

CHAPTER 251.

SUPREME COURT.

251.01	Terms of justices.	251.16	Opinion to be sent to trial court on reversal.
251.02	Clerk of supreme court.	251.17	Proceedings in criminal cases on reversal.
251.03	Deputy clerk.	251.18	Rules of pleading and practice.
251.035	Supreme court reporter, assistant, and additional help.	251.181	Judicial council.
251.04	Employes.	251.182	Assignment of judges.
251.05	Crier, marshal.	251.183	Administrative committee for court system.
251.055	Pay of employes.	251.1835	Judicial conference of Wisconsin.
251.06	Terms of court.	251.19	Attorney general may have briefs printed.
251.07	Adjournments; no quorum.	251.20	Seal.
251.08	Appellate jurisdiction.	251.21	Duties of clerk.
251.09	Discretionary reversal.	251.22	Fees.
251.10	Original writs; writs in vacation.	251.23	Costs in supreme court.
251.11	Supreme court; judgments; rules; printed case.	251.25	to 251.94 Rules of practice in the supreme court.
251.12	Issues of fact and assessments of damages.		
251.14	Decisions to be written; part of record; certified to United States court; printed for justices.		

251.01 Terms of justices. The term of office of each of the elected justices of the supreme court shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election.

251.02 Clerk of supreme court. The said justices shall appoint a clerk of the supreme court who shall hold his office at their pleasure. Such clerk, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same, duly certified, in the office of the secretary of state.

251.03 Deputy clerk. The clerk of the supreme court may appoint a deputy clerk to aid him in the performance of his duties, who shall perform the duties of said clerk in case of his absence or inability to act.

251.035 Supreme court reporter, assistant, and additional help. (1) **APPOINTMENT.** The supreme court shall, from time to time, appoint, subject to removal, a supreme court reporter; and with the approval of said court the reporter may, from time to time, appoint, subject to removal, an assistant. Every such appointment of an assistant shall be in writing, shall specify the salary of the appointee, and, after approval as aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the court. Said court may also authorize and direct the reporter to employ such additional help as may be necessary to secure the prompt publication of its decisions. A certified copy of every order appointing a reporter, of every appointment of an assistant and the order approving the same, and of every order authorizing the employment of additional help, shall be filed in the office of the department of administration. All persons appointed or employed under this section shall be deemed assistants and employes of the supreme court.

(2) **REPORTER'S BOND.** Said reporter shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute to the state a bond in the sum of \$2,000, with 2 sufficient sureties to be approved by the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such reporter.

(3) **REPORTER'S DUTIES.** The supreme court reporter is charged with the duty of reporting and procuring the printing and binding, with all convenient speed of all decisions of the supreme court which the court designates for publication, together with suitable notes, abstracts, tables, citations, indexes and other matter, subject to the supervision of the court and pursuant to contract for the publication of volumes known as "Wisconsin Reports" entered into by the department of administration as provided in ch. 35. Said reporter shall have no pecuniary interest in said reports, but shall procure in the name of and for the state a copyright upon each volume.

251.04 Employes. (1) Each justice of the supreme court may appoint a secretary to render such assistance in the performance of his duty as may be required, and may remove the person so appointed at pleasure and appoint another in the place of the one so removed.

(2) Each justice shall certify such appointment to the department of administration,

with the date of the commencement of such service, and shall also notify it of the termination of the service.

(3) Such justices may appoint a messenger for said court.

(4) The chief justice or one of said justices shall certify the appointment of such messenger to the department of administration, with the date of the commencement of such service, and shall also notify it of the termination of such service.

(5) The compensation of such secretaries and messengers shall be paid on warrants drawn by the department of administration. The trustees of the state library may appoint one or more janitors for service in and about the library and rooms of the justices of the supreme court. Such appointments and the compensation fixed shall be certified to the department of administration by the chief justice and paid as aforesaid.

(6) Each justice may employ one attorney at law to assist him as law examiner and to perform such other duties as he requires. Each such attorney shall be admitted to practice as an attorney in all courts of this state. The salary of each such attorney shall not exceed \$7,500 per annum.

History: 1965 c. 240.

251.05 Crier; marshal. Such justices may also appoint a crier for said court, who shall attend the terms thereof and perform all the duties required of him by law or by said court, or by the justices thereof. The compensation of the crier shall be audited upon the written allowance of the chief justice or, in case of his absence or sickness, of one of the justices, and paid out of the state treasury. And such justices may further appoint a marshal and assign to him such duties in and about the judicial rooms as they may see fit, including the duties of crier when there is no person holding such position who is competent to act.

251.055 Pay of employes. Compensation paid to employes and assistants of the court shall be consistent with that paid to state employes in the competitive division of the classified service for services involving similar work and responsibility where comparisons are possible.

251.06 Terms of court. There shall be held in the supreme court room at Madison one session of the supreme court in each year, to be called the August term, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in August.

251.07 Adjournments; no quorum. The justice or justices present, less than a quorum, in the absence of the other justices, may adjourn the court to a day in the same term; and in the absence of all the justices such adjournment may be made to a day appointed in an order signed by three or more of the justices and filed with the clerk; and in case of the absence of all the justices and their failure to make such an order the clerk may adjourn the court from day to day for six days; and if the court shall not be opened for six days and all matters pending therein shall stand continued until the next term and no action or matter shall abate or be discontinued.

251.08 Appellate jurisdiction. The supreme court shall have and exercise an appellate jurisdiction only, except when otherwise specially provided by law or the constitution, which shall extend to all matters of appeal, error or complaint from the decisions or judgments of any of the circuit or county courts and shall extend to all questions of law which may arise in said courts upon a motion for a new trial, in arrest of judgment, or in cases reserved by said courts.

History: 1961 c. 495.

251.09 Discretionary reversal. In any action or proceeding brought to the supreme court by appeal or writ of error, if it shall appear to that court from the record, that the real controversy has not been fully tried, or that it is probable that justice has for any reason miscarried, the supreme court may in its discretion reverse the judgment or order appealed from, regardless of the question whether proper motions, objections, or exceptions appear in the record or not, and may also, in case of reversal, direct the entry of the proper judgment or remit the case to the trial court for a new trial, and direct the making of such amendments in the pleadings and the adoption of such procedure in that court, not inconsistent with the statutes governing legal procedure, as shall be deemed necessary to accomplish the ends of justice.

Cross Reference: For reversible error, see 274.37.

