

shop occupation" defined as an industry, trade, business or occupation in which persons are gainfully employed, which pays to its employees an unfair and oppressive scale of wages (*Swiss Cleaners Ins. vs. Danaher, C. of L. of comm. 165 S. W. 2 701*).

It is worthy of note that the Minimum Wage Law of New Jersey does not cover clerical or office workers.

We come now to the terminology used by the Legislature and we find that throughout, it is directed to manufacturing of goods. An article cannot be designated "Manufactured" unless and until it is made into new or different articles, having a distinctive name, character and use.

In the ordinarily understood meaning of the term, a "clerical worker" is one whose occupation is the opposite of manual or factory work.

It must be recognized that the enactment of the Industrial Home Work Law was to protect the health and welfare, both physical and economic, of factory operatives as a means better to secure public safety. Obviously, the Legislature had in mind, labor engaged in the manufacture of some material product as distinguished from the employment of those engaged in clerical or professional pursuits.

It would be contrary to the manifest purpose of the Legislature to extend the meaning of the phrase "Industrial Home Work" to include the peculiarly clerical operation of addressing envelopes.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE D. PARSONS,
Attorney General.

By: GRACE J. FORD,
Ass't Deputy Attorney General.

AUGUST 29, 1949.

DR. DANIEL BERGSMA,
Commissioner of Health,
State House,
Trenton, N. J.

FORMAL OPINION—1949. No. 89.

DEAR SIR:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 22nd relating to water supplies at trailer camps, tourist cabin colonies and other developments consisting of small shacks or cottages. You request an opinion as to whether the water supplies above mentioned constitute public supplies within the purview of the public health statutes.

The memorandum furnished me shows that in this State there are several trailer camps in which there are more than twenty trailers and some camps consisting of forty to fifty trailers. There are also developments consisting of small shacks or cottages of one or two rooms each where water is supplied by the owner of the ground upon which they are located.

The statute concerning the question is found in Title 58 of the Revised Statutes and Sec. 58:11-1 provides that no person engaged in the distribution or sale of water for potable purposes shall deliver to any consumer any water which, in the opinion of your department, is polluted, contaminated or impure, or which is obtained from any source which, in the opinion of your department, is or may become polluted, contaminated or impure, unless purification by filtration or other means acceptable to the department shall be accomplished before the water is distributed.

R. S. 58:11-2 provides that every person intending to furnish water for potable purposes shall submit to your department a detailed report containing all information regarding the source from which such supply is to be derived, and until such source has been approved said person shall not distribute water to any consumer for potable purposes.

R. S. 58:11-18.10 defines "public water supply" as a system comprising structures which operating alone or with other structures result in the derivation, conveyance (or transmission) or distribution of water for potable or domestic purposes to consumers in twenty or more dwellings or properties.

Under the facts and the law, I am of the opinion that the water supply, such as is described in the memorandum submitted, is a public water supply within the meaning of the statute and, therefore, is subject to the requirements of the law relating to public supplies.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE D. PARSONS,
Attorney General.

By: ROBERT PEACOCK,
Deputy Attorney General.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1949.

HON. WALTER T. MARGETTS, JR.,
State Treasurer,
State House,
Trenton, N. J.

FORMAL OPINION—1949. No. 90.

DEAR MR. MARGETTS:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter, dated August 12, 1949, in which you ask for an opinion as to whether veterans, and volunteer and exempt firemen, and others specified in R. S. 54:4-3.12 are entitled to exemption from locally-assessed poll taxes in view of Article VIII of the 1947 Constitution.

It is the opinion of this office that all persons enrolled as active members of a fire department, or of any organized volunteer fire department of any taxing district, or fire district under the control of any authorized public body; all exempt firemen of any taxing district; honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and nurses who have served in the army or navy of the United States during any war or rebellion; and their widows during widowhood; honorably discharged persons who have served in