offence.

Meetinghouses.

20. All provisions of the clauses in these by-laws relating to buildings used as a dwellinghouse shall apply to meetinghouses.

21. All meetinghouses shall be provided with sufficient privy-accommodation for each sex to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

22. No sweepings or rubbish shall be deposited under the floor of a meetinghouse.

23. 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 meetinghouse refusing to carry out such alteration or additions such meetinghouse may be closed down until the by-laws are complied with.

C.—DRAINAGE.

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

25. It shall be an offence for any person to cause any waste water from any dwellinghouse in a Maori kainga to be discharged over the ground in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, or into any dry ditch or watercourse flowing through a Maori kainga.

26. Where any system of drainage for the disposal of waste water is installed in any dwellinghouse it shall be an offence if the occupier does not keep such drainage system in good order and repair, and he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

D.—NUISANCES.

27. No nightsoil, refuse, or offensive rubbish shall be cast or deposited or allowed to flow into any spring, stream, or watercourse.

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 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. The occupier of every dwelling in a Maori kainga shall cause all household refuse and rubbish either to be disposed of in a place set apart for such purpose in such Maori kainga by the Council or committee, or in the absence of such place, to be buried or burnt 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 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.

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, bedroom, or any room where foodstuff is intended to be stored.

(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.

36. It shall be an offence for any person to construct a privy in connection with a building 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.

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 shall communicate directly with the open 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 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 the 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 purposes 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 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.

43. No nightsoil shall be buried within 30 ft. of any dwelling nor 60 ft. of any well.

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 within 60 ft. 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 school-teachers, district nurses, health inspectors, and medical 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.