

be noted: (1) The Court initiating the winding-up proceedings becomes a Dominion Court *ad hoc*, whose order is enforceable in each provincial Court on the production of an office copy of such order to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same (sec. 85). See *Re Dominion Cold Storage Co. (Lowry's Case)*, 34 C. L. J. 164. And can restrain actions in the Courts of the other provinces which may affect the assets of the company. See *Baxter v. Central Bank*, 20 O. R. 214, and *In re International Pulp Co.*, 3 Ch. D. 594. (2) In winding up the financial affairs of an insolvent company, it has, in addition to its ordinary powers, a more comprehensive jurisdiction than the ordinary Courts, particularly in respect of the liabilities of shareholders on their shares and loans (secs. 42-55), the claims of creditors, and the assessment of damages (secs. 56-67), preferential liens (secs. 30, 56, and 66), fraudulent preferences (secs. 68-73), the rights of set-off (secs. 57 and 63), discovery (secs. 81, 82), compromises (secs. 33 and 61), sale of assets (secs. 30 and 31), dividends to creditors (secs. 65-67), the adjustment of the rights of shareholders *inter se* (sec. 51), and also the liability of past and present directors, managers, receivers, employees, or officers, under the following sec. 83:—
“When, in the course of the winding-up of a company under this Act, it appears that any past or present director, manager, liquidator, receiver, employee, or officer of such company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands, or become liable or accountable for, any moneys of the company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator, or of any creditor or contributor of the company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally liable, examine into the conduct of such director, manager, liquidator, receiver, officer, or employee, and compel him to repay any moneys so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest, at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retention, misfeasance, or breach of trust, as the Court thinks fit.”

These references indicate that the Court is constituted a *forum domesticum* for all matters affecting the financial affairs of the insolvent company; and this is borne out by the