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Federal Home Loan Bank Review

TABLE OF CONTENTS

New charter is favorably received	Page 145
Appraisal methods and policies	146
Exemption from Social Security Tax	149
Relation of building cycle to types of dwellings and size of city	152
Indexes of small-house building costs	156
Monthly lending activity of savings and loan associations	158
Combined statement of profit and loss of the Federal Home Loan Banks	160
Residential construction activity and real-estate conditions	162
December index of foreclosures in large urban counties	163
Federal Home Loan Banks	169
Interest rates on advances to member institutions	169
Growth and trend of lending operations	170
Dividends declared as of December 31, 1936	170
Federal Savings and Loan System	171
Combined statement of condition of the Federal Home Loan Banks	174
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	176
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	178
Subscriptions to shares of savings and loan associations	178
Summary of operations of the Reconditioning Division	178
Foreclosure cases dispatched and properties acquired	179
New accounting forms	179
Resolution of the Board	180
Directory of member, Federal, and insured institutions added during December-January.	181

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF REVIEW

THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK REVIEW is the Board's medium of communication with member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and is the only official organ or periodical publication of the Board. The REVIEW will be sent to all member institutions without charge. To others the annual subscription price, which covers the cost of paper and printing, is \$1. Single copies will be sold at 10 cents. Outside of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the insular possessions, subscription price is \$1.40; single copies, 15 cents. Subscriptions should be sent to and copies ordered from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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New Charter is Favorably Received

A IMPRESSIVELY favorable reaction to the new charter for Federal savings and loan associations is indicated by reports thus far received.

In the Pittsburgh District with 59 Federals, 30 reported that adoption of the new charter will be recommended. One reported that it will not recommend the change. Three have reached no decision; and three have already adopted the new charter.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, expresses confidence that 90 percent of the Federals in that District will adopt the new charter. Forty petitions for Exhibit "K" were received January 25, bringing the total to 55.

In the Indianapolis District about 70 of the 77 Federals have voted to adopt the new charter; 2, it was believed, would not.

Thirty-nine applications for Exhibit "K" have been received in the Little Rock District.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, Kansas, reports that the adoption of the new charter "will be almost unanimous in this District. Only one association has indicated that it will not recommend adoption. All associations are pleased with elimination of retention of dividends clause."

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Portland, Oregon, reports that 24 associations have filed petitions for the new charter; that a majority approved the bonus amendment, also the maximum loaning resolution.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles reports that about 65 of the 70 Federals in that District will apply for the new charter promptly.

The report from the New York District is: "Twenty-one of our 59 Federals have received or filed applications for the new charter. We do not yet know how many others have voted such action but have not yet forwarded the papers."

February 1937

The Federal Home Loan Bank in Des Moines, Iowa, had received 45 petitions for the amended charter by January 26. About 30 more were expected within a week or 10 days. Group meetings had been conducted in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other centers. It is estimated that upwards of 90 percent of the 111 Federal associations in the district will ask for the new charter. Thus far only one association has definitely decided not to do so.

In the Cincinnati district 32 applications for the new charter had been received by January 27 and more were expected from day to day.

Correspondence on the subject of the new charter discloses that the feature of it most often mentioned with praise is the clause which eliminates the old share idea and substitutes for it savings and investment accounts.

The feature which holds second place in the matter of letters of approval is the repurchase provision with special reference to that part pertaining to the retention of dividends.

Third in popularity is the more liberal lending provision. However, it is possible that some of the letters refer to this when they mention "greater flexibility." If they do, this feature of the new charter leads in popularity.

The February Review

THIS issue of the FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK REVIEW contains not only the usual monthly statistics but the year-end statistical reports as well. It is, therefore, the most valuable issue for reference that is published during the year. With a copy of the February issue of the REVIEW at hand, many hundreds of letters of inquiry need not be written.

Appraisal Methods and Policies

This is the fourth in a series of articles.

THREE general methods of valuation are in common use among real-estate appraisers today, the comparative method, the capitalization method, and the cost-ofreplacement - less - depreciation method. Each of these methods is subject to many possible variations in respect both to data used and procedure followed. Each has its merits but also its defects, so that in practice it is advisable for the appraiser to give consideration to all of them. This article, and others to follow, will discuss the general nature of these methods, the data which they require, and the procedure used.

THE COMPARATIVE METHOD

THE estimation of value of a property by comparing it with similar properties which have been recently sold and whose sales prices and terms are known is called the comparative method. It is the one most frequently used and given the most consideration in the valuation of residential properties. Care must be taken to collect all the facts entering into the sale of the properties of which comparison is being made. Any sale used as a comparison should be the result of a bargain intelligently entered into between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The property should possess the same, or equal, advantages and be subject to equal possibilities of enhancement or loss of value as the subject property. Complete analysis of the collected data is necessary to determine the similarity between the properties, both as to the physical characteristics and conditions involved in the sale. Disregard of these fundamental principles and careless employment of them may lead to serious error.

The appraiser should have a general knowledge of property values in his community and sufficient data and experience in the sale of similar properties. In the hands of a shrewd appraiser of long experience collected data, properly analyzed, form a basis of one of the most valuable approaches in the estimation of value. A very definite and systematic procedure should be used in the application of the comparative method.

The appraiser should collect as full information as possible on sales of property in the sections in which he operates or expects to operate. If the city is a large one in which there are thousands of sales annually, it will be unnecessary to collect data on all of them, but the appraiser should attempt to secure the desired information for a considerable number of sales of properties of various sorts at fairly frequent intervals. The data should include a description of the property, the price, the terms of the sale and the conditions under which it was made. The description should cover the location of the building, type, size, material, style of architecture, age, general condition, the size and any peculiar features of the lot and any other information which the appraiser considers pertinent. These data should be collected and filed in a systematic manner.

The price at which the property has been sold must be viewed in the light of the terms and conditions of the sale. A cash

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

146

price of \$7,500 may conceivably be preferable to a price of \$8,000 on unfavorable terms. The amount of the cash payment, the monthly installments, the rate of interest and other conditions of sale, particularly whether it was forced or voluntary, should be given full consideration in making a comparison. If the property was sold under foreclosure or in the settlement of an estate, or if, on the other hand, the buyer had a compelling need for this particular piece of real estate, the sale price may not have represented the fair value.

APPLICATION OF THE METHOD

WHEN the appraiser is asked to evaluate a 5-room brick bungalow at 1500 High Street or a 6-room 2-story frame residence at 2350 First Avenue, he can readily turn to his files and obtain the sales data for similar properties in comparable locations. Such information is substantiating data but not, in itself, sufficient to use as a basis of final recommendation of value. He should make a complete analysis of all information and factors involved, giving them full consideration in making his final analysis.

Since no two pieces of property are exactly alike, the particular property being appraised must be compared carefully with others that have been sold recently to see wherein it differs from them, and proper allowance must then be made for these differences. In some cases, such allowances can be easily and definitely made, but in others they are much more difficult and less subject to definite determination. For example, the two houses being compared may have different types of roofs, whose respective costs may be easily estimated. One house may be located on a well-drained lot, while the other may be on a lot flooded with every heavy rain. They may be of equal age but of different types of architecture, one of which seems to be declining in popularity. Such conditions affect their respective values and allowance should be made for these differences.

February 1937

Inasmuch as location is a basic factor in determining the value of any property, the relative advantages of the locations of the properties under comparison should also be studied. If the properties are in different neighborhoods the appraiser must have well-founded information as to the relative property values, trend and transition in the various sections. This information can be made available by making analyses of comparable neighborhoods in the territory.

It is preferable, however, to compare properties within the same neighborhood, if at all possible, as this greatly reduces the possibilities of error. Even when this is done, however, differences in location within the neighborhood cannot be ignored. One property may adjoin a filling station, another a public school and a third only other residences. Frequently a location on one side of the street is considered much more desirable than on the other. The distances to the community shopping center, public schools and transportation lines are also factors influencing desirability. Undoubtedly, the value of each property will be affected by its immediate surroundings, and consideration must be given to these factors.

An analysis of the neighborhood in which the property is located must be made to determine its status, whether predominantly rental or owner occupied. In owner-occupied neighborhoods the trend is usually static or rising; whereas, those predominantly tenant-occupied usually have a downward trend which, however, in some instances may be slow. This factor is very important to the mortgage lender as it is an indication of the possible future value of the property.

Such problems are continually arising in the use of the comparative method and no single formula can be developed for answering them. It is conceivable that sufficient statistical data could be collected to be of great aid in solving many of them but in very few communities has this been done. The appraiser must largely depend upon his experience, good judgment, observations and his own collected data.

The comparative method can be applied and has great merit even though there have been no recent sales of similar properties. However, the comparison of sales is not the only application of the method in estimating the value of real estate.

The proper study and analysis of the income status of the subject property as compared with a like study of relative incomes of similar properties form a basis of approach in estimating value by comparison.

The general average value level of similar properties can be established by means of a study of replacement costs less depreciation plus land value, commonly known as the summation method. A like study of the subject property as compared with that of similar properties also forms a valuable method of approach in estimating values.

MERITS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE COMPARATIVE METHOD

THE comparative method has the merit of being easy to understand and apply. If data for a reasonable number of recent sales of similar properties are obtainable and factors involved in comparison are properly analyzed, it gives an approximate idea of the present market prices of the property, in which there is a minimum of uncertainty and estimation. Prices are made in the market place and are determined by buying and selling. Actual sale prices of similar properties are the best indicator of present market prices of residential properties. There are certain dangers in the method, however, that the appraiser should carefully guard against. In inexperienced hands there is danger that proper allowances will not be made for differences between properties, that too much dependence will be placed upon comparative sales prices alone. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the properties themselves should always be studied to determine if there are any significant differences between them affecting their value. Due consideration should be given to the other methods of approach in value estimation.

The mortgage lender is concerned with the estimation of the fair market value of properties as a basis for determining the amount of an equitable loan. If future conditions are generally and correctly foreseen, fair market value and future prices will be in line with each other. However, prices may change much more rapidly than expected because of market fluctuations which are uncontrollable and unforeseen. Changes in transportation routes or methods, development of new industries, new types of houses, may send prices either far above or below the present level. Therefore, because of the existence of such possibilities it is always essential in the estimation of fair market value that a complete study of income possibilities and summation value be made, as well as a comparison with similar properties, and never should a value be predicated upon comparative sale prices alone.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

148

Exemption From Social Security Tax

THE complete text of the Treasury Department ruling on the exemption of Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal savings and loan associations, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from taxation under the Social Security Act follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

December 9, 1936.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Horace Russell, General Counsel.

Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter of June 23, 1936, and enclosures, in which you request to be advised whether the corporations organized and supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank are subject to the tax imposed by the Social Security Act. The corporations in question are the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Banks, and Federal Savings and Loan Associations. You state that, in your opinion, the organizations are exempted from the taxing provision of the Social Security Act for the reason that each is an instrumentality of the United States.

