

county may, by gift, purchase or condemnation proceedings as provided in sections 895 to 904 inclusive of the statutes of 1898, acquire land for the purpose of building approaches to such bridge. Section 1321b. Any such city, village, town or county immediately after the construction and completion of a bridge according to the provisions of sections 1320, 1321 and 1321a shall have the power and the legal right to demand, receive and collect tolls for passing over such bridge at rates not exceeding the following: For any vehicle, whether drawn by one or two horses, mules or oxen, ten cents for passage both ways the same day; for horses, mules or cattle in droves of ten or less, three cents a head, and where the same are in droves of more than ten, two cents a head; sheep or hogs in droves of ten or less, two cents a head, if in droves of more than ten, one cent a head, and each footman shall be permitted to pass over such bridge free of charge. The common council of any such city and the board of any such village, town or county may regulate the use of such bridge for the crossing of traction engines and other ponderous articles and make reasonable charges therefor.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 14, 1901.

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No. 35, A.]

[Published May 22, 1901.

## CHAPTER 431.

AN ACT relating to the introduction of electric wires into buildings in incorporated cities and villages throughout this state, and regulating the manner in which they shall be connected, secured and protected, and prescribing the punishment for a violation of this act.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:*

**Specifications for entrance or exit of wires.** SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful hereafter to introduce any electric wire into any building in any incorporated city or village in this state, which wire may or shall be used for lighting, power or heating purposes in such building, unless such wire shall, where the same so enters such building or passes through the outside

thereof, as also where the same passes through any floor, ceiling, partition or inner wall of such building or is affixed to or supported by a post, timber or other structure in the same, be securely protected by such wire, passing through a non-absorptive insulating tube throughout such wall, floor, ceiling, partition, inner wall, post, timber or other structure; and where such wire passes along a wall, floor or ceiling in such building, the same shall be safely fastened by a non-absorptive insulating device.

**Duty of contractor, etc.** SECTION 2. It is hereby made the duty of every contractor and other person so introducing, placing and affixing such wires, to splice or join all such electric wires where connections thereof are made so as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder, and, they must then be soldered to secure preservation, and the joint covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors, and at the exterior of such building there shall be affixed an automatic cut-out by means of which the electric current can be completely shut off.

**Standard gauge required; drop not considered.** SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful to use or employ any wire for the purposes aforesaid of less than what is known as number 14 Brown and Sharp's gauge, and no such number 14 wire shall carry more than 12 amperes, and if a wire of larger size is used the amperes as to number shall only be increased as per the following table:

TABLE A.—RUBBER COVERED WIRES.		TABLE B.—WEATHER-PROOF WIRES.	
B. & S. G.	Amperes.	Amperes.	Circular Mills.
16	6	8	2,583
14	12	16	4,107
12	17	23	6,530
10	24	32	10,380
8	33	46	16,510
6	46	65	26,250
5	54	77	33,100
4	65	92	41,740
3	76	110	52,630
2	90	131	63,370
1	107	156	83,690
0	127	185	105,500
00	150	220	133,160
000	177	262	167,800
0000	210	312	211,600

## CIRCULAR MILLS.

200,000	200	300
300,000	270	400
400,000	330	500
500,000	390	590
600,000	450	680
700,000	500	760
800,000	550	840
900,000	600	920
1,000,000	650	1,000
1,100,000	690	1,080
1,200,000	730	1,150
1,300,000	770	1,220
1,400,000	810	1,290
1,500,000	850	1,360
1,600,000	890	1,430
1,700,000	930	1,490
1,800,000	970	1,550
1,900,000	1,010	1,610
2,000,000	1,050	1,670

The lower limit is specified for rubber covered wires to prevent gradual deterioration of the high insulations by the heat of the wires, but not from fear of igniting the insulation. The question of drop is not taken in consideration in the above tables.

**Penalty for violations.** SECTION 4. Any violation of the provisions of this act is hereby declared a misdemeanor, and any person convicted under its provisions shall for each offense be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and for a failure to pay such fine, together with costs of prosecution, he shall be committed to the county jail until the same are paid. Such imprisonment shall, however, not exceed four months.

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

Approved May 14, 1901.