

SECTION 2. The qualified electors of the town of Oakland shall meet at the Oakland schoolhouse in section fifteen, said township forty north, range sixteen west, on the first Tuesday of April, 1912, and the qualified electors of the town of Meenon shall meet at the Webster schoolhouse in section nine, township thirty-nine north, range sixteen west, in said town of Meenon, on the first Tuesday of April, 1912, and at each of such meetings in each of their respective towns in the manner provided by law, shall elect town officers for each of their respective towns, and the qualified electors of each of said towns shall have the power to do any and all things that the qualified electors of any duly organized town have the power to do. Notice of such first town meeting shall be given by the clerk of the town of Meenon by posting notice thereof in at least three public places in each of said towns.

SECTION 3. When such election shall have been held as herein provided, and the town officers required by law elected and duly qualified, the said town of Oakland shall be deemed to be duly organized and shall possess all the rights, powers and liabilities of other towns in this state.

SECTION 4. On the tenth day of April, 1912, at ten o'clock a. m., the town boards of the town of Meenon and the town of Oakland shall meet at the office of the town clerk of the town of Meenon and apportion the assets, credits, indebtedness and liabilities between the towns, and divide the same according to the provisions of section 672 of the statutes, and the town board of the town found to be indebted to the other shall have power to levy a tax on the town so found to be indebted to pay such indebtedness. A copy of such apportionment shall be filed with the clerks of the town of Meenon and the town of Oakland.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 8, 1911.

No. 873, A.]

[Published June 10, 1911.

CHAPTER 316.

AN ACT to create sections 4432—1 to 4432—8, inclusive, of the statutes, relating to fraudulent manufacturing and stamping of gold and silver articles.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There are added to the statutes eight new sections to read: Section 4432—1. 1. Any person, firm, corpora-

tion or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of gold or any alloy of gold, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed any mark, indicating or designed or intended to indicate, that the gold or alloy of gold, in such article is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such gold or alloy, unless the actual fineness of such gold or alloy, in the case of flat ware and watch cases, be not less by more than three one-thousandths parts, and in the case of all other articles be not less by more than one-half karat than the fineness indicated by the marks stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which such article is encased or enclosed, according to the standards and subject to the qualifications herein-after set forth, is guilty of misdemeanor.

2. In any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of the gold or its alloy in any such article, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the gold or of its alloy taken for the test, analysis or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article.

3. In addition to the foregoing tests and standards, that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold and of its alloys contained in any article mentioned in this section (except watch cases and flat ware), including all solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of the article (all such gold, alloys and solder being assayed as one piece) shall not be less by more than one karat, than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed.

Section 4432—2. 1. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto or upon any box, package,

cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, the words "sterling silver" or "sterling," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless nine hundred twenty-five one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. In the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of four one-thousandths parts from the foregoing standards.

Section 4432—3. 1. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which such article is encased or enclosed, the words "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. In the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of four one-thousandths parts from the foregoing standards.

Section 4432—4. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, any mark or word (other than the word "sterling" or the word "coin") indicating, or designed or intended to indicate, that the silver or alloy of silver in said article, is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such silver or alloy, unless the actual fineness of the silver or alloy of silver of which said article is composed be not less by more than four one-thousandths parts than the actual fineness indicated by the said mark or word (other than the word "sterling" or "coin")

stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon any part of said article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4432—5. 1. In any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any such article mentioned in sections 4432—2, 4432—3 and 4432—4, according to the standards therein, the part of the article taken for the test, analysis or assay, shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article.

2. In addition to the foregoing test and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of metal purporting to be silver contained in any article mentioned in sections 4432—2, 4432—3 and 4432—4, including all solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of any such article (all such silver, alloy or solder being assayed as one piece) shall not be less by more than ten one-thousandths parts than the fineness indicated according to the foregoing standards, by the mark stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed.

Section 4432—6. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plate, plating, covering or sheet of gold or of any alloy of gold, and which article is known in the market as "rolled gold plate," "gold plate," "gold filled" or "gold electroplate," or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless said word be accompanied by other words plainly indicating that such article or some part thereof is made of rolled gold plate, or gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4432—7. Any person, firm, corporation or associa-

tion, who or which makes for sale, or sells or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal, having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, a plate, plating, covering or sheet of silver or of any alloy of silver, and which article is known in the market as "silver plate" or "silver electroplate," or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, the word "sterling" or the word "coin," either alone or in conjunction with any other words or marks, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4432—8. 1. Every person, firm, corporation or association guilty of a violation of any one of the provisions of sections 4432—1. to 4432—8, inclusive, and every officer, manager, director or managing agent of any such person, firm, corporation or association, directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect January 1, 1912.

Approved June 8, 1911.

No. 914, A.]

[Published June 10, 1911.

CHAPTER 317. .

AN ACT to amend sections 2487 and 2490 of the annotated statutes, relating to the municipal court of the city and town of Ripon.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 2487 and 2490 of the annotated statutes are amended to read: Section 2487. The qualified electors of the city and town of Ripon shall, on the day of the annual town and city election in the year * * * *nineteen hundred and thirteen*, and at such election each four years thereafter, elect a suitable person, resident either of the city or town of Ripon and eligible under section 2487a, to the office of judge of said municipal court, to be called the "municipal judge," who shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday of May next ensuing his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and who may be removed from office in the manner provided