Sec. 13 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, amended May 28, 1936, provides for the exemption from taxation of the Federal Home Loan Banks as follows:

"Sec. 13. Any and all notes, debentures, bonds, and other such obligations issued by

February 1937

any bank and consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank bonds and debentures, shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, County, Municipality, or local taxing authority. The bank, including its franchise, its capital, reserves, and surplus, its advances, and its income shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority; except that in any real property of the bank shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed. . . ."

Sec. 11 (e), sec. 12 and sec. 14 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended May 28, 1935, read as follows:

"Sec. 11 (e). Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall have power to accept deposits made by members of such bank or any other Federal Home Loan Bank or other instrumentality of the United States, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, but no Federal Home Loan Bank shall transact any banking or other business not authorized by this Act.

"Sec. 12. The directors of each Federal Home Loan Bank shall, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, make and file with the board at the earliest practicable date after the establishment of such bank, an organization certificate which shall contain such information as the board may require. Upon the making and filing of such organization certificate with the board, such bank shall become, as of the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate, and as such and in its name as designated by the board it shall have power to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal; . . . and the powers granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed subject to the approval of the board. . . .

"Sec. 14. When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, each Federal Home Loan Bank shall be the depositary of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary; and it may also be employed as a financial agent of the Government; and it shall perform all such reasonable duties as depositary of public money and financial agent of the Government as may be required of it."

Sec. 4 (a) and sec. 4 (c) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended May 28, 1935, read, in part, as follows:

"Sec. 4. (a) The Board is hereby authorized and directed to create a corporation to be known as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which shall be an instrumentality of the United States, . . .

"Sec. 4. (c) . . . The bonds issued by the Corporation (Home Owners' Loan Corporation) under this subsection shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any District, Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Corporation, including its franchise, its capital, reserves and surplus, and its loans and income, shall likewise be exempt from such taxation; except that any real property of the Corporation shall be subject to taxation to the same extent, according to its value as other real property is taxed. . . ."

Sec. 402 (c) and sec. 402 (e) of the National Housing Act, as amended May 28, 1935, read as follows:

"Sec. 402. (c) Upon the date of enactment of this Act, the Corporation (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation) shall become a body corporate, and shall be an instrumentality of the United States. . . .

"Sec. 402. (e) All notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations issued by the Corporation (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation) shall be exempt. both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Corporation, including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, and income shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority; except that any real property of the Corporation shall be subject to State, territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed."

Sec 5 (a), sec. 5 (f), sec. 5 (h), sec. 5 (i) and sec. 5 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended May 28, 1935, provide as follows:

"Sec. 5. (a) In order to provide local mutual thrift institutions in which people may invest their funds and in order to provide for the financing of homes, the Board is authorized, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, to provide for the organization, incorporation, examination, operation, and regulation of associations to be known as 'Federal Savings and Loan Associations', and to issue charters therefor, giving primary consideration to the best practices of local mutual thrift and home-financing institutions in the United States.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

150

"Sec. 5. (f) Each such association, upon its incorporation, shall become automatically a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of the district in which it is located, or if convenience shall require and the Board approve, shall become a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank of an adjoining district. Such associations shall qualify for such membership in the manner provided in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act with respect to other members.

"Sec. 5. (h) Such associations (Federal Savings and Loan Associations), including their franchises, capital, reserves, and surplus, and their loans and income, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, and all shares of such associations shall be exempt both as to their value and the income therefrom from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States; and no State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxing authority shall impose any tax on such associations or their franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, loans, or income greater than that imposed by such authority on other similar local mutual or cooperative thrift and home financing institutions.

"Sec. 5. (i) Any member of a Federal Home Loan Bank may convert itself into a Federal Savings and Loan Association under this Act upon a vote of 51 per centum or more of the votes cast at a legal meeting called to consider such action; but such conversion shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may prescribe, and thereafter the converted association shall be entitled to all the benefits of this section and shall be subject to examination and regulation to the same extent as other associations incorporated pursuant to this Act.

"Sec. 5. (k) When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, any Federal Savings and Loan Association or member of any Federal Home Loan Bank may be employed as fiscal agent of the Government under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary and shall perform all such reasonable duties as fiscal agent of the Government as may be required of it. Any Federal Savings and Loan Association or member of any Federal Home Loan Bank may act as agent for any other instrumentality of the United States when designated for that purpose by such instrumentality of the United States."

In connection with the last quoted section, it is significant that on September 15, 1936, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury designated Federal Savings and Loan Associations for certain employment as fiscal agents of the United States. (See Treasury Department Circular No. 568.)

Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act impose taxes upon employers and employees with respect to employment, to be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary, and paid into the Treasury of the United States as internal revenue collections. Section 811 (b) of Title VIII and section 907 (c) of Title IX, of the Act, provide that the term "employment" means any service, of whatever nature, performed within the United States by an employee for his employer, except ". . . service performed in the employ of the United States Government or of an instrumentality of the United States;"

Article 206 (5)-(6) of Regulations 90 and article 11 of Regulations 91, relating respectively to the taxing provisions of Title IX and Title VIII of the Act, provide that this exception extends to every service performed by an individual in the employ of the United States, including every unit or agency of Government without distinction between those exercising functions of a governmental nature and those exercising functions of a proprietary nature.

The organizations herein considered were created as such under Federal law for the purpose of carrying out the powers of the

(Continued on page 179)

February 1937 121023-37----2

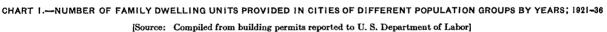
Relation of Building Cycle to Types of Dwellings and Size of City

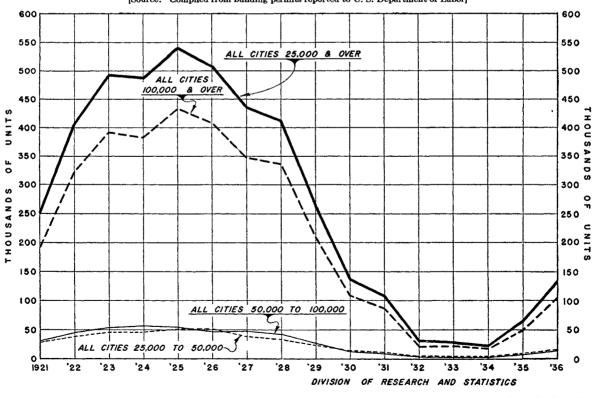
URING 1936, 132,827 dwelling units were authorized in all cities with a population of 25,000 and over. The proportion of this construction which took place in cities within different size groups is shown graphically in chart 1. This chart carries residential construction in these cities back to 1921. This, and the other charts and tables in this article (which show the effect of the building cycle on the type of structure as well as the size of city) were prepared by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from building permits reported to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Cities with population of 100,000 and over contributed 104,000 dwelling units or 78 percent of the 132,827 dwelling units constructed during the year. During 1935 they contributed 80 percent. This is largely explained by the fact that they represent 73.8 percent of the combined population of all reporting groups. Although it is not at once evident on the chart (due to a smaller proportionate total volume of construction) the two groups of small cities in 1936 doubled their 1935 volume of construction.

TYPES OF DWELLINGS BY SIZE OF CITY

CHARTS 2 to 5 and the four tables reveal by years the proportion of dwelling units pro-



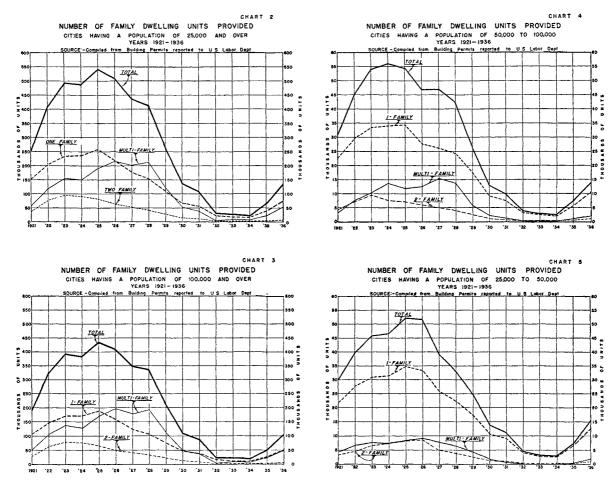


152

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

vided by 1-family, 2-family, and 3- or morefamily structures in the different size groups of cities. During 1936, as compared to 1935, the volume of building was approximately doubled in all of the groups. However, the type of structure contributing to this increased building varied between the different groups of cities. In the large cities (those with populations of 100,000 and over) there were 54,305 more dwellings built in 1936 than in 1935 (table 2). Fiftytwo percent of this increased building was contributed by multifamily structures and 45 percent by 1-family structures. In consequence, almost as many of the former as the latter were built during the year. The construction of multifamily dwellings exceeded that of single family dwellings from 1926 through 1930, but during the period of stagnation it dropped well below single family dwelling construction.

In the smaller cities, namely, those with population from 25,000 to 100,000, construction has always been largely due to the building of 1-family dwellings. Of the 13,629 dwellings built in the 50,000–100,000 population group, 77 percent were of the 1-family type, and, of the 15,470 dwellings in the 25,000–50,000 group, 81 percent were of this type.