Where a jury apportioned negligence 50-50 and the court felt that the negligence of the 2 drivers was in fact disproportionate, the court ordered a new trial. *Korleski v. Lane*, 10 W (2d) 163, 102 NW (2d) 234.

without evidentiary basis, the supreme court ordered a new trial under its discretionary power. *Podoll v. Smith*, 11 W (2d) 583, 106 NW (2d) 332.

Where medical bills did not clearly show which charges were attributable to the injury alleged, and the jury reduced the bills

Where an order granting a new trial in the interests of justice was defective for not setting forth the reasons in detail or incorporating a memorandum, the supreme

court will not order a new trial under its discretionary power unless a miscarriage of justice would be probable. *Cary v. Klambunde*, 12 W (2d) 267, 107 NW (2d) 142.

Under this section the exercise of this discretionary power is not dependent on whether the aggrieved party protected his rights by objection or motion in the trial court. *Kuzel v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 20 W (2d) 558, 123 NW (2d) 470.

The discretionary power of the supreme court to order a new trial in the interest of

justice in an appeal properly before it is subject to no time limitation. *Dunlavy v. Dairyland Mut. Ins. Co.*, 21 W (2d) 105, 124 NW (2d) 73.

The court cannot reverse, under its discretionary power, a circuit court's dismissal of an appeal where the circuit court had no jurisdiction because the appeal to it was not timely taken. *Monahan v. Department of Taxation*, 22 W (2d) 164, 125 NW (2d) 331.

251.10 Original writs; writs in vacation. In addition to the writs mentioned in section 3 of article VII of the constitution the supreme court shall have power to issue writs of prohibition, supersedeas, procedendo and all other writs and process not specially provided by statute which may be necessary to enforce the due administration of right and justice throughout the state; and any justice of said court in vacation shall, on good cause shown, have power to allow writs of error, supersedeas and certiorari, and also to grant injunctive orders.

251.11 Supreme court; judgments; rules; printed case. (1) The supreme court shall be vested with all power and authority necessary for carrying into complete execution all its judgments and determinations in the matters aforesaid and for the exercise of its jurisdiction as the supreme judicial tribunal of the state, agreeably to the usages and principles of law; and to make, annul, amend, or modify the rules of practice therein from time to time as it shall see fit, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws.

(2) The supreme court may by rule provide that no party in any action or proceeding before the supreme court shall be required to prepare and furnish any printed case or other printed abridgment of the record or of the proceedings theretofore had.

251.12 Issues of fact and assessments of damages. Whenever an issue of fact shall be joined or an assessment of damages by a jury be necessary in any action commenced in the supreme court the court may, in its discretion, send the same to some circuit court and it shall be there determined in the same manner as other issues of fact are tried or assessments made, and return be made thereof as directed by the supreme court.

251.14 Decisions to be written; part of record; certified to United States court; printed for justices. The supreme court shall give their decisions in all cases in writing, which shall be filed with the other papers in the case; and such decisions and all decisions and opinions delivered by the court or any justice thereof in relation to any action or proceeding pending in said court shall remain in the office of the clerk. Every written opinion or decision of the supreme court which shall have been filed with the clerk shall constitute and be held a part of the record in the action or proceeding in which it shall have been given and filed and shall be certified therewith to any court of the United States to which such action or proceeding or the record thereof may be in any manner certified or removed. The state printer shall print for the use of the justices so many of such decisions and opinions, and at such times, as shall be directed by them.

251.16 Opinion to be sent to trial court on reversal. Whenever the judgment or determination of any inferior court shall be reversed, in whole or in part, by the supreme court or an action or proceeding is remanded to the court below for a new trial or for further proceedings the clerk of the supreme court shall transmit to the clerk of the court below, with the remittitur, a certified copy of the opinion of the supreme court therein; and his fees therefor shall be taxed and allowed with his other fees in the case.

251.17 Proceedings in criminal cases on reversal. Whenever any judgment in a criminal action shall be removed by a writ of error to the supreme court and such court shall reverse such judgment because of any defect, illegality or irregularity in the proceedings in such case subsequent to the rendition of the verdict of the jury therein it shall be competent for the supreme court either to pronounce the proper judgment or to remit the record to the court below in order that such court may pronounce the proper judgment.

251.18 Rules of pleading and practice. The state supreme court shall, by rules promulgated by it from time to time, regulate pleading, practice and procedure in judicial proceedings in all courts, for the purpose of simplifying the same and of promoting the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits. Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify the substantive rights of any litigant. The effective dates for all rules adopted by the court shall be January 1 or July 1, but in no case shall a rule become effective until 60 days after its adoption. All such rules shall be printed by the state printer and paid for out of the state treasury, and the court shall direct the same to be distributed as it may deem proper. All statutes relating to pleading, practice and

procedure may be modified or suspended by rules promulgated pursuant hereto. No rule modifying or suspending such statutes shall be adopted until the court has held a public hearing with reference thereto. The court may establish days certain in each year at which dates the public hearings shall be held. Said hearings shall be held at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, or at such other time as the court shall direct. Notice of public hearings shall be given by publication of a class 3 notice, under ch. 985, the expense of the publication to be paid out of the state treasury. Notice shall also be given in the official publication of the state bar of Wisconsin, said notice to be published not more than 60 days, not less than 30 days, before the date of hearing. The state bar of Wisconsin shall not charge the state treasury for publication of this notice. Proposed rules, including changes, if any, in existing rules, shall be set forth in full in the notice. Nothing in this section shall abridge the right of the legislature to enact, modify or repeal statutes or rules relating to pleading, practice or procedure. The judicial council shall act in an advisory capacity to assist the court in performing its duties under this section.

History: 1965 c. 252; Sup. Ct. Order, 35W (2d) v.

251.181 Judicial council. (1) **MEMBERSHIP; APPOINTMENTS; TERMS.** There is created a judicial council of 17 members as follows: A supreme court justice designated by the supreme court; a circuit judge designated by the board of circuit judges; a county judge designated by the board of county judges; a judge designated by the board of criminal court judges; a juvenile court judge designated by the board of juvenile court judges; the chairman of the senate judiciary committee or a member of the committee designated by him; the chairman of the assembly judiciary committee or a member of the committee designated by him; the attorney general or one of his assistants designated by him; the revisor of statutes or an assistant designated by him; the deans of the law schools of the university of Wisconsin and Marquette university or a member of the respective law school faculties to be designated by said deans; the president-elect of the state bar of Wisconsin or a member of the board of governors of the state bar designated by him and 3 additional members thereof selected by the state bar; and 2 citizens at large, appointed by the governor. The last 5 members shall serve 3-year terms. The names of the members shall be certified to the secretary of state by the executive secretary. Members shall hold office until their successors have been selected. The members of the council shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed from the appropriation made by s. 20.645 for expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending meetings of the council outside the county of their residence.

