

created for supernumerary judges, the incumbents will receive the salary of a puisne judge. Supernumerary judges are those judges of a superior court of a province who have given up their regular judicial duties to hold themselves available to perform such special judicial duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by the Chief Justice or Associate Chief Justice of the court of which they are a member. The chief judges of county and district courts receive salaries of \$48,000 per annum and the remaining judges and junior judges of all county and district courts, \$43,000 per annum.

Every judge who is in receipt of a salary under the Judges Act is paid an additional salary of \$3,000 per annum as compensation for any extra-judicial services that he may be called upon to perform by the Government of Canada or the government of a province, and for the incidental expenditures that the fit and proper execution of his office as judge may require. In the case of each judge of the Federal Court of Canada and of the territorial courts of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories an additional allowance of \$3,000 per annum is paid as compensation for special incidental expenditures inherent in the exercise of his office as judge.

The Judges Act provides that a judge of a superior or county court who, for the purpose of performing any function or duty as such judge, attends at any place other than that at which or in the immediate vicinity of which he is by law obliged to reside, is entitled to be paid, as a travelling allowance, his moving or transportation expenses and reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred by him in so attending. If a judge uses his personal automobile because of the lack of good public transportation facilities, he is paid a travel allowance.

2.5 Legal services

2.5.1 The legal profession

The adjective "fused" is sometimes used to describe the legal profession in common law Canada since practising lawyers are both called as barristers and admitted as solicitors. Admission to practise is a provincial matter. Statutes setting out the powers and responsibilities of the provincial organizations are: (Alberta) The Legal Profession Act RSA 1970, c.203 as am.; (British Columbia) The Legal Professions Act RSBC 1960, c.214 as am.; (Manitoba) The Law Society Act RSM 1970, c.L-100; (New Brunswick) The Barristers' Society Act, 1973, SNB 1973, c.80; (Newfoundland) The Law Society Act RSN 1970, c.201 as am.; (Nova Scotia) Barristers and Solicitors Act RSNS 1967, c.18 as am.; (Ontario) The Law Society Act RSO 1970, c.238; (Prince Edward Island) The Legal Profession Act RSPEI 1951, c.84 as am.; (Saskatchewan) The Legal Profession Act RSS 1965, c.301 as am.; (Northwest Territories) The Legal Profession Ordinance RONWT 1956, c.57 as am.; (Yukon) The Legal Profession Ordinance ROY 1971, c.L-4 as am. In Quebec the legal profession is divided into the separate branches of advocate and notary and their statutes are the Bar Act, SQ 1966/67, c.77 as am. and the Notarial Act, SQ 1968, c.70.

2.5.2 Legal aid

For many years the provision of legal services to persons unable to afford the fees normally charged by a lawyer was viewed as a responsibility to be assumed by individual lawyers on a voluntary basis as a form of charity. In more recent times all provincial governments have moved to establish publicly funded legal aid programs under which persons of limited means are able to obtain the services of a lawyer in a number of criminal and civil matters at either no cost or modest cost to themselves depending upon the client's financial circumstances. The lawyers who act for clients in matters covered by a provincial legal aid program are then paid by the government, usually at a reduced rate, on a fee for services basis or by salary depending upon the type of legal aid program operated in the province. The