February 1937

TABLE 1.—Total number of family dwelling units provided each year in all cities with population of 25,000 or over for years 1921-36

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Division of Research and Statistics. Compiled from building permit reports to the U. S. Department of Labor]

	Numl	per of family d	welling units	by type of dw	elling
Year	Total residential	1-family	2-family	Joint home and business	3- and more-family
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1933	$\begin{array}{c} 251,533\\ 409,049\\ 492,211\\ 486,884\\ 540,640\\ 507,581\\ 435,010\\ 411,775\\ 261,673\\ 135,429\\ 107,495\\ 31,037\\ 28,665\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 150,741\\ 203,826\\ 234,656\\ 236,620\\ 258,149\\ 219,165\\ 176,415\\ 153,668\\ 110,662\\ 65,425\\ 55,868\\ 22,805\\ 16,918\\ \end{array}$	36, 774 76, 472 95, 136 91, 902 81, 780 63, 470 51, 788 40, 968 26, 760 14, 762 11, 398 3, 340 2, 094	$5, 594 \\ 8, 182 \\ 7, 070 \\ 8, 016 \\ 9, 755 \\ 7, 070 \\ 5, 529 \\ 4, 401 \\ 2, 472 \\ 1, 236 \\ 745 \\ 311 \\ 235$	$\begin{array}{c} 58,424\\ 120,569\\ 155,349\\ 150,346\\ 190,956\\ 217,876\\ 201,278\\ 212,738\\ 121,779\\ 54,006\\ 39,484\\ 4,581\\ 9,418\\ 9,418\end{array}$
1934 1935 1936	23, 829 64, 098 132, 827	15, 308 38, 150 73, 312	1, 528 3, 296 6, 158	177 366 694	6, 816 22, 286 52, 663

 TABLE 2.—Total number of family dwelling units provided each year in all cities with population of 100,000 and over for years 1921-36

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Division of Research and Statistics. Compiled from building permit reports to the U. S. Department of Labor]

	Num	ber of family d	Iwelling units	by type of dwo	elling
Year	Total residential	1-family	2-family	Joint home and business	3- and more- family
1921	190, 849	106, 317	29, 104	4, 582	50, 846
1922.	324, 038	146, 475	64. 610	6, 865	106, 088
1923	392. 394	170, 199	79.024	5, 993	137, 178
1924	384, 199	171, 031	76, 974	6, 881	129, 313
1925	434, 105	188, 883	66, 248	8, 465	170, 509
1926	409, 156	157, 984	48, 872	6, 052	196, 248
1927	348, 978	124, 347	41, 778	4, 796	178, 059
1928		106, 872	33, 126	3, 804	192, 497
1929	210, 682	75, 603	21, 736	1, 884	111, 459
1930	108, 748	45, 364	12, 560	990	49, 834
1931	86, 563	39, 272	9, 620	554	37, 117
1932	22, 595	15, 443	2, 780	229	4, 143
1933	22, 574	11, 459	1, 740	161	9, 214
1934	18, 134	10, 317	1, 176	126	6, 515
1935	49, 423	26, 056	2, 382	194	20, 791
1936	103, 728	50, 308	4, 194	427	48, 799

TABLE 3.—Total number of family dwelling units provided each year in all cities with population of 50,000-100,000 for years 1921-36

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Division of Research and Statistics. Compiled from building permit reports to the U. S. Department of Labor]

	Numl	ber of family o	Iwelling units	by type of dw	elling
Year	Total residential	1-family	2-family	Joint home and business	3- and more- family
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1930 1931 1932 1933	$\begin{array}{c} 30,779\\ 45,332\\ 54,064\\ 56,034\\ 54,465\\ 46,787\\ 46,962\\ 42,462\\ 26,283\\ 12,808\\ 9,867\\ 3,861\\ 2,949\\ 9\\ 3,67\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,537\\ 29,664\\ 33,513\\ 34,092\\ 34,482\\ 27,718\\ 26,104\\ 24,414\\ 17,643\\ 9,270\\ 7,521\\ 3,287\\ 2,599\\ 9,904 \end{array}$	4, 400 7, 282 9, 570 7, 560 7, 240 6, 046 5, 042 2, 512 1, 052 780 276 200	$\begin{array}{c} 676\\ 693\\ 541\\ 708\\ 763\\ 532\\ 390\\ 276\\ 221\\ 97\\ 91\\ 40\\ 41\\ 22\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 166\\ 7, 693\\ 10, 440\\ 13, 674\\ 11, 980\\ 12, 491\\ 15, 426\\ 13, 730\\ 5, 907\\ 2, 389\\ 1, 475\\ 258\\ 109\\ 146\end{array}$
1934 1935 1936	2, 658 7, 304 13, 629	2, 294 5, 560 10, 477	196 574 1, 030	83 153	146 1, 087 1, 969

TABLE 4.—Total number of family dwelling units provided each year in all cities with population of25,000-50,000 for years 1921-36

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Division of Research and Statistics. Compiled from building permit reports to the U. S. Department of Labor]

	Number of family dwelling units by type of dwellng								
Year	Total residential	1-family	2-family	Joint home and business	3- and more- family				
1921	. 29, 905	21, 888	3, 269	336	4, 412				
1922	39, 679	27, 687	4, 580	624	6, 788				
1923	45, 753	30, 944	6, 542	536	7, 731				
1924	46, 651	31, 497	7, 368	427	7, 359				
1925	52, 070	34, 784	8, 292	527	8, 467				
1926	51, 638	33, 463	8, 552	486	9, 137				
1927	39, 070	25, 964	4, 968	343	7, 795				
1928	33, 012	22, 382	3, 800	321	6, 509				
1929	24, 708	17, 416	2, 512	367	4, 413				
1930	13, 873	10, 791	1, 150	149	1, 783				
1931	11, 065	9,075	998	100	892				
1932	4, 581	4,075	284	42	180				
1933	3, 142	2,860	154	33	95				
1934	3,037	2,697	156	29 89	155				
1935	7, 371	6, 534	340		408				
1936	15, 470	12, 527	934	114	1, 895				

Indexes of Small-House Building Costs

BETWEEN October 1936 and January 1937 the costs of building the same typical 6-room house went up 1 percent or more in 17 of the 25 cities making comparable reports for the two periods. In 5 cities costs went down 1 percent or more and in 3 cities the change in cost was less than 1 percent.

The largest increase of 8.3 percent, or 1.9 cents per cubic foot, was reported by Atlantic City, New Jersey. In fact, all the cities in the second Bank District reported decisive increases in building costs, the smallest being in Buffalo, New York, which rose 2.8 percent. The same is true of most of the cities in the eighth District, St. Paul, Minnesota, leading with an increase of 7.5 percent. In the other direction, the reductions were widely scattered and less violent. The greatest reduction was 3 percent, or .8 cent per cubic foot, and was reported by Casper, Wyoming. Des Moines, Iowa, reported a reduction of 2.5 percent and Salt Lake City, Utah, of 1.6 percent.

Comparing costs for January between cities, we find that Great Falls, Montana, continues to report the highest costs with 27.3 cents per cubic foot. Spokane, Washington, was second with 26.6 cents per cubic foot, and Casper, Wyoming, third with 26.1 cents per cubic foot.

Lowest costs, on the other hand, were reported by cities in Michigan and Missouri. Building costs in Grand Rapids were 22.1 cents per cubic foot, in Detroit, 22.5 cents, and in Kansas City, 22.4 cents.

Total costs and cubic-foot costs of building the same standard house in representative cities in specific months 1

Note.-These figures are subject to correction. [Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board]

		Jui 00. 10		t Loan Da	nk Douroj							
		Tota	l buildin	g cost	Cubic-foot cost							
Federal Home Loan Bank Districts, States, and cities	1937 1936					1937 1936			936	5		
	January	October	July	April	January	January	October	July	April	January		
No. 2—New York: New Jersey: Atlantic City Camden. Newark. New York: Albany. Buffalo. White Plains.	5, 489 6, 071 5, 569 5, 820	\$5, 641 5, 183 5, 811 5, 302 5, 661 5, 777	\$5, 725 5, 073 5, 794 5, 341 5, 680 5, 779	\$5, 768 5, 170 5, 787 5, 198 5, 483 5, 718	\$5, 860 5, 101 5, 771 5, 218 5, 487 5, 652	\$0. 254 . 229 . 253 . 232 . 243 . 256	\$0. 235 . 216 . 242 . 221 . 236 . 241	\$0. 239 . 211 . 241 . 222 . 237 . 241	\$0. 240 215 241 216 228 238	\$0. 244 . 213 . 240 . 217 . 229 . 235		

¹ The house on which costs are reported is a detached 6-room home of 24,000 cubic-feet volume. Living room, dining room, kitchen, and lavatory on first floor; 3 bedrooms and bath on second floor. Exterior is wide-board siding with brick and stucco as features of design. Best quality materials and workmanship are used throughout. The house is not completed ready for occupancy. It includes all fundamental structural elements, an attached 1-car garage, an unfinished cellar, an unfinished attic, a fireplace, essential heating, plumbing, and electric wiring equipment, and complete insulation. It does not include wall paper nor other wall nor ceiling finish on interior plastered surfaces, lighting fixtures, refrigerators, water heaters, ranges, screens, weather stripping nor window whodes.

paper nor other wall nor ceiling finish on interior plastered surfaces, ngining intuites, reingerators, water nearers, ranges, sectors, include, sectors, nearers surfaces, nearers, ranges, sectors, includes, sectors, nearers surfaces, nearers, ranges, sectors, includes, sectors, nearers, surfaces, reingerators, water nearers, ranges, sectors, includes surfaces, nearers, reported costs include, in addition to material and labor costs, compensation insurance, an allowance for contractor's overhead and transportation of materials, plus 10 percent for builder's profit. Reported costs do not include the cost of land nor of surveying the land, the cost of planting the lot, nor of providing walks and driveways; they do not include architect's fee, cost of building permit, financing charges, nor sales costs. In figuring costs, current prices on the same building materials list are obtained every 3 months from the same dealers and current wage rates are obtained from the same reputable contractors and operative builders.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

156

Total costs and cubic -foot costs of building the same standard house in representative cities in specific months—Continued

		Tota	l buildin	g cost			Cu	bic-foot	$\cos t$		
Federal Home Loan Bank Districts, States, and cities	1937 1936						1936				
	January	October	July	April	January	January	October	July	April	Januar	
No. 6—Indianapolis: Indiana:											
Evansville Indianapolis South Bend	5, 540	\$5, 586 5, 558 5, 906	\$5, 585 5, 802 5, 849	\$5, 570 5, 755 5, 844	\$5, 739 5, 894	\$0. 230 . 231 . 258	\$0. 233 . 232 . 246	\$0. 233 . 242 . 244	\$0. 232 . 240 . 243	\$0. 23 . 24	
Michigan: Detroit Grand Rapids		5, 297 5, 138	5, 293 5, 174	5, 265 5, 174	5, 136	. 225 . 221	. 221 . 214	. 221 . 216	. 219 . 216	. 214	
No. 8—Des Moines: Iowa:			<u> </u>								
Des Moines Minnesota: Duluth		6, 246 5, 765	6, 130 5, 671	6, 072 5, 616	6,003	. 254	. 260 . 240	. 255 . 236	. 253	. 25	
St. Paul Missouri: Kansas City	5, 387	5, 628 5, 240	5, 523 5, 311	5, 284 5, 304	5, 287 5, 229	. 252	. 235 . 218	. 230 . 221	. 220	. 22	
St. Louis North Dakota: Fargo.	1	5, 918 5, 524	5, 915 5, 614	5, 976 5, 529	5, 997 5, 491	. 259 . 239	. 247 . 230	. 246 . 234	. 249 . 230	. 25 . 22	
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	5, 839	5, 716	5, 711	5, 688	5, 655	. 243	. 238	. 238	. 237	. 23	
No. 11—Portland: Idaho: Boise	COAF	F (0)	F (04	5 504	5 750	070	007	004			
Montana: Great Falls	6, 045 6, 548	5, 691 6, 540	5, 604 6, 598	5, 784 6, 474	5, 750 6, 457	. 252	. 237	. 234	. 241	. 24 . 26	
Oregon: Portland U tah:	5, 591	5, 561	5, 307	5, 277	5, 278	. 233	. 232	. 221	. 220	. 22	
Salt Lake City Washington:		5, 915	5, 793	5, 793	5, 778	. 242	. 246	. 241	. 241	. 24	
Seattle Spokane Wyoming:	6, 375	5, 977 6, 173	5, 690 5, 712	5, 587 5, 712	5, 575	. 252 . 266	. 249 . 257	. 237 . 238	. 233 . 238	. 23	
Casper	6, 253	6, 445	6, 255			. 261	. 269	. 261			

February 1937

Monthly Lending Activity of Savings and Loan Associations

FOR December, 2,396 savings and loan associations with combined assets ¹ of \$2,386,265,700 submitted reports of their activities. These associations, representing every State and the District of Columbia, reported total new loans made of \$38,970,-200. However, the number of associations actually making loans during the month was 1,907, while 489 reported no loans made.