(2) **POWERS AND DUTIES.** The council shall:

(a) Observe and study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the supreme court as to changes which will, in the council's judgment, simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation upon its merits.

(b) Make a continuous survey and study of the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of the state, both courts of record and others, the volume and condition of business in said courts, the work accomplished and the results obtained.

(c) Collect, compile, analyze and publish judicial statistics.

(d) Receive, consider and in its discretion investigate suggestions from any source pertaining to the administration of justice and to make recommendations.

(e) Keep advised concerning the decisions of the courts relating to the procedure and practice therein and concerning pending legislation affecting the organization, jurisdiction, operation, procedure and practice of the courts.

(f) Recommend to the legislature any changes in the organization, jurisdiction, operation and methods of conducting the business of the courts which can be put into effect only by legislative action.

(3) **ORGANIZATION.** (a) The council shall elect a chairman and vice chairman.

(b) The council may promulgate and modify rules for the conduct of its proceedings in the exercise of its powers. The council may meet at such time and place as it determines but at least once every 3 months. It shall meet upon call of the chairman or a call signed by 5 members of the council. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The council may appoint regular and special committees of its members to investigate and report upon any matters relating to its duties. The council or any committee thereof when so authorized by the council is empowered to hold public hearings at such times and places within the state as may be determined. Any member of the council or any committee thereof shall have the power to administer oaths to persons testifying before the council or committee. By subpoena issued over the signature of its chairman or acting chairman and served in the manner in which circuit court subpoenas are served, the council or any committee when authorized by the council, may summon and compel the

attendance of witnesses. If any witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the council or committee thereof shall refuse to appear or answer inquiries propounded, the council or committee shall report the facts to the circuit court of Dane county and it shall be the duty of such court to compel obedience to such subpoena.

(d) The council may determine the qualifications of and appoint an executive secretary and such technical and clerical help as it deems necessary, outside the classified service, except that after January 1, 1968, the administrative director or the deputy or the assistant administrator, of the office of administrator of courts shall serve ex officio as such executive secretary. The council shall be provided with adequate office space in the state capitol.

(e) The council may call upon any department of the state or any county or municipality thereof for such facilities and data as may be available, and such department shall co-operate with the council to the fullest extent. The clerk, judge or justice of each court of the state shall furnish such statistics in such form as the council directs.

(f) The council shall submit to the legislature and the governor a biennial report in February of each odd-numbered year of its proceedings and of the work of the various courts of the state, the condition of business therein and its recommendations supporting any bills introduced at its request. It may during the legislative session make such further and supplemental reports as it may deem proper or as may be requested by the legislature. The council may publish such reports as it may consider necessary.

History: 1961 c. 643; 1963 c. 407; 1967 c. 247, 291 s. 14.

251.182 Assignment of judges. The chief justice of the supreme court or such other justice as the supreme court may designate shall keep informed of the status of the administration of judicial business in the courts of the state and may designate and assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county court:

- (1) To serve as judge in a court in which a calendar is congested;
- (2) To act for a judge who is disqualified or unable to act; or
- (3) To hold court where a vacancy in the office of judge has occurred or where the judge is on vacation.

History: 1961 c. 261.

251.183 Administrative committee for court system. (1) The chief justice of the supreme court, a circuit judge designated by the board of circuit judges, and a county judge designated by the board of county judges shall constitute an administrative committee for the court system. The chief justice shall serve as chairman.

(2) The administrative committee shall meet at the call of its chairman, but at least quarterly, to review the administration and methods of operation of all the courts of the state, the volume and condition of business in those courts and to plan the expeditious handling of judicial matters in the future. It shall direct the judicial council staff to obtain the statistical information necessary for its work and to prepare studies on administrative operation of the courts for its study.

NOTE: The Supreme Court adopted the following order, dated April 17, 1963, which enlarged the committee provided for in 251.183 (1):

"IT IS ORDERED that pursuant to sec. 3, Art. VII, Wis. Const., the administrative committee of the court system created by sec. 9, ch. 315, Laws of 1959, shall consist of the following members:

The chief justice of the supreme court, or such other justice as the supreme court may designate, the chairman of the board of circuit judges and two additional circuit judges selected by the board of circuit judges, the chairman of the board of county judges and two additional county judges selected by the board of county judges."

251.1835 Judicial conference of Wisconsin. (1) There is hereby constituted the judicial conference of Wisconsin, hereinafter called the conference, of which the justices of the supreme court and the judges of the circuit and county courts shall be members.

(2) The conference shall meet once each year in regular session at a place and time to be designated by the administrative committee for the court system of Wisconsin as created by s. 251.183, subject to the approval or direction of the supreme court. The administrative committee, with the approval of the supreme court, may call any special meeting of the conference if, in its discretion, there is sufficient urgency for so doing.

(3) The administrative committee together with the court administrator shall plan and conduct the annual and any special meeting of the conference under the direction of the supreme court. The chief justice shall preside at all annual and special meetings of the conference, or, in his absence, the senior associate justice present shall preside, unless the approved agenda otherwise provides.

(4) The administrative committee may appoint such other committees as it deems necessary to plan for the annual meeting or special meeting of the conference and its

agenda. The agenda for each annual meeting shall be submitted for approval to the supreme court by the administrative committee at least 60 days prior to such annual meeting.

(5) The functions of the conference shall be:

(a) To consider the business and the problems appertaining to the administration of justice in this state, and to make recommendations for its improvement.

(b) To conduct instructive programs and seminars at its annual meeting in order to better equip the members of the conference in the performance of their judicial duties.

(c) To provide for the creation of committees to study particular subjects appertaining to the administration of justice and its improvement and report the results of their study together with their recommendations to the next meeting of the conference. The membership of each such committee shall be appointed by the administrative committee.

(6) The supreme court shall from time to time make such other and further provisions with respect to the conference as it shall deem necessary and proper.

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 22 W (2d) v.

251.19 Attorney general may have briefs printed. In all state cases to be argued in the supreme court by the attorney general he may require to be printed by the state printer, when necessary, briefs and appendices; and the account therefor shall be paid out of the state treasury and charged to the appropriation in s. 20.180 (1) (e) [20.455 (1) (d)].

