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Cases on Partnership and Other Unincorporated Associations, by Scott Rowley (1927)

J. Grattan O'Bryan
University of Washington School of Law

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tory method of teaching. To this end it is his opinion that the above treatise could be more effectively used as a basis of instruction if it contained numerous problems, the solution of which depended upon an intimate acquaintance with the material covered by the specimen pages therein incorporated.

ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY.

CASES ON PARTNERSHIP AND OTHER UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS. By Dr. Scott Rowley. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1927. pp. xvi, 784.

This book comprises seven hundred and thirty-six pages of selected cases and forty-three pages of appendices giving the English, American and Limited Uniform Partnership Acts. It has a table of contents giving the general subjects of its twenty chapters and the subdivisions of each, also a list of cases alphabetically arranged and, what is unusual in case books, a very complete index to the legal principle, relation or matter treated in the several cases referring to pages where found.

The first chapter gives a short history of the law of partnership, taken from Dr. Rowley's text book on the "Modern Law of Partnership," which suggests the exhaustive study the author has made of his subject.

Dr. Rowley has given in his preface as the reason for omitting all citation of cases on the various subjects covered that they are wasted on poor students and are discouraging to good students. The writer humbly suggests, such lists in case books are a wasted effort on all students taking a regular law course in a university. In the copious footnotes references are made to many excellent articles in the Law Reviews and Journals and the author's text book above referred to. These references add greatly to this case book. Such articles are interesting and very instructive to the students and are quite generally used by them.

The sequence of the subjects is splendidly arranged to develop the subject, the cases are well selected, and where recent cases are found well discussed, they have been wisely substituted for those found in the older case books.

Where only one quarter of the scholastic year is allotted to this subject, this case book is too long to be used satisfactorily, particularly where leading cases from our own Supreme Court are also assigned.

J. GRATTAN O'BRYAN.

FORMS OF INDIVIDUALITY. By E. Jordan. Indianapolis: Charles W Laut & Co. 1927.

"Forms of Individuality" is not a book of forms. It is a scholarly, albeit laboriously written, attempt on the part of Professor Jordan to define social order in logical terms. The first part of the book is devoted to a severe and yet fine analysis of the theories presented by many psychologists, economists, political scientists, sociologists, historians and what-nots in their explanations of societal growth. After clearing the debris of other theories, he, workmanlike, commences to construct one of his own, gathering his materials from the data of economics, politics, law, history, psychology and from other social sciences. He is a realist.

Society, to the author, is something real, it is made up of individuals, pulsating with life, working with and through institutions to bring about certain social ends in an orderly fashion. Every social institution and every right and privilege granted, for example, to own property, to form corporations, to sell one's services, to make contracts, are injected with the personalities of individuals. The forms that these individual personalities take on in their economic, political and general social relations are so numerous that maladjustments must of necessity occur. The basic things in society are, to the author, "compacts" and contracts. He therefore urges that all avenues, economic, political and social, leading to individuals making compacts and contracts should always be kept clear. Any legalized privilege, which interferes with these basic "motifs" he advocates throwing into the alleys of social oblivion.

The book is very hard to read, and will not be read by many, frankly