The accompanying table gives the number and volume of loans and the purposes for which they were made in each State and Federal Home Loan Bank District. For the United States as a whole, the reporting associations made mortgage loans on 1- to 4-family nonfarm homes to 13,903 borrow-

¹ For the most part as of December 31, 1936.

ers in the amount of \$34,792,600. This sum was divided among the different classifications listed in the table as follows: Thirtyfour percent of the total volume went for new construction; 33 percent went for home purchase; 26 percent for refinancing; and 7 percent for reconditioning.

The total number of associations reporting their monthly lending activities for December dropped slightly from previous months. This was probably due to the press of annual reports and audits taking place at that time. However, the number of associations reporting represents a regrettably small proportion of the industry. All savings and loan associations are urged to cooperate in making available a complete picture of their current lending activities.

Monthly lending activity and total assets as reported by 2,396 savings and loan associations in December 1936

[Source: Monthly reports from savings and loan associations to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board]

[Dollar amounts are show	wn in thousands of dollars]
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	Numl associ			Loans made in December according to purpose										
	associ	ations	Mortgage loans on 1- to 4-family nonfarm homes								is for all	Total	loans, all	
Federal Home Loan Bank Districts and States			Cons	struction	Home	purchase ¹		financing			purposes		rposes	Total assets Dec. 31, 1936 ³
	Submit- ting re- ports	Report- ing loans	Num-		P .1		D.	Атс		N		N		
	•	made	ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Re- financing	Recon-	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	
United States	2, 396	1, 907	3, 534	\$11, 827. 4	4, 355	\$11, 464. 6	6, 014	\$9, 163. 1	\$2,337.5	2, 576	\$4, 177. 6	16, 479	\$38, 970. 2	\$2,386,265.7
No. 1-Boston	141	127	191	862.1	358	1, 228. 5	503	626.4	277.5	196	336.3	1, 248	3, 330. 8	269, 673. 1
Connecticut Maine Massachusetts	20 78	19 17 72	43 7 99	15. 9 564. 1	8 23 232	64. 1 838. 1	59 295	67.0 338.8	10.9 207.8	$14 \\ 103$	9.8 211.2	103 729	2, 160. 0	12, 454. 2 196, 564. 3
New Hampshire. Rhode Island Vermont	11 4 6	11 4 4	11 27 4	14. 8 92. 7 25. 4	25 66 4	51.5 235.3 7.2	60		22.8	$25 \\ 37 \\ 11$	70. 1 30. 1 11. 6	190		25, 110. 3

¹ Loans for home purchase include all those involving both a change of mortgagor and a new investment by the reporting institution on a property a ready built, whether new or old. ² Because many refinancing loans also involve reconditioning it has been found necessary to combine the number of such loans, though amounts are shown separately.

Amounts shown under refinancing include solely new money invested by each reporting institution and exclude that part of all recast loans involving no additional investment by the reporting institution. ³ Assets are reported principally as of Dec. 31, 1936. A few reports have been submitted as of the first of the year 1936.

Monthly lending activity and total assets as reported by 2,396 savings and loan associations in December 1936-Continued

		Num associa					loans mad	· ··· ·			to pur	pose	3		
Fed	eral Home Loan				lortgage los truction		purchase	Re	financing	and		ns for all purposes		loans, all rposes	Total assets
	ank Districts and ates	Submit-	Report- ing						econdition Amo					·	Dec. 31, 1936
		ting re- ports	loans made	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Re- financing	Recon-	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	
No. 2	2New York	271	159	250	\$ 1, 122. 1	273	\$ 1, 459. 0	280	\$507.4	\$ 138. 6	204	\$399.4	1, 007	\$ 3, 626. 5	\$ 359, 363. 5
	New Jersey New York	147 124	61 98	$23 \\ 227$	96.6 1, 025.5	57 216	641. 4 817. 6	63 217	129.1 378.3	26. 1 112. 5	60 144	249. 9 149. 5	203 804	1, 143. 1 2, 483. 4	140, 859. 4 218, 504. 1
No.	3—Pittsburgh	216	125	89	252. 4	200	531.9	182	279. 2	107.5	65	84.7	536	1, 255. 7	99, 266. 4
	Delaware Pennsylvania West Virginia	$\begin{smallmatrix} & 7\\ 188\\ & 21 \end{smallmatrix}$	6 99 20	3 47 39	5.7 163.6 83.1	$\begin{smallmatrix}&11\\163\\26\end{smallmatrix}$	45. 7 439. 3 46. 9	15 130 37	20. 8 187. 2 71. 2	10. 1 89. 7 7. 7	9 40 16	6. 6 59. 7 18. 4	38 380 118	88. 9 939. 5 227. 3	6, 188. 6 80, 820. 9 12, 256. 9
	4—Winston- lem	240	210	551	2, 003. 0	438	969. 6	909	1, 942. 3	265. 8	323	416.6	2, 221	5, 597. 3	218, 502. 7
:	Alabama District of Co-	14	12	30	57.2	20	50.8	24	59.1	1.2	12	17.0	86	185. 3	13, 095. 0
	Iumbia Florida Georgia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Virginia	12 41 39 39 33 35 27	37 36 28	84 144 79 25 82 64 43	$\begin{array}{c} 733.8\\ 568.7\\ 154.4\\ 102.0\\ 141.1\\ 121.3\\ 124.5 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 74.1\\ 119.8\\ 121.5\\ 277.7\\ 123.4\\ 77.1\\ 125.2 \end{array}$		1, 158. 5 181. 1 122. 6 150. 4 101. 5 85. 4 83. 7	55. 4 49. 6 55. 4 16. 5 38. 8 22. 0 26. 9	40 14	32. 6 87. 9 44. 9 17. 1 100. 3 26. 6 90. 2	222	$\begin{array}{c} 2,054.4\\ 1,007.1\\ 498.8\\ 563.7\\ 505.1\\ 332.4\\ 450.5\end{array}$	31, 949. 4 21, 241. 7
	5—Cincinnati	341	282	453	1, 585. 8	965	2, 714. 2		1, 488. 8	402.3	404	667.8		6, 858. 9	419, 593. 3
	Kentucky Ohio Tennessee	59 249 33	46 206 30	$ \begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 274 \\ 112 \end{array} $	196. 6 1, 160. 5 228. 7		286. 7 2, 371. 1 56. 4		231, 1 1, 061, 7 196, 0		75 316 13	77.7 572.0 18.1	391 2, 092 289	838. 2 5, 471. 0 549. 7	45, 682. 1 360, 356. 2 13, 555. 0
No. 6	5—Indianapolis	146	130	189	526. 2	303	514. 8	536	529.4	212. 8	186	225. 7	1, 214	2, 008. 9	172, 664. 9
	Indiana Michigan	98 48		99 90	182. 0 344. 2		386. 9 127. 9		359. 8 169. 6	150. 5 62. 3	111 75	92. 0 133. 7	849 365	1, 171. 2 837. 7	96, 344. 6 76, 320. 3
No. '	7—Chicago	250	200	198	558.8	332	830. 6	525	869.3	211. 1	191	294. 3	1, 246	2, 764. 1	185, 456. 1
	Illinois	180 70		106 92	348. 2 210. 6	254 78	627. 2 203. 4		747.7 121.6	154.4 56.7	159 32	224.6 69.7	936 310	2, 102. 1 662. 0	127, 348. 3 58, 107. 8
No.	8—Des Moines	179	147	230	770. 5	229	567.1	447	657.3	208.4	144	322, 2	1,050	2, 525. 5	117, 958. 9
	Iowa Minnesota Missouri North Dakota South Dakota	50 42 69 13 5	36 60 10	86		76 88 9	105.5178.8249.226.76.9	187 22	268.0 31.7	82.7 88.1 11.3	31 17	27.5210.144.636.73.3	64	369. 7 1, 027. 3 949. 9 146. 8 31. 8	20, 585, 7 27, 389, 8 61, 808, 0 6, 789, 3 1, 386, 1
	9—Little Rock	249			1, 152. 8		769.9					431.9		2, 886. 9	137, 265. 6
	Arkansas Louisiana Mississippi New Mexico Texas	39 56 23 15 116	47 18 13	79 21 16	$ \begin{array}{r} 110. 1 \\ 250. 9 \\ 51. 5 \\ 37. 1 \\ 703. 2 \end{array} $	84	$52. \ 4\\ 438. \ 1\\ 11. \ 0\\ 4. \ 6\\ 263. \ 8$	80 28 24	15.2 9.0	10.5	12 5	49. 1 240. 9 8. 0 3. 7 130. 2	69 49	311. 0 1, 065. 1 96. 2 66. 3 1, 348. 3	9, 261. 2 66, 192. 6 3, 989. 0 3, 253. 5 54, 569. 3
No.	10Topeka	155		211	612.3		561. 8	·[309	461.0		2, 282. 2	140, 905. 0
	Colorado Kansas Nebraska Oklahoma	26 59 29 41	50 25		94. 8 192. 5 104. 3 220. 7	97 70	124.5 145.1 113.2 179.0	119 131	109.4 145.3	38.4 36.5	91 76	26.5 118.2 106.1 210.2	380 315	328. 9 603. 6 505. 4 844. 3	44, 453. 3 41, 170. 3
No.	11—Portland	96	87	287	794. 8	257	545, 6	466	724.9			313. 3	1, 198	2, 471. 9	73, 740. 8
	Idaho Montana Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming	1 7	8 20 7 38	28 52 32 136	188. 0 110. 0 320. 8	20 53 17 136		26 94 48 241	31. 3 167. 6 55. 9 376. 6	8.7 27.5 11.0 34.8	52 9 101	101.8 31.3	82 251 106 614	1, 200. 7	8, 157. 3 34, 399. 9
	12—Los Angeles	112	102	435			771.6	·					·		191, 875. 4
	Arizona California Nevada Hawaii	110 110 1 0		425	1.3	314 1	0.3	403		95.4	129 0	224. 4 0. 0	1, 271	3.6	151.3