History: 1963 c. 544; 1965 c. 433 s. 121; 1967 c. 43.

251.20 Seal. The supreme court shall have a seal and may direct and from time to time alter the inscription and devices thereon; and the department of administration shall procure such seal as may be ordered. The seal of the court now in use shall be the seal thereof until another is provided hereunder.

History: 1961 c. 316.

251.21 Duties of clerk. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court:

(1) To have and keep the custody of the seal of the court and all books, records and papers thereof, and of all writs, proceedings and papers in any action therein.

(2) To receive and safely keep and pay over or deliver, according to law or the order of the court, all moneys or property deposited or placed in his possession as such clerk.

(3) To furnish to any person requiring the same certified copies of the papers, records, opinions and decisions in his office, upon receiving his fees therefor.

(4) To furnish to the reporter copies of all opinions required by him.

(5) To issue writs and process to persons entitled to the same by law or the rules and practice of the court.

(6) To make a calendar of cases for argument at such time and in such manner and form as the court shall direct.

(7) To give certificates to attorneys on their admission to practice in the court, on receiving the fees therefor; but the fee for a certificate of admission of any graduate of the law department of the University of Wisconsin or Marquette University at Milwaukee shall not exceed \$1.

(8) To perform all other duties required by law or the rules and practice of the court or which may be directed by the court.

251.22 Fees. The supreme court shall fix such fees for the services of the clerk as to the court shall seem proper, except when otherwise provided by law. Such fees shall be deposited in the general fund pursuant to s. 20.906.

History: 1967 c. 291 s. 14.

251.23 Costs in supreme court. (1) **DISCRETIONARY ITEMS.** In the supreme court, excepting criminal actions, costs shall be in the discretion of the court. In any civil action or proceeding brought to the court by appeal or writ of error, the prevailing party shall recover costs unless the court shall otherwise order, and such costs, unless fixed at a lower sum by the court, shall be as follows: The fees of the clerk, \$50 attorney's fees, the fees of the clerk below for transmitting and certifying the record, including the sum paid for necessary copies of the minutes of the reporter procured for record preparatory to an appeal or for approval of the transcript, and the sum paid for printing appendices and briefs, not exceeding \$3 per page and in all not exceeding 150 pages.

(2) **MOTIONS FOR REHEARING.** When a motion for rehearing is denied the prevailing party may be allowed attorney's fees, not exceeding \$50, and necessary disbursements,

which shall be taxed and inserted in the judgment; when such motion is granted or the moving party secures other substantial relief the same costs may be allowed.

(3) **DAMAGES; COSTS DOUBLED.** The court may adjudge to the defendant in error or respondent on appeal in any civil action, on affirmance, damages for his delay in addition to interest, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the judgment affirmed, and may also in its discretion award to him double costs.

(4) **NOTICE OF TAXATION.** The clerk shall tax and insert in the judgment, on the application of the prevailing party, upon four days' notice to the other, the costs, together with the damages allowed, if any. The disbursements shall be stated in detail and verified by affidavit filed.

(4m) **TIME FOR TAXATION.** The clerk, on notice, shall tax costs not less than 20 nor more than 60 days after the decision is filed unless there is a motion for rehearing, in which case costs must be taxed within 60 days after the filing of the decision on that motion.

(5) **EXECUTION FOR COSTS.** On request of the party entitled thereto the clerk shall issue execution for costs taxed and damages allowed, directed to the sheriff of any county designated by such party; and the sheriff shall levy and collect the same and pay over to said clerk his costs and the remainder to the party entitled thereto, and shall return the execution with his doings thereon to the said clerk within ninety days from its date. If such execution be returned satisfied the clerk shall enter satisfaction of the judgment. Alias executions may in like manner be issued from time to time until such judgment be collected.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xvii; 1964 Sup. Ct. Order, 24 W (2d) v.

Cross Reference: See 204.11 as to recovery of premium on suretyship obligation given by a fiduciary.

A lawful premium necessarily paid to a surety corporation for executing an undertaking, in order to stay execution of a judgment on appeal to the supreme court, is a proper item of costs in this court. Where, from affidavits of attorneys for each party filed for the clerk's consideration, it sufficiently appears that the plaintiff's attorney informed the defendants' attorney that execution would be issued if an appeal were

taken, this is an adequate showing of the appealing defendants' need for an undertaking to stay execution. *Giemza v. Allied American Mut. Fire Ins. Co.* 10 W (2d) 555, 103 NW (2d) 538.

Silence as to costs amounts to an imposition of costs in the exercise of the court's discretion. *Rice Lake Creamery Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 17 W (2d) 177, 115 NW (2d) 756.

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

[Adopted May 1, 1963, effective September 1, 1963]

Revisor's Note: The rules of the supreme court prior to the 1963 revision are printed in the 1961 Statutes and amendments prior to 1963 are indicated there. For the court's comments on the 1942 revision, see the 1960 Wisconsin Annotations, preceding 251.251. The supreme court rules in force in 1930 are printed in the 1930 Wisconsin Annotations, beginning at page 1797, with extensive notes.

The 1963 revision renumbered all the rules and made other changes. These rules were effective September 1, 1963. The change made by the court in 274.01 is effective for all appeals and writs of error taken from orders and judgments entered on and after January 1, 1964.

The following table shows the relationship between the old and the new rules and indicates where changes were made:

1963 CONVERSION TABLE

<i>Old Rule</i>	<i>New Section</i>	<i>Old Rule</i>	<i>New Section</i>
(251.251) 1.	251.25	(251.286) 28.	251.52
(251.252) 2.	251.26	(251.30) 30.	251.55
(251.253) 3.	251.27	(251.31) 31.	251.56
(251.2531) 3a.	251.28	(251.32) 32.	251.57
(251.254) 4.	251.29	(251.33) 33.	251.58
(251.255) 5.	251.30	(251.34) 34.	251.59
(251.26) 6.	251.34	(251.35) 35.	251.60
(251.261) 7.	251.35	(251.36) 36.	251.61
(251.262) 8.	251.36	(251.37) 37.	251.65
(251.263) 9.	251.37	(251.38) 38.	251.66
(251.264) 10.	251.38	(251.39) 39.	251.67
(251.265) 11.	251.39	(251.40) 40.	251.68
(251.27) 14.	251.42	(251.41) 41.	251.69
(251.271) 15.	None	(251.42) 42.	251.70
(251.272) 16.	251.49	(251.43) 43.	251.71
(251.273) 17.	251.43	(251.431) 43a.	251.72
(251.274) 18.	251.44	(251.44) 44.	251.75
(251.276) 20.	None	(251.45) 45.	251.76
(251.277) 21.	251.45	(251.46) 46.	251.77
(251.28) 22.	251.48	(251.47) 47.	251.78
(251.281) 23.	251.50	(251.48) 48.	251.79
(251.283) 25.	None	(251.49) 49.	251.80
(251.284) 26.	251.51	(251.50) 50.	251.81

