

less than five days or more than thirty days, and in case of conviction for a second or any subsequent offense shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved June 13, 1927.

No. 182, S.]

[Published June 14, 1927.

CHAPTER 211.

AN ACT to create section 146.19 of the statutes, to safeguard the distribution of lye and other caustic substances in containers for household use.

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

SECTION 1. A new section is added to the statutes to read as follows: 146.19 (1) This section shall be known and may be cited as the "state caustic alkali or acid law," and as used herein, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires.

(a) The term "dangerous caustic or corrosive substance" means each and all of the following acids, alkalis, and substances: (1) Hydrochloric acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized hydrochloric acid (HCl), in a concentration of ten per centum or more; (2) Sulphuric acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) in a concentration of ten per centum or more; (3) Nitric acid or any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized nitric acid (HNO_3) in a concentration of five per centum or more; (4) Carbolie acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$), otherwise known as phenol, and any preparation containing carbolie acid in a concentration of five per centum or more; (5) Oxalic acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized oxalic acid ($\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$) in a concentration of ten per centum or more; (6) Any salt of oxalic acid and any preparation containing any such salt in a concentration of ten per centum or more; (7) Acetic acid or any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized acetic acid ($\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$) in a concentration of twenty per centum or more; (8) Hypochlorous

acid, either free or combined, and any preparation containing the same in a concentration so as to yield ten per centum or more by weight of available chlorine, excluding calx chlorinate, bleaching powder, and chloride of lime; (9) Potassium hydroxide and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized potassium hydroxide (KOH), including caustic potash and Vienna paste, in a concentration of ten per centum or more; (10) Sodium hydroxide and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized sodium hydroxide (NaOH), including caustic soda and lye, in a concentration of ten per centum or more; (11) Silver nitrate, sometimes known as lunar caustic, and any preparation containing silver nitrate (AgNO_3) in a concentration of five per centum or more, and (12) Ammonia water and any preparation yielding free or chemically uncombined ammonia (NH_3), including ammonium hydroxide and hartshorn, in a concentration of five per centum or more.

(b) The term "misbranded parcel, package, or container" means a retail parcel, or container of any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance for household use, not bearing a conspicuous, easily legible label or sticker, containing (1) the name of the article; (2) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller, or distributor; (3) the word "POISON," running parallel with the main body of reading matter on said label or sticker, on a clear, plain background of a distinctly contrasting color, in uncondensed gothic capital letters, the letters to be not less than 24 point size, unless there is on said label or sticker no other type so large, in which event the type shall be not smaller than the largest type on the label or sticker, and (4) directions for treatment in case of accidental personal injury by the dangerous caustic or corrosive substance.

(2) No person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or receive, hold, pack, display, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange, any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance in a misbranded parcel, package, or container, said parcel, package, or container being designed for household use. Provided, that household products for cleaning and washing purposes, subject to this section and labeled in accordance therewith, may be sold, offered for sale, held for sale and distributed by any dealer, wholesale or retail.

(3) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than

two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both.

(4) The dairy and food commissioner shall enforce this section, and for that purpose the provisions of section 98.02 shall apply insofar as appropriate, and the said commissioner is hereby authorized to approve and register such brands and labels intended for use under the provisions of this section as may be submitted to him for that purpose and as may in his judgment conform to the requirements of law; provided, however, that in any prosecution under this section the fact that any brand or label involved in said prosecution has not been submitted to him for approval, or if submitted, has not been approved by him, shall be immaterial.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect January 1, 1928.

Approved June 13, 1927.

No. 152, A.]

[Published June 14, 1927.]

CHAPTER 212.

AN ACT to create section 269.56 of the statutes, to make uniform and to provide for declaratory judgments.

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

SECTION 1. A new section is added to the statutes to read: 269.56 (1) Courts of record within their respective jurisdictions shall have power to declare rights, status, and other legal relations whether or not further relief is or could be claimed. No action or proceeding shall be open to objection on the ground that a declaratory judgment or decree is prayed for. The declaration may be either affirmative or negative in form and effect; and such declarations shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree.

(2) Any person interested under a deed, will, written contract or other writings constituting a contract, or whose rights, status or other legal relations are affected by a statute, municipal ordinance, contract or franchise, may have determined any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument, statute,