February 1937

121023-37----3

FEDERAL HOME

Combined statement of profit and loss for the

	Combined	Boston	New York	Pittsburgh	Winston-Salem
Gross income Total deductions from income	\$4, 494, 240. 01 982, 038. 82	\$264, 075. 17 52, 946. 61	\$630, 826. 16 119, 181. 57	\$441, 515. 30 119, 810. 34	\$340, 187. 21 64, 467. 66
Net income before F. H. L. B. Board assessment Federal Home Loan Bank Board assessment	3, 512, 201. 19 299, 999. 91	211, 128. 56 18, 163. 95	511, 644. 59 41, 672. 00	321, 704. 96 29, 576. 00	275, 719. 55 25, 112. 00
Operating profit after normal assessment Assessment refund effective December 31, 1936	3, 212, 201. 28 67, 941. 92	192, 964. 61 4, 524. 78	469, 972, 59 9, 321, 01	292, 128. 96 6, 693. 42	250, 607. 55 5, 033. 07
Net profit to surplus	3, 280, 143. 20	197, 489. 39	479, 293. 60	298, 822. 38	255, 640. 62
INCOME				······	
Income from operations: Interest earned on advances to member and non- member institutions	3, 842, 370. 64	110, 065. 36	604, 874, 38	435, 799. 23	309, 468. 54
Other income: Interest earned on: Deposits, other F. H. L. Banks. Deposits, commercial banks. Securities, U. S. Government. Profit on sale of securities. Rent received from Examining Division of F. H. L. B. Board. Discount on securities. Miscellaneous.	101, 095, 62 3, 380, 55 384, 697, 72 150, 858, 76 9, 276, 69 1, 396, 89 1, 163, 14	18, 628, 41 0 106, 006, 40 29, 375, 00 0 0	17, 844. 26 0 6, 732. 52 0 1, 375. 00 0 0	0 0 4, 572, 31 0 760, 69 383, 07 383, 07	3, 740. 43 0 13, 570. 16 11, 690. 89 1, 560. 00 0 157. 19
Total other income	651, 869, 37	154, 009, 81	25, 951, 78	5, 716, 07	30, 718. 67
Gross income	4, 494, 240. 01	264, 075. 17	630, 826. 16	441, 515. 30	340, 187, 21
DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME Compensation: Directors' fees	32, 322. 00	2, 280. 00	5, 190. 00	2, 007. 00	1, 295. 00
Officers' salaries Counsel's salary Other salaries	200, 257, 11 39, 252, 33 199, 375, 89	17, 500, 00 1, 200, 00 6, 500, 00	19, 811. 08 6, 000. 00 27 , 6 66. 00	18, 300. 00 5, 300. 00 43, 635. 50	10, 500, 00 1, 800, 00 17, 565, 25
Total compensation	471, 207. 33	27, 480. 00	58, 667. 08	69, 242. 50	31, 160. 25
Travel expenses: Directors Officers Other	27, 874. 29 25, 334. 59 10, 633. 73	1, 322. 72 1, 686. 93 13. 87	2, 879. 25 3, 227. 05 812. 69	2, 757. 37 2, 748. 65 2, 753. 10	2, 350. 15 3, 016. 80 2, 583. 61
Total travel	63, 842. 61	3, 023. 52	6, 918. 99	8, 259. 12	7, 950. 56
Other administrative: Telephone and telegraph. Postage and express. Heat, light, power, ice, etc. Stationery, printing and supplies. Insurance and bond premiums Premiums on securities. Depreciation, furniture and fixtures. Reat. Interest on deposits, other F. H. L. Banks. Interest on deposits, members. Examining Division expense.	$\begin{array}{c} 22, \ 302, \ 41\\ 18, \ 367, \ 86\\ 5, \ 571, \ 50\\ 25, \ 571, \ 50\\ 21, \ 105, \ 04\\ 22, \ 679, \ 55\\ 5, \ 00\\ 59, \ 023, \ 86\\ 101, \ 101, \ 11\\ 110, \ 280, \ 39\\ 30, \ 165, \ 18\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 633.\ 44\\ 461.\ 95\\ 228.\ 58\\ 998.\ 99\\ 1,\ 559.\ 80\\ 0\\ 3,\ 850.\ 04\\ 0\\ 11,\ 639.\ 64\\ 757.\ 10\end{array}$	2, 269, 40 2, 612, 58 1, 931, 47 3, 266, 93 2, 285, 08 214, 67 0 7, 499, 97 0, 499, 97 0, 27, 026, 06 3, 671, 11 2, 818, 23	2, 654, 97 1, 800, 88 216, 97 2, 299, 21 2, 184, 29 13, 53 0 7, 501, 85 13, 857, 93 1, 592, 60 5, 000, 69	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 960, 30\\ 1, 951, 60\\ 257, 62\\ 2, 573, 15\\ 1, 091, 31\\ 596, 20\\ 4, 695, 00\\ 622, 94\\ 7, 139, 20\\ 3, 073, 98\end{array}$
Miscellaneous	31, 285. 90	2, 313. 55		5, 185. 80	1, 395. 51
Total other administrative	446, 988. 88	22, 443. 09	53, 595. 50	42, 308. 72	25, 356. 85
Total deductions from income	982, 038. 82	52, 946. 61	119, 181. 57	119, 810. 34	64, 467. 66

.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

LOAN BANKS

Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Chicago	Des Moines	Little Rock	Topeka	Portland	Los Angeles
\$672, 870. 47 165, 900. 93	\$271, 209. 47 63, 851. 46	\$637, 900. 69 152, 207. 70	\$277, 808. 43 52, 547. 16	\$358, 047. 37 57, 247. 83	\$213, 149. 67 45, 659. 20	\$174, 299. 48 33, 747. 66	\$212, 350. 5 54, 470. 7
506, 969. 54 44, 096. 04	207, 358. 01 19, 424. 01	485, 692. 99 38, 396. 04	225, 261. 27 18, 715. 95	300, 799. 54 20, 780. 01	167, 490. 47 15, 824. 01	140, 551. 82 13, 543. 95	157, 879. 8 14, 695. 9
462, 873. 50 11, 542. 96	187, 934. 00 5, 276. 74	447, 296. 95 7, 948. 64	206, 545. 32 3, 563. 23	280, 019. 53 4, 802. 21	151, 666. 46 3, 712. 29	127, 007. 87 2, 525. 30	143, 183. 9 2, 998. 2
474, 416. 46	193, 210. 74	455, 245. 59	210, 108. 55	284, 821. 74	155, 378. 75	129, 533. 17	146, 182. 2
610, 066. 83	186, 252. 61	630, 848. 21	244, 559. 62	251, 934. 62	174, 023. 76	113, 002. 31	171, 475. 1
0 0 48, 512. 17 12, 227. 97	7, 886. 59 3, 380. 55 58, 486. 75 14, 292. 52	0 0 6, 038. 66 0	0 0 20, 910, 96 12, 337, 85	2, 202, 19 0 48, 931, 00 53, 366, 56	8, 864. 78 0 16, 342. 37 13, 718. 76	27, 808. 74 0 32, 888. 43 0	14, 120. 2 21, 705. 9 3, 849. 2
12, 221, 91 1, 500, 00 563, 50	14, 292, 32 756, 00 0 154, 45	0 1, 013. 82 0	12, 557, 65 0 0	1, 525. 00 88. 00	0 200.00	600. 00 0 0	1, 20 0. 0
62, 803. 64	84, 956. 86	7, 052. 48	33, 248. 81	106, 112. 75	39, 125. 91	61, 297. 17	40, 875. 4
672, 870, 47	271, 209. 47	637, 900. 69	277, 808. 43	358, 047. 37	213, 149. 67	174, 299. 48	212, 350. 5
4, 850, 00 26, 750, 00 5, 001, 00 29, 963, 77	1, 335. 00 10, 800. 00 2, 393. 00 11, 515. 47	3, 780, 00 21, 233, 37 3, 600, 00 15, 142, 58	2, 680. 00 18, 200. 00 3, 333. 33 6, 562. 50	2, 005, 00 16, 194, 33 3, 000, 00 14, 720, 42	3, 350. 00 14, 268. 33 3, 000. 00 8, 494. 34	1, 550, 00 15, 600, 00 2, 400, 00 2, 436, 50	2, 000. (11, 100. (2, 225. (15, 173. 5
66, 564. 77	26, 043. 47	43, 755. 95	30, 775. 83	35, 919. 75	29, 112. 67	21, 986. 50	30, 498.
4, 007. 81 2, 438. 70 2, 644. 15	1, 425. 93 1, 729. 20 495. 74	1, 813. 83 2, 228. 75 260. 38	2, 073. 73 1, 619. 76 71. 00	2, 869, 71 1, 626, 57 781, 32	2, 747, 45 1, 277, 62 85, 47	2, 015. 25 761. 90 0	1, 611. (2, 972. (132. 4
9, 090. 66	3, 650. 87	4, 302. 96	3, 764. 49	5, 277. 60	4, 110. 54	2, 777. 15	4, 716.
2, 555. 23 2, 442. 59 808. 45 4, 260. 38 2, 328. 28 1, 963. 08 1, 00	1, 479. 94 1, 324. 54 214. 37 1, 794. 15 1, 361. 15 16, 956. 06 1, 00	1, 320, 62 2, 378, 51 770, 02 2, 350, 33 1, 930, 99 128, 13 0 0 0 0 0	1, 163. 47780. 93344. 301, 485. 391, 302. 20591. 451. 002, 600. 00	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 234. 41 \\ 1, 379. 72 \\ 492. 95 \\ 1, 973. 17 \\ 2, 447. 25 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	$1, 060. 79 \\948. 11 \\0 \\1, 559. 61 \\1, 552. 28 \\0 \\1. 00 \\4. 00 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 \\0 $	$\begin{array}{c} 828. \ 09\\ 581. \ 27\\ 0\\ 537. \ 71\\ 1, \ 326. \ 96\\ 0\\ 1. \ 00\\ 2. \ 477 \ 00\end{array}$	3, 141. 7 1, 705. 1 306. 7 2, 002. 0 1, 735. 4 2, 216. 3
10, 000. 00 50, 918. 05 8, 154. 55 3, 849. 16 2, 964. 73	2, 800. 00 961. 75 3, 695. 08 1, 820. 77 1, 748. 31	6, 000. 00 30, 983. 62 48, 364. 70 5, 074. 41 4, 847. 46	3, 600. 00 2, 639. 33 2, 444. 91 1, 400. 24 2, 253. 62	3, 000, 00 2, 73 0 1, 288, 59 2, 231, 66	4, 200. 00 0 223. 65 1, 867. 91 1, 022. 64	3, 477. 00 153. 01 0 513. 79 1, 565. 18	2, 400. 961. 1, 847. 2, 939.
90, 245. 50	34, 157. 12	104, 148. 79	18, 006. 84	16, 050. 48	12, 435. 99	8, 984. 01	19, 255.
165, 900. 93	63, 851. 46	152, 207. 70	52, 547. 16	57, 247. 83	45, 659. 20	33, 747. 66	54, 470.

period January 1, 1936 through December 31, 1936

Residential Construction Activity and Real-Estate Conditions

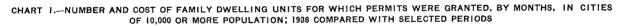
THE seasonally adjusted index of residential construction rose sharply between November and December 1936 from 27 percent of the 1926 base of 100 to 38 percent of that base. This index is based on building permits granted in all cities of 10,000 and more population. A year before, in December 1935, the index was 16 percent of the 1926 base (chart 2).