<i>Old Rule</i>		<i>New Section</i>	<i>Old Rule</i>		<i>New Section</i>
(251.51)	51	251.82	(251.59)	59	None
(251.52)	52	251.83	(251.60)	60	251.85
(251.53)	53	251.84	(251.61)	61	251.81
(251.54)	54	251.88	(251.63)	63	251.92
(251.55)	55	251.89	(251.64)	64	251.93
(251.56)	56	251.90	(251.65)	65	251.94
(251.57)	57	251.60	(251.651)	65a	256.28 (3a)
(251.58)	58	251.91	(251.66)	66	None

CHAPTER I.

RECORD AND RETURN.

Rule 251.25 The appeal record shall be fastened in one or more volumes and filed with the clerk of the supreme court and shall consist of such of the following items as are applicable to the appeal, and arranged as follows:

- (1) Summons or other process.
- (2) Proof of service.
- (3) Complaint, petition, relation, or affidavit initiating the proceedings, with the date of service.
- (4) Answer or demurrer, with date of service.
- (5) Reply, demurrer, election to take issue, with date of service.
- (6) Orders material to the appeal, and papers upon which they are based, and all other papers material to the appeal.
- (6m) Instructions to the jury, if any.
- (7) The verdict, findings of the court or referee, with orders based thereon, and opinion of the court, if any.
- (8) Final determination.
- (9) Any order made after judgment, material to the appeal, and the papers upon which the same is based.
- (10) Exhibits material to the appeal. Exhibits, whether or not received in evidence, shall be included in the record if they are deemed material to the appeal by any party or his counsel. Each exhibit shall have on it the name of the plaintiff and the defendant, and also an identification by the court reporter or clerk of the trial court. Exhibits not so material shall not be forwarded by the clerk of the court from which the appeal is taken.
- (11) Writ of error or notice of appeal, with the bond or undertaking.
- (12) Certificate of the clerk under the seal of the court from which the appeal is taken, certifying that they are the original papers or copies as the case may be, and that they are transmitted pursuant to the appeal. No further certificate or attestation is necessary. Such record shall be consecutively paged on the left-hand margin.
- (13) Transcript of reporter's notes.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) v; 1964 Sup. Ct. Order, 24 W (2d) v.

Cross Reference: See 274.117 for requirement as to contents of transcript of reporter's notes.

The trial court's charge to the jury prop- being incorporated in a bill of exceptions, erly constitutes part of the record brought Jolitz v. Graff, 13 W (2d) 190, 108 NW (2d) up on appeal, without the necessity of 567.

Rule 251.26 The record shall not be accompanied by any paper, other than those specified, or which is not part of the record proper.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vi.

Rule 251.27 The return to any writ of error or certiorari shall be by certified copy of the record unless the trial court shall order the original papers to be returned.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vi.

Rule 251.28 When the questions presented for decision by an appeal can be determined without an examination of all the pleadings, evidence and proceedings in the court below, in lieu of a record as required by Rule 251.25, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case showing how the questions for decision arose and were decided in the trial court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the questions involved by the supreme court. The statement shall include a copy of the judgment or order appealed from, a copy of the notice of appeal with undertaking (or evidence of deposit or waiver of undertaking), filing date and a concise statement of the points to be relied upon by the appellant. If the statement conforms to the truth, it, together with such additions as the

court may consider necessary fully to present the questions raised by the appeal shall be approved by the trial court and shall then be certified to the supreme court as the record on appeal.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vi.

Rule 251.29 The appellant or plaintiff in error shall cause the appeal record to be filed in this court within 20 days after perfecting the appeal or filing the writ. The transcript may be excluded and filed later, but not later than 10 days after the transcript has been approved. The exhibits may be excluded and filed later but not later than 10 days before the date set for oral argument. Any party intending that there be a delayed return of a transcript shall so notify the clerk of this court and opposite party in writing within 20 days after the mailing by the clerk of the notice that the record has been filed. Any party who obtains an extension of time to serve the transcript shall notify the clerk and opposite party thereof.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vii.

Cross Reference: See 274.115 for limitation on time for serving transcript.

Rule 251.30 If a record is defective, either party may move for an order to correct the defect.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vii.

Rule 251.31 If through mistake, inadvertence, or excusable neglect the appeal has not been perfected, or the transcript is not properly certified so as to permit a decision of the questions presented for review, the appellant will be given reasonable opportunity to correct the error, on such terms as may be just.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vii.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEFS AND APPENDICES.

Rule 251.34 In calendar causes the appellant or plaintiff in error shall print a brief and appendix in conformity with the following rules:

(1) The front fly leaves of every brief shall contain an index including a synopsis or brief resume of the argument with page references followed by a list of all statutes, cases and other authorities referred to, the cases alphabetically arranged, together with references to the pages where the statutes, cases and other authorities are cited. (For illustration see 200 Wis. 530.)

(2) The brief shall be entitled in the cause, and following the title there shall be a statement whether an order or judgment is appealed from, the name of the trial court and the name of the trial judge, the date of the commencement of the action and the date when the judgment or order appealed from was entered. On the following page the question or questions involved on appeal or writ of error shall be stated briefly without detail or discussion, without names, dates, amounts or particulars of any kind. Following each question there shall be a statement indicating whether the question was affirmed, negated, qualified or unanswered by the court below. If a qualified answer was given to the question the appellant or plaintiff in error shall indicate briefly the nature of the qualification or if the question was not answered and the record shows the reason for such failure, the reason shall be stated briefly in each instance without quoting the court below. The questions and statements in their entirety should ordinarily not exceed 20 lines and should rarely exceed one page and no other matter shall appear on the page with the statement. (In substance the question or questions should contain the type of matter found in the syllabus to a case. The question or questions should state what is to be decided,—the syllabus states what has been decided.)

(3) After the statement of the questions involved, the facts shall be stated in a clear and concise manner eliminating all immaterial details. Reference shall be made to the page of the appendix for each statement of fact made in the brief as to which there is a possibility of dispute. If reference is made to the record, the page of the record shall be given. When a question raised upon appeal involves a statute so much thereof as is necessary to a decision of the case shall be printed at length.