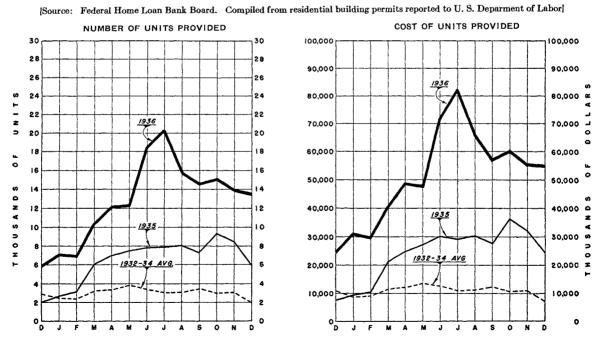
During December, the estimated number of family dwelling units authorized in these cities was 13,568, involving an estimated cost of \$55,070,600. This number of units represents a seasonal drop from the 13,920 units supplied in November 1936, but is 131 percent above the number of units authorized in December 1935.

During December 1936 the proportion of total residential construction going for multifamily dwellings continued to increase. Buildings containing 3- and more-family units represented, in November, 31 percent of the total number authorized. In December, they represented 37 percent.

BUILDING ACTIVITY BY FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICTS AND STATES

WITH the authorization during December of 3,102 dwelling units, New York holds the lead as the State with the greatest volume





Federal Home Loan Bank Review



of building activity. California is second with 2,229 units and Ohio third with 1,310 units.

However, in rate of building, as pictured in chart 3, the twelfth Federal Home Loan Bank District takes the lead. In the Los Angeles District 54 dwelling units per 100,000 population were authorized. The Little Rock District was second with 38 units and the Winston-Salem District third with 31 units. In rate of building the New York District authorized only 25 units per 100,000 population.

FORECLOSURES AND OTHER REAL-ESTATE CONDITIONS

CHART 2 pictures the movement of residential construction, industrial production, real-estate foreclosures, and housing rentals. The first two are adjusted for seasonal variation. All of these activities are shown in comparison to a base line of 100 for the year 1926. The accompanying brief table gives the story of the charts in percentages of this base.

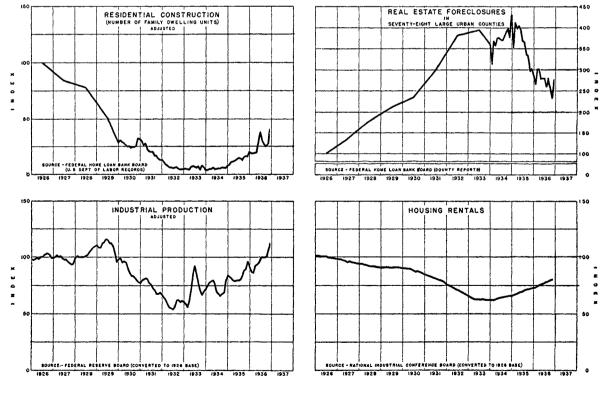
Table 3, published once each year, shows the average yearly foreclosure index from the base year of 1926 through 1936, and monthly indexes for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936. Those interested will find an analysis of the manner in which these index numbers are compiled in the April 1936 issue of the REVIEW.

The index of foreclosures in 78 large urban counties increased from 235 in November to 268 in December—due prin-

[1926=	100]
--------	------

Series	Dec. 1936	Nov. 1936	Percent change	Dec. 1935	Percent change
Residential con-			1 1		{
struction	38	27	+41	16	+138
Industrial produc-					
tion	111	106	+5	96	+16
Rentals	81	80	+1	72	+16 + 13 - 12
Foreclosures	268	235	+14	304	-12

CHART 2.—COMPARISON OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE CONDITIONS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES (1926=100)



February 1937

cipally to sharp increases in the large cities of the New England and Middle Atlantic States. This increase of 14 percent compares with a normal seasonal increase of 2 percent in December. The index for December 1936 was 12 percent below the index for December 1935. The average monthly index for the entire year of 1936 was 274, a decline of 25 percent from the 1935 average of 366. Out of 78 counties which reported for December, 41 reported a higher number of foreclosures than for November; 36 reported a lower number; and in 1 city the number was unchanged.

NUMBER OF FORECLOSURES IN LARGE URBAN COUNTIES

THE number of foreclosures in each of the 78 large urban counties for the years 1926, 1932-1936 are shown in table 4. These are the same counties for which the foreclosure index data are compiled. The foreclosures in these urban areas are reported, for the most part, by county officials. A few reports are furnished by private agencies. In most instances, the figures cover foreclosures instituted throughout the entire county in which the city is located. In such cases the county is listed first and is followed by the name of the city in parentheses. Other listings are self-explanatory.

As indicated by footnote 2, 62 counties report completed foreclosures and 16 report foreclosures filed. It has been found that about 85 percent of foreclosures filed are eventually completed. This fact should be kept in mind in making a comparison between the number of foreclosures in different cities.

It is interesting that the proportion of foreclosures on 1- to 4-family dwellings increased from 75 percent of all foreclosures in 1935 to 80 percent in 1936.

TABLE 1.—Number and estimated cost of new family dwelling units provided in all cities of 10,000 population or over, in the United States, in December 1936 ¹

	Number	of fami provided	ly units	Total cost	of units (00	Average cost of family units			
Type of structure	Decem- ber 1936	Decem- ber 1935	Percent change	Decem- ber 1936	Decem- ber 1935	Percent change	Decem- ber 1936	Decem- ber 1935	Percent change
All housekeeping dwellings. Total 1- and 2-family dwell- ings 1-family dwellings 2-family dwellings Joint home and business ² 3- and more-family dwell-	13, 568 8, 522 7, 712 718 92	5, 885 4, 164 3, 841 304 19	+130.6 +104.7 +100.8 +136.2 +384.2	\$55, 070. 6 37, 130. 0 34, 773. 8 2, 022. 9 333. 3	\$24, 251. 2 17, 941. 5 17, 142. 6 769. 6 29. 3	+127.1+107.0+102.9+162.9+1,037.5	\$4, 059 4, 357 4, 509 2, 817 3, 623	\$4, 121 4, 309 4, 463 2, 532 1, 542	$-1.5 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.0 \\ +11.3 \\ +135.0$
ings	5, 046	1, 721	+193.2	17, 940. 6	6, 309. 7	+184.3	3, 555	3, 666	-3.0

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Compiled from residential building permits reported to U.S. Department of Labor]

¹Estimate is based on reports from communities having approximately 95 percent of the population of all cities with population of 10,000 or over.

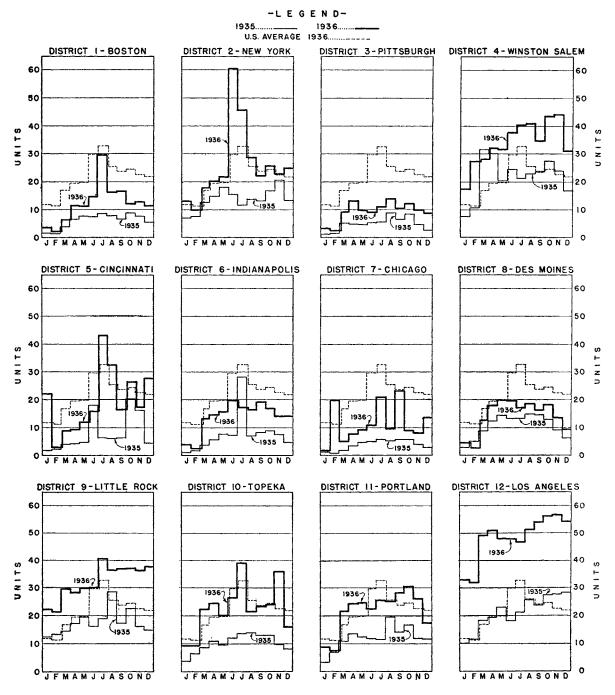
² Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with business property attached.

164

CHART 3.-RATE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN EACH FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT. BY MONTHS

Represents the estimated number of family dwelling units provided per 100,000 population; based upon building permits records for all cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Compiled from reports to U. S. Department of Labor.]



February 1937

TABLE 2.—Number and estimated cost of new family dwelling units provided in all cities of 10,000 population or over, in December 1936, by Federal Home Loan Bank Districts and by States

		All residen	tial dwelling	zs	All	1- and 2-f	- and 2-family dwellings			
Federal Home Loan Bank Districts and States		of family ag units		ted cost s of dollars)		of family g units	Estimat (thousands			
	December 1936	December 1935	December 1936	December 1935	December 1936	December 1935	December 1936	December 1935		
United States	13, 568	5, 885	\$55, 070. 6	\$24, 251. 2	8, 522	4, 164	\$37, 130. 0	\$17, 941. 5		
No. 1—Boston	657	317	3, 684. 7	1, 871. 9	635	308	3, 636. 5	1, 855. 4		
Connecticut	162	86	947.7	444.8	162	86	947.7	444.8		
Maine	34 368	3 178	87. 9 2, 285. 3	9.5 1,217.7	19 364	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\172\end{array}$	62.4 2,269.3	9.5 1,208.7		
New Hampshire	15	12	46.0	46.3	15	12	46.0	46.3		
Rhode Island Vermont	74 4	35 3	303.6 14.2	142.8 10.8	71 4	32 3	296. 9 14. 2	135.3 10.8		
No. 2-New York	3, 314	1,760	12, 993. 5	7, 773. 2	993	616	4, 879. 5	2, 948. 8		
New Jersey New York	$\begin{array}{r}212\\3,102\end{array}$	442 1, 318	1, 304. 3 11, 689. 2	2, 221. 0 5, 552. 2	199 794	165 451	$\begin{array}{c} 1,254.3\\ 3,625.2\end{array}$	1, 029. 6 1, 919. 2		
No. 3—Pittsburgh	508	138	2, 655. 5	721. 3	452	102	2, 442. 2	674.3		
Delaware	46	6	246.0	25.5	46	6	246.0	25.5		
Pennsylvania West Virginia	399 63	$\begin{array}{c}110\\22\end{array}$	2, 182. 9 226. 6	624. 2 71. 6	353 53	78 18	1, 998. 6 197. 6	582. 2 66. 6		
No. 4Winston-Salem	1, 545	830	4, 889. 6	2, 759. 0	1, 063	670	3, 710. 9	2, 376. 8		
Alabama	62	26	139.2	57.2	58	26	129.2	57.2		
District of Columbia Florida	575 406	$\begin{array}{c} 248 \\ 272 \end{array}$	2, 012. 6 1, 284. 2	1, 099. 8 829. 9	161 384	$\begin{array}{c}114\\272\end{array}$	981. 6 1, 230. 5	773. 8 829. 9		
Georgia	105	36	208.7	63.4	105	36	208.7	63.4		
Maryland	75 158	42 83	298. 7 346. 5	194. 7 205. 9	75 135	42 76	298. 7 322. 0	194. 7 196. 9		
South Carolina Virginia	76 88	60 63	251. 5 348. 2	118.6 189.5	76 69	60 44	251.5 288.7	118.6 142.3		
No. 5-Cincinnati	1, 523	235	7, 009. 4	1, 136. 1	543	195	2, 974. 2	994. 2		
Kentucky	118	39	417.9	90.3	105	39	379.1	90.3		
Ohio Tennessee	1, 310 95	$\frac{164}{32}$	6, 355. 3 236. 2	1, 005. 3 40. 5	361 77	$\begin{array}{c} 124\\ 32 \end{array}$	2, 399. 7 195, 4	863.4 40.5		
No. 6—Indianapolis	679	212	3, 534. 5	1, 293. 1	652	206	3, 452. 5	1, 274. 7		
Indiana Michigan	132 547	38 174	514. 1 3, 020. 4	175. 8 1, 117. 3	129 523	38 168	507. 1 2, 945. 4	175. 8 1, 098. 9		
No. 7-Chicago	893	182	4, 609. 1	961.8	403	149	2, 354. 8	879.6		
Illinois Wisconsin	745 148	115 67	3, 881. 5 727. 6	686. 2 275. 6	255 148	85 64	1, 627. 2 727. 6	613. 2 266. 4		
No. 8-Des Moines	339	222	1, 391. 6	906. 0	327	220	1, 362. 6	904. 5		
Iowa	59	36	232.9	155.8	59	36	232. 9	155.8		
Minnesota Missouri	109 159	49 131	497. 7 635. 9	210.6 522.4	109 147	49 129	497.7 606.9	210.6 520.9		
North Dakota South Dakota	12	42	25. 1	10. 2 7. 0	12	4 2	25. 1	10. 2 7. 0		
No. 9—Little Rock	1, 229	478	3, 677. 3	1, 339. 2	938	463	2, 568. 6	1, 297. 1		
Arkansas	32	14	107.5	24.7	32	14	107.5	24.7		
Louisiana	103 138	$\begin{array}{c} 28\\21\end{array}$	305. 3 256. 5	110. 2 88. 4	$\begin{array}{c}103\\117\end{array}$	28 21	305.3 217.2	110. 2 88. 4		
New Mexico	35	11	85. 2	33. 9	35	11	85.2	33. 9		
Texas	921	404	2, 922. 8	1, 082. 0	651	389	1, 853. 4	1, 039. 9		

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Compiled from residential building permits reported to U. S. Department of Labor]

166

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

 TABLE 2.—Number and estimated cost of new family dwelling units provided in all cities of 10,000 population or over, in December 1936, by Federal Home Loan Bank Districts and by States—Continued

		All residen	tial dwelling	s	All 1- and 2-family dwellings					
Federal Home Loan Bank Districts and States		of family g units		ted cost of dollars)	Number dwellin	of family g units	Estimated cost (thousands of dollars)			
	December 1936	December 1935	December 1936	December 1935	December 1936	December 1935	December 1936	December 1935		
No. 10—Topeka	321	162	\$1, 152. 3	\$585.0	303	145	\$1, 116. 3	\$537.5		
Colorado Kansas Nebraska Oklahoma	96 70 32 123	49 32 24 57	417. 0 212. 5 110. 7 412. 1	229. 0 92. 9 83. 6 179. 5	82 70 28 123	36 32 20 57	388. 0 212. 5 103. 7 412. 1	201. 5 92. 9 63. 6 179. 5		
No. 11—Portland	284	189	972. 3	496. 9	255	153	918. 2	454.5		
Idaho. Montana. Oregon. Utah. Washington. Wyoming.	20	10 20 34 15 71 39	51. 0 45. 3 380. 4 63. 6 383. 0 49. 0	30. 0 26. 5 101. 1 40. 8 191. 6 106. 9	12 18 79 20 115 11	10 20 34 15 56 18	35. 2 45. 3 358. 4 63. 6 366. 7 49. 0	30. 0 26. 5 101. 1 40. 8 178. 6 77. 5		
No. 12–Los Angeles	2, 276	1, 160	8, 500. 8	4, 407. 7	1, 958	937	7, 713. 7	3, 744. 1		
Arizona. California. Nevada.	39 2, 229 8	11 1, 146 3	138. 4 8, 284. 4 78. 0	42. 0 4, 349. 7 16. 0	39 1, 911 8	11 923 3	138. 4 7, 497. 3 78. 0	42. 0 3, 686. 1 16. 0		

TABLE 3.—Index of number of foreclosures in 78 large urban counties with populations over 100,000¹ [1926=100]

Period	Index	Period	Index
926	100 137	1935—Continued: March	41
928	$ \begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 212 \\ 235 \end{array} $	April May June	39 40 39
931	300	July	36
932	382	August	36
933	395	September	33
934	370	October	33
January	359	November	29
February	323	December	30
March	368	1936	27
April	357	January	28
May	375	February	20
June	376	March	30
July	371	April.	3
August	370	May	2
September	378	June	2
	389	July	2
November December 335	399 377 366	August	2 2 2
January	431	November	
February	352	December	

[Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Compiled from reports received from county officials and others]

¹ Combined population of reporting counties is approximately 42,792,000 (1930 Census).

February 1937

TABLE 4.—Number of real estate foreclosures in 78 large urban counties with populations over 100,000, by years: 1926-1936

In most instances the number of foreclosures is for the county containing the city mentioned. Approximately 80% of all foreclosures are on 1- to 4-family dwellings.

[Source: Reported by county officials and others to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board]

Federal Home Loan Bank Districts, States, coun- ties, and principal cities included	1926	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Federal Home Loan Bank Districts, States, coun- ties, and principal cities included	1926	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
District No. 1: Connecticut: Bridgeport (city only) Hartford (city only) New Haven (city only).	71 89 94	257 458 332	238 489 485	206 428 456	284 315 598	213 168 499	District No. 5Continued. Tennessee: Shelby (Memphis) Davidson (Nashville) District No. 6:	604 382	1, 806 853	1, 644 815	1, 799 673	1, 297 589	1, 888 717
Massachusetts: Suffolk (Boston) Middlesex (Southern dist.) ¹	733 741	2, 467 2, 892	2, 703 3, 118	2, 438 2, 854	2, 778 3, 182	2, 244 2, 402	Allen (Fort Wayne) ² Lake (Gary) ² Marion (Indianapolis).	75 208 140	612 1, 856 518	355 1, 755 449	295 1, 278 497	531 1, 055 746	351 591 500
Bristol (Fall River district) Middlesex (Northern	106	220	271	205	172	173	St. Joseph (South Bend)	24	457	483	407	763	429
dist.) Essex (Southern dis-	(4)	(*)	(1)	(*)	(1)	350	Michigan: Wayne (Detroit)	680		10, 081	13, 463		6, 885
Bristol (New Bedford	204 (1)	933 (4)	950 (4)	918 (1)	1, 122 (⁴)	811 273	Genessee (Flint) Kent (Grand Rapids)	91 49	627 824	655 891	468 934	734 871	577 921
dist.) Hampden (Spring- field)	695					1, 057	District No. 7: Illinois: Cook (Chicago) ²	1, 435	15, 187	16, 031	12, 535	9, 791	8, 369
Worcester (Worcester district)	479	974	894	932	1, 494	945	Peoria (Peoria) Wisconsin:	40	136	126	181	205	(4)
Rhode Island: Providence (Provi- dence)	134	599	592	477	576	299	Milwaukee (Mil- waukee) ²	809	5, 059	5, 348	5, 144	3, 567	2, 738
District No 2: New Jersey:							District No. 8: Iowa:						
Camden (Camden) Union (Elizabeth) ²	9 199		1, 275 2, 029 1, 576	910 1, 901	776 1, 586	$563 \\ 1,227$	Polk (Des Moines) ² Minnesota:	385	642	545	394	323	347
Hudson (Jersey City) Essex (Newark) Passaic (Paterson)	272	1,445 2,161	1, 576 2, 855 915	2, 575	1, 495 3, 015 912	1, 279 2, 240 711	St. Louis (Duluth) Hennepin (Minneapo-	138 441	310 1, 679		492 2, 242	444 1, 943	310
Mercer (Trenton)	40	767 697	734	651	605	521	lis) Ramsey (St. Paul)	227	605	2, 302 761	2, 242 677	1, 943 603	1, 314 384
Erie (Buffalo) New York City ³ Bronx	2, 482	11, 282	11, 588	14, 711	16, 749	12, 721	Missouri: Jackson (Kansas City). St. Louis (city only)	975 320	2, 110 2, 734	2, 472 2, 890	1, 709 1, 931	2, 174 1, 769	1, 920 2, 009
Kings Manhattan Queens ²	484	1, 910 4, 955	2, 095 4, 927	2, 364 6, 075	2, 594 5, 709	2, 178 4, 053	District No. 9: Louisiana: Orleans (New Orleans).	163			782	859	758
Richmond ² Monroe (Rochester) ² Oneida (Utica) ² Westchester (Yonkers).	45 258 119	409 1, 180 308	294	2, 010 357	353	362	Texas: El Paso (El Paso) Tarrant (Fort Worth).	138 405		1,408	958	98 (4) 238	105 (1) 259
District No. 3: Pennsylvania:							Bexar (San Antonio) District No. 10:	132	288	212	169	238	259
Philadelphia (Phila- delphia) Allegheny (Pitts-	4, 686	18, 951	18, 464	16, 822	13, 181	9, 142	Colorado: Denver (Denver)	232	609	691	534	364	251
burgh) Berks (Reading)	406 89		2, 408 805	2, 399 857			Nebraska: Douglas (Omaha)	128	425	449	492	389	317
District No. 4: Alabama: Jefferson (Birming-							Oklahoma: Oklahoma (Oklahoma						
bam) District of Columbia:	148	4, 167	3, 232	2, 237	2, 416	2, 050	City) Tulsa (city only)	190 303	514 769		599 542	677 711	343 429
Washington Florida:							District No. 11: Oregon: Multnomah (Portland)	569	1, 199	925	777	899	595
Dade (Miami) ² Hillsborough (Tam- pa) ²	1	919 1, 915	730 559	ţ	367 254	333 278	Utah:		1, 199				
pa) ² Maryland: Baltimore (city only) ² .		- <u>-</u>	2, 845				Salt Lake (Salt Lake City)	92	321	362	171	181	202
Virginia: Richmond (city only).		380	375		328		Washington: King (Seattle) Spokane (Spokane) ²	112	242	261	175	1, 005 145	810 166
District No. 5: Kentucky:							Pierce (Tacoma) District No. 12:	105		276		295	
Jefferson (Louisville) Ohio: Stark (Canton)	295 142	898 783	1, 277			1,005	California: Los Angeles: (Long Beach and Los An-						
Hamilton (Cincinnati). Cuvahoga (Cleveland).	124	847	887	889 1, 921	1, 109 4, 125	974 4, 276	geles) Alameda (Oakland)	4, 997 353	11,773 2,103	12, 884 1, 913	10, 614 1, 709	8, 546 1, 391	5, 363 604
Franklin (Columbus) Lucas (Toledo)	(⁴) 247	(1)	(⁴) 1, 221	(1)	1, 339	675	San Diego (San Diego) ²	236			1, 092		1
Mahoning (Youngs- town) ²	287	945	731	737	573	965	San Francisco (San Francisco)	130	904	974	828	787	520