(4) The statement of facts shall be followed by argument in support of the position of the appellant or plaintiff in error with citations of authority.

(5) In addition to the brief, the appellant or plaintiff in error shall print an appendix or in lieu of it the statement of the case (Rule 251.28). The appendix shall contain:

(a) The opinion or decision of the trial court.

(b) Such part and only such part of the pleadings, findings, verdict, judgment or order sought to be reviewed as may be material in the consideration on appeal of the questions stated.

(c) An abridgment of the appeal record, including the transcript, but only so much thereof as is necessary and material to a consideration of the questions involved. The abridgment of the testimony shall be in narrative form with marginal page references to the record. Asterisks or other appropriate means shall be used to indicate omissions in the instructions of the court or in the testimony of witnesses. The names of the witnesses whose testimony is referred to shall be given and shall be properly indexed at the end of the appendix.

(d) All exhibits whether printed or not shall be indexed at the end of the appendix, with reference to the page of the record and if printed in the appendix, the page of the appendix where the same may be found. The nature of the contents of the exhibit shall be briefly stated in the index.

(e) The brief and appendix shall be bound together unless the appendix exceeds 100 pages, in which case it may be bound as a separate volume.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) vii.

An appealing plaintiff's appendix, which failed to print any part of the complaint, did not comply with Rule 6 (5) (b), and a recital in the appellant's brief, that a specified paragraph of the complaint stated the gist of the action, was not a compliance with the rule. *Meyer v. Briggs*, 18 W (2d) 628, 119 NW (2d) 354.

material evidence favorable to respondents) rather than setting forth an abridgement of the testimony in narrative form as required by (5) (c), constituted a substantial infraction of the rule (as did also making a reference to an exhibit without stating that the court had excluded the same) which warranted imposition of costs. *Withers v. Tucker*, 28 W (2d) 82, 135 NW (2d) 776.

Recording in the appendix to appellant's brief verbatim testimony (also omitting

Rule 251.35 The brief of the respondent shall contain:

(1) Upon the front fly leaf an index including a synopsis or brief resume of the argument followed by a list of all statutes, cases and other authorities referred to, the cases alphabetically arranged, together with references to the pages where the statutes, cases and other authorities are cited. (For illustration see 200 Wis. 538.)

(2) The title to the cause following which there shall be a statement of the questions involved so far as the respondent disagrees with the statement of the questions involved made by the appellant or plaintiff in error.

(3) A statement of such facts and only such facts as are necessary to correct or amplify the statement of facts made by the appellant or plaintiff in error in his brief. Reference shall be made to the page of the appendix or to the record for each statement of fact made. The propositions and argument of the appellant or plaintiff in error shall be replied to so far as practicable in the order in which such propositions or argument are presented in the brief of the appellant or plaintiff in error. Additional propositions may be advanced when necessary to a complete presentation of respondent's position.

(4) A supplemental appendix containing an abridgment of such portions of the appeal record, including the transcript, which the respondent deems necessary and material to a consideration of the questions involved and which have not been printed in the appendix of the appellant or plaintiff in error. As to form and substance the supplemental appendix shall conform to Rule 251.34 (5) (e).

(5) Such exhibits or parts of exhibits not printed by the appellant or plaintiff in error as respondent may desire to bring to the attention of the court. These shall be indexed, the page of the record where they are described given and the nature of the contents of the exhibit shall be briefly stated in the index at the end of the appendix.

(6) Ordinarily the brief and supplemental appendix shall be bound in one volume. If the supplemental appendix exceeds 100 pages it may be bound as a separate volume.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) ix.

Rule 251.36 The appellant or plaintiff in error may file a reply brief and set forth in an additional appendix thereto such parts of the record or such exhibits as he may wish the court to read in view of the parts printed by the respondent in the supplemental appendix to his brief.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) ix.

Rule 251.37 Reference to the appendix printed by the appellant or plaintiff in error may be indicated by A-Ap. p. 2. The appendix printed by the respondent may be referred to as A-R. p.2.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) ix.

Rule 251.38 (1) Each brief shall be limited to 40 pages, exclusive of the appendix, index, synopsis of argument, list of authorities and texts of statutes and constitutional

provisions. No brief may be filed which exceeds such limitation, except by prior permission of the court. Application for such permission may be made in letter form, addressed to the clerk of the court.

(2) Where it satisfactorily appears that the rules relating to the preparation and printing of a brief, including the appendix, have been flagrantly disregarded or there is an absence of a good faith attempt to comply therewith, the court may in its discretion deny to or impose costs against the offending party or strike his brief from the files.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) ix; 1964 Sup. Ct. Order, 24 W (2d) vi.

Rule 251.39 Briefs and appendices shall be printed plainly with black ink in type not smaller than 10 point nor larger than 12 point, and leaded with a 2-point lead, on eggshell paper, properly paged at the top, with the printed portion of a page 7 inches long and 4¼ inches wide centered in a page trimmed to a size 7 inches wide by 9 inches long and saddle-stitched when practicable, bound in a paper or cloth cover, having the title and calendar number of the case and designation of the brief printed in appropriate type on the outside and shall bear the name and address of counsel presenting the same. In the appendix, record page references shall be printed in the left-hand margin. The term "printed" as used herein includes printing by offset process.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) x.

Rule 251.40 Briefs amici curiae may be filed only after special permission granted by the court. Requests for such permission will be made in letter form, addressed to the clerk. Each brief amicus curiae will comply with these rules as to printing, format, content and number of copies filed. Each party filing such a brief will furnish 3 copies thereof to each attorney who has appeared for a party to the cause, and file 35 copies, together with proof of service, not later than 10 days prior to the date of oral argument. Oral argument for amici curiae is not permitted.

History: 1964 Sup. Ct. Order, 24 W (2d) vi.

CHAPTER III.

SERVICE OF PAPERS.

Rule 251.42 Service of all papers may be made by mail, first class postage prepaid, properly addressed to the person to be served. Mailing shall be made at least 3 days before the time required for personal service.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) x.

Rule 251.43 Not more than 40 days after the record is filed in a cause in which there is no transcript or in which the transcript is filed with the record, or not more than 40 days after the transcript is filed in a cause in which such transcript is approved after the record is filed, the appellant or plaintiff in error shall serve 3 copies of his brief and appendix upon the opposite party. Upon the filing in the supreme court of the record the clerk shall mail a notice of such filing to the attorneys of record in the cause. Not more than 30 days after the service of appellant's or plaintiff in error's brief and appendix, the opposite party shall serve upon the appellant or the plaintiff in error 3 copies of his brief and supplemental appendix, if any. Not more than 15 days after service of the brief of the opposite party, the appellant or plaintiff in error may serve a reply brief and additional appendix, if any, upon the opposite party. No further brief shall be served or received except as provided unless permission be first granted. Thirty-five copies of each brief and each appendix, together with proof of service thereof, shall be filed not later than 5 days after the time within which it is required to be served.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) x; 1964 Sup. Ct. Order, 24 W (2d) vi.

Rule 251.44 In criminal cases except where the state is appellant, service of brief and appendix of appellant or plaintiff in error shall be upon the attorney general. Briefs and appendices in criminal cases, including service thereof, shall be governed by the rules that apply to civil cases except that appendices may be dispensed with by stipulation of the parties or by order of the court.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xi.

While this rule permits the parties in a criminal case to dispense with appendices by stipulation, unless the statement of facts is prepared in sufficient detail to serve as a reasonably helpful summary or guide to the transcript of testimony, an unwarranted burden is imposed upon the court on review. *Welsher v. State*, 23 W (2d) 160, 135 NW (2d) 849.

Rule 251.45 The time prescribed by these rules for any act, except for the making of a motion for a rehearing, may be enlarged by the court for cause, on motion.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xi.

CHAPTER IV.

CALENDAR AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Rule 251.48 All causes in which the record shall have been filed on and after March 1 in each year and prior to March 1 in the succeeding year, are assigned to the August calendar of the current year in the order in which the records are filed in the office of the clerk of the court. Any cause may be placed upon the current calendar or advanced for hearing at any time in which it is shown that the interests of the state, the people at large, or of any municipality are affected, or an important constitutional question is seriously raised, or an extraordinary exigency is involved and it is further shown that delay would be prejudicial to the accomplishment of justice.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xi.

Rule 251.49 Within 10 days after the commencement of the August term, the clerk shall prepare a list of the causes then on the calendar, arranging all civil causes in the order of their filing, and arranging all criminal causes in their order at the foot. During the term he shall when directed by the court prepare a list of the causes subsequently filed.

A case shall be subject to being set for argument on any date which is at least 30 days after the date of filing of the appellant's or plaintiff in error's brief and appendix. Not less than 30 days before the time set for argument of cases on an assignment, the clerk shall send to each attorney appearing in any case on the assignment a list of such cases stating the day on which each case will be called for argument.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xi; 1965 Sup. Ct. Order, 27 W (2d) v.

Rule 251.50 Actions and proceedings brought under the original jurisdiction of this court shall be heard when and as directed by the court.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xi.

Rule 251.51 Cases on the calendar not reached for argument during the term shall stand continued and be considered as at the head of the next calendar.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

Rule 251.52 The calendar causes shall be assigned for argument at such time and in such order as the court may direct.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

CHAPTER V.

SUBMISSION OF CAUSES.

Rule 251.55 Causes may be submitted on either or both sides on printed briefs and appendices, seasonably served and filed, but the court may, in its discretion, require oral arguments.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

Rule 251.56 If neither side of a cause is submitted or presented when reached for argument, it will be dismissed or continued, in the discretion of the court.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

Rule 251.57 When a cause is submitted, or presented by counsel for appellant or plaintiff in error, but not by the opposing party, the judgment or order appealed from may be reversed as of course, without argument.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

The supreme court will not exercise its discretionary power to reverse because of the husband's failure to submit a brief or appear for oral argument, where it was re- v. Gauer, 34 W (2d) 451, 149 NW (2d) 533.

Rule 251.58 When a cause is submitted or presented by counsel for the respondent or defendant in error, but not by the opposing party, the judgment or order appealed from will be affirmed as of course, without argument.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

Rule 251.59 In opening the oral argument appellant shall briefly state the nature of the action, the result in the court below, and the points upon which reversal is sought. No counsel shall read in extenso from briefs or written argument, nor testimony from the record. Decisions relied upon may be stated in substance but not read.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

Rule 251.60 Except by leave of the court, oral argument is limited to half an hour on each side. If there are several parties with differing interests on the same side, three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for the argument on behalf of all such parties. Any

request for additional time shall be presented to the clerk by letter (copy to be sent opposing counsel), not less than 10 days before the time set for argument, setting forth in detail reasons why the additional time requested should be allowed. Oral argument on a cause will not be heard on behalf of any party for whom no brief has been filed, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The appellant shall have the right to open and close the oral argument, but this shall not serve to enlarge the appellant's allotted time.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xii.

Rule 251.61 On each day of a session of the court cases are subject to call as specified in the notice of call for argument. All cases not called on the day for which they are set will be called in their order on succeeding days.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

CHAPTER VI.

MOTIONS.

Rule 251.65 Every motion for rehearing shall be filed with the clerk and served upon opposing counsel within 20 days after the decision is filed, and the clerk shall retain the papers until the expiration of such period, unless all parties interested consent to sooner remit the same.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

Rule 251.66 The papers in any cause wherein a motion for a rehearing is made shall be retained until the motion shall have been disposed of.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

Rule 251.67 A motion for rehearing shall not be argued orally, but shall be submitted on printed arguments, of which 35 copies shall be furnished to the clerk.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order 17 W (2d) xiii; 1965 Sup. Ct. Order, 27 W (2d) v.

Rule 251.68 The printed arguments in support of the motion shall be served and filed within 30 days after the decision, and in default thereof the motion shall be deemed to have been waived.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

Rule 251.69 The printed arguments in opposition to the motion shall be served and filed within 40 days after the decision, at which date the motion shall be deemed to have been submitted.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

Rule 251.70 No motion as to any final determination made by the court, except a motion to correct mistakes in the record of this court, will be heard unless made within 20 days after such determination.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

Rule 251.71 All motions and petitions, other than motions for rehearing, shall be reduced to writing, and shall be supported by a memorandum of authorities, which may be typewritten. Each such memorandum shall contain a summary of the material facts and citations to the authorities relied on. The moving or petitioning party shall serve counsel for each opposing party with a copy of the motion or petition, together with one copy of the supporting memorandum, and file with the clerk the original motion or petition, proof of service thereof, and the original and 7 copies of his supporting memorandum. Within 10 days after service of the motion or petition, each opposing party may file with the clerk an original and 7 copies of an opposing memorandum of authorities, together with proof that he has mailed a copy of such memorandum to the moving party. At the expiration of such 10-day period, the clerk shall submit the motion or petition to the court, and no oral argument shall be permitted, except by order of the court or a justice thereof.

When the court or a justice, on ex parte application, shall issue a writ, returnable on a day certain, or an order to show cause on a day certain why a motion or petition should not be granted, the supporting memorandum shall be served with the writ or order and copies of the opposing memorandum of authorities shall be served and filed at or before the time set for return or hearing.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiii.

Rule 251.72 In divorce and legal separation actions pending in this court, no allowance for suit money, counsel fees or disbursements in this court, nor for temporary alimony or maintenance of the wife or children during the pendency of the appeal will be made in this court.

Such allowances, if made at all, shall be made by the proper trial court upon motion made and decided after the entry of the order or judgment appealed from and prior to the return of the record to this court, provided, that if such allowance be ordered before the appeal is taken such order shall be conditioned upon the taking of the appeal and shall be without effect unless and until the appeal be perfected.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiv.

One of the considerations in making an allowance for expenses on appeal is whether reasonable ground exists to support a belief that the appeal will be successful. *Greenlee v. Greenlee*, 23 W (2d) 669, 127 NW (2d) 737.

CHAPTER VII.

COSTS AND PENALTIES.

Rule 251.75 No costs shall be taxed for printing briefs and appendices unless affirmative proof is made that they were served and filed within the time prescribed by the rules. (See also Rule 251.38.)

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiv.

Rule 251.76 No costs of printing shall be allowed for any brief containing a manifest miscitation of authority or a palpably misleading quotation from any opinion or textbook, not corrected by the author before submission of the cause.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiv.

Rule 251.77 If the brief and appendix of the appellant or plaintiff in error are not served and filed within the time and in the manner required by these rules, the court may in its discretion dismiss the appeal or may permit late filing upon terms.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiv.

Rule 251.78 Where a party fails to procure and file the proper return, the opposing party may move to dismiss the writ or the appeal, with taxable costs.

In case such motion be made during a recess of the court the chief justice may make the proper order or judgment thereon with the same effect as if made by the court in session.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xiv.

Rule 251.79 When a proper return shall have been filed before the final determination of a motion to dismiss for want of such return, the motion may be denied upon payment of costs by the opposite party, in the discretion of the court.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.80 When a supplemental return is ordered upon application of a party, and the defect in the original return is attributable to the fault of the opposing party, the court may, in its discretion, order costs to be paid to the moving party; payment to be enforced as directed.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.81 No costs shall be taxed for printing any brief containing matter disrespectful to this court, or the trial court, or to opposing counsel; and the court will not consider such a brief, and of its own motion will strike it from the files.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.82 If an attorney, in addressing the court, indulges in language disrespectful to this court or to the trial court, or to the opposing counsel or party, he will be prohibited from further addressing the court in the cause, without prejudice to any other proceeding to inflict punishment for such misconduct.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.83 When a motion for a rehearing, or a motion in the nature of a motion for a rehearing, is denied, costs will be allowed to the prevailing party.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.84 When costs are awarded, they shall include attorneys' fees in the sum of \$50, unless the court orders otherwise.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.85 For infraction of any of the rules of this court, for which no penalty is expressly provided, the offending party may be mulcted in costs, in the court's discretion, for the benefit of the opposing party.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Double costs awarded opposing party for numerous violations of rules on appeal. *National Farmers Union P. & Cas. Co. v. Maca*, 26 W (2d) 399, 132 NW (2d) 517.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rule 251.88 Attorneys and guardians ad litem, appointed by the court below, will be deemed to continue in service until the contrary appears.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.89 All causes which have been pending in this court for 2 years, wherein no record has been filed, may be dismissed without notice, upon payment of the clerk's fees.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.90 (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, the fees to be charged by the clerk of this court are as follows:

(a) For filing and docketing each case on appeal, a writ of error, or any other proceeding, \$25; a petition for leave to commence an original action or an application to docket and dismiss, \$10; each motion for rehearing, \$25.

(b) For making a copy of any record, paper, or opinion of the court, and comparison thereof, 40 cents for each page.

(c) For comparing for certification of a copy of any record, entry or paper when such copy is furnished by the person requesting its certification, 10 cents for each page.

(d) For comparing any photographic reproduction of any original record, entry or paper, when furnished by the person requesting its certification, 5 cents for each page.

(e) For a certificate and seal, \$1.

(f) For an admission to the bar and certificate under seal, \$16.

(2) The state is exempt from payment of the above fees, except that the clerk shall not be obligated to supply the state with free copies of opinions.

(3) The clerk may refuse to file, docket, record, certify or render any other service, without prepayment of the fees in sub. (1).

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xv.

Rule 251.91 When a judgment is reversed, the cause, if tried by the court, will ordinarily be remanded for final judgment, and if tried before a jury, for a new trial; but if it appear in a jury cause that there has been a full trial and that justice will be best subserved by the direction of a judgment, the cause will be remanded for final disposition according to the right of the matter, whether such judgment will have the formal verdict of a jury as a basis therefor or not.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xvi.

Rule 251.92 All maps, charts or models which are not exhibits in the action and which are constructed or intended for the mere purpose of illustrating the issues in any action or proceeding pending in this court shall be placed in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court prior to the oral argument, free of expense to such clerk and, also without expense to such clerk, taken away within 30 days after expiration of the time for retention of the record in this court and in default thereof the same shall be turned over to the marshal of this court for destruction, or other permanent disposition.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xvi.

Rule 251.93 In cases where the order or judgment is affirmed, opinions will not hereafter be written unless the questions involved be deemed by this court of such special importance or difficulty as to demand treatment of an opinion. A table of the cases affirmed without opinion, containing the titles, statement of the nature of each, the courts from which they came, dates there and here decided, and names of respective counsel, shall be printed in the Reports.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xvi.

Rule 251.94 Applications by attorneys for admission to the bar pursuant to section 256.28 (3), together with supporting proofs, must be filed with the clerk at least 60 days before they are acted upon. Each applicant shall, at the time of filing his application, deposit with the clerk the sum of \$75 for such investigation as may be necessary to satisfy the court that he is of good moral character and has been engaged in the actual practice of the law in the state or territory from which he comes for the required period. Applications shall be in the form prescribed by the court.

History: 1963 Sup. Ct. Order, 17 W (2d) xvii.