¹ Includes metropolitan cities of Cambridge and Somerville.
² Reports number of foreclosure actions filed. About 85% of foreclosures filed are eventually completed.
³ New York city totals are partly estimated for 1926, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935.
⁴ Complete data not available.

168

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

Federal Home Loan Banks

ALL of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks declared dividends as of December 31, 1936, totaling \$1,429,835. Of this amount, \$1,141,001 went to the United States Treasury, and \$288,834 to member institutions (see table 2). Earnings were distributed by the Winston-Salem, Chicago, and Des Moines Banks for the entire calendar year of 1936 as is their custom. The remaining nine Banks declared dividends for the half year ending December 31, 1936.

Since the organization of the Federal Home Loan Bank System on October 15, 1932, the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks have distributed dividends in the total amount of \$6,810,319, of which \$5,449,251 went to the Treasury and \$1,361,068 to member institutions.

The condition and profit and loss statement of the 12 Banks are shown in the tables on pages 160 and 174. These tables are published twice a year and will next appear in the August 1937 issue. On December 31, 1936, the Government investment in the Banks amounted to \$117,869,400. In view of the dividend declaration, it will be seen that this investment has yielded a satisfactory return in addition to its primary function of strengthening the Nation's home-financing structure. The total surplus on the same date was \$3,463,345, which is \$1,418,009 more than the required Bank reserves.

TABLE 1.—Interest rates, Federal Home Loan Banks: rates on advances to member institutions ¹

Federal Home Loan Bank	Rate in effect on Jan. 1	Type of loan
1. Boston	Percent 3	All advances. All 10-year advances made after Jan. 15, 1937 shall be written at 3 percent for 2 years, with the right to increase the interest rate to not
2. New York	3	more than 4 percent for 8 years thereafter. All advances for 1 year or less. This rate shall be applicable to balances out-
	33⁄4	standing on Jan. 1, 1937. All advances for more than 1 year shall be written at 4 percent, but interest
3. Pittsburgh	31⁄2	collected at $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent during 1937. All advances for 1 year or less. All advances for more than 1 year are to be written at 4 percent, but until further notice credit will be given on all out- standing advances for the difference between the written rates of 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 percent and $3\frac{1}{2}$ percentum per annum.
4. Winston-Salem	31⁄2	All advances, with the provision that the interest rate may be increased to not
 5. Cincinnati 6. Indianapolis 7. Chicago 	$\frac{3}{3^{1}2}$	more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent after 30-days written notice. All advances. All secured advances. All unsecured advances, none of which may be made for more than 6 months. All secured advances are to be written at $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, but interest collected at 3
8. Des Moines	$3\frac{1}{2}$ $3-3\frac{1}{2}$	
9. Little Rock.		All advances.
10. Topeka 11. Portland	3	All advances to members secured by mortgages insured under Title II of National
	3½	Housing Act. All advances for 1 year or less. All advances for more than 1 year are to be written at 4 percent, but interest collected at 3½ percent so long as short- term advances carry this rate.
12. Los Angeles	3	All advances.

¹ On May 29, 1935, the Board passed a resolution to the effect that all advances to non-member institutions upon the security of insured mortgages, insured under Title II of the National Housing Act, "shall bear interest at rates of interest one-half of 1 per centum in excess of the current rates of interest prevailing for member institutions."

February 1937

INCREASE IN ADVANCES OUTSTANDING

DURING December 1936, the balance of advances outstanding to member institutions increased \$8,140,000. This is the largest increase since June 1933, and brought the balance outstanding at the end of the month to a new peak of \$145,401,000,

During December, 15 savings and loan associations were added to the list of members, bringing the total number to 3,760 with estimated assets of \$3,300,000,000. There were no changes reported during the month in the interest rates charged by the 12 Banks.

TABLE 2.—Federal Home Loan Bank System—Dividends paid or declared through Dec. 31, 1936

		As of D	ec. 31, 1936		Cumulative total through Dec. 31, 1936					
Federal Home Loan Bank	Rate (per- centum per annum)	Government	Members	Total	Government	Members	Total			
Boston	1.5	\$47, 096. 32	\$16, 936. 28	\$64, 032. 60	\$295, 234. 04	\$77, 871. 21	\$373, 105. 25			
New York	2.0	138, 920, 76	36, 256, 72	175, 177. 48	784, 205. 70	198, 564. 04	982, 769. 74			
Pittsburgh	2.0	99, 786. 88	19, 297. 58	119, 084. 46	613, 364. 98	115, 888.06	729, 253.04			
Winston-Salem ¹		113, 635. 25	32, 442. 34	146, 077. 59	419, 777. 71	120, 732, 15	540, 509. 86			
Cincinnati	2.0	127, 757, 00	58, 103. 76	185, 860, 76	924, 721. 79	341, 547. 60	1, 266, 269, 39			
Indianapolis	1.5	46, 869. 45	16, 040. 88	62, 910. 33	377, 664. 59	119, 907. 33	497, 571, 92			
Chicago ¹	2.0	280, 847. 97	59, 831. 71	340, 679, 68	811, 253. 45	155, 880. 45	967, 133, 90			
Des Moines ¹	2.0	131, 043. 71	24, 604. 74	155, 648. 45	338, 631, 38	61, 192. 68	399, 824, 06			
Little Rock.	1.0	43, 862.00	7, 451, 07	51, 313.07	375, 856, 62	69, 643. 63	445, 500, 25			
Topeka	1.0	31, 795, 09	5, 770, 63	37, 565, 72	166, 744, 60	35, 124, 13	201, 868. 73			
Portland		42, 450, 00	4, 533, 47	46, 983, 47	188, 140, 88	23, 872, 88	212, 013, 76			
Los Angeles	1.0	36, 936. 60	7, 565. 25	44, 501. 85	153, 655. 60	40, 843. 83	194, 499. 43			
Total		1, 141, 001. 03	288, 834. 43	1, 429, 835. 46	5, 449, 251. 34	1, 361, 067. 99	6, 810, 319. 33			

¹ Dividends declared for entire year, 1936. All other Banks declared dividends for period, June 30, 1936-Dec. 31, 1936

	Me	embers	Loans ad-	Loans ad-	Repay-	Balance	Borrowin -
Month	Number	Estimated assets ¹ (000 omitted)	vanced (cumu- lative)(000 omitted)	vanced (monthly) (000 omitted)	ments (monthly) (000 omitted)	outstand- ing at end of month (000 omitted)	Borrowing capacity ² . (000 omitted)
December 1932	119	\$217,000	\$837	\$837		\$837	
December 1933	2, 086	2, 607, 000	90, 865	7, 132	\$889	85, 442	
December 1934		3, 305, 000	129, 545	2, 904	3, 360	86, 658	
December 1935	3, 460	3, 020, 000	188, 675	8, 414	2, 708	102, 795	• • • • • • • • • • •
1936							
January	3, 495		193, 746	5, 071	5, 065	102, 800	
February	3, 516		197, 530	3, 784	3, 642	102, 942	
March			202, 041	4, 511	4, 095	103, 358	
April			207, 878	5, 836	3, 222	105, 972	
May	3, 604		215, 085	7, 207	2, 258	110, 922	
June	3, 640	3, 250, 000	226, 645	11, 560	3, 895	118, 587	\$869, 000
July	3, 659		235, 152	8, 507	4, 993	122, 101	869, 000
August	3, 678		242, 983	7, 830	4, 714	125, 218	869, 000
September			252, 559	9, 576	5,027	129, 767	869, 000
October			262, 046	9, 487	4, 313	134, 941	911,000
November			268, 460	6, 414	4, 094	137, 261	911,000
December	3, 760	3, 300, 000	281, 933	13, 473	5, 333	145, 401	973, 000

¹ Estimates of assets are brought up to date semiannually. ² Based upon the amount for which the members may legally obligate themselves, or 50 percent of their net assets, whichever is lower.

Note.--All figures, except loans advanced (monthly) and repayments, are as of the end of the month.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

170

Federal Savings and Loan System

THE first State-chartered savings and loan association was converted into a Federal savings and loan association on November 25, 1933. Since that time the number of these associations has grown steadily until, at the end of 1936, they represented 47 percent of the total number of Federal associations. Chart 1 shows the monthly increase in new and converted Federals and the increase in combined assets during 1934, 1935, and 1936. During 1936, 149 charters were issued to converted institutions whereas only 40 charters were issued to new institutions.

During this period of growth in the number of Federal associations, the size of the individual association has also shown a marked growth. This is shown in the asset line of chart 1. As of December 31, 1936, there were 1,212 Federals with combined assets of \$791,442,270. The distribution of these associations by States is shown in chart 2. During 1936 the first Federal association to be located in the State of Rhode Island was chartered. This leaves only Delaware, New Jersey, Nevada, and the District of Columbia without Federal savings and loan associations.

Illinois and Ohio lead the country with 93 and 91 Federal associations respectively. Texas, which was the leader at the end of 1935, is in third place with 88 associations.

ACTIVITIES OF REPORTING ASSOCIATIONS

THE 1,046 Federal savings and loan associations making comparable reports for November and December registered an un-

 TABLE 1.—Monthly operations of 1,046 identical Federal savings and loan associations reporting during November and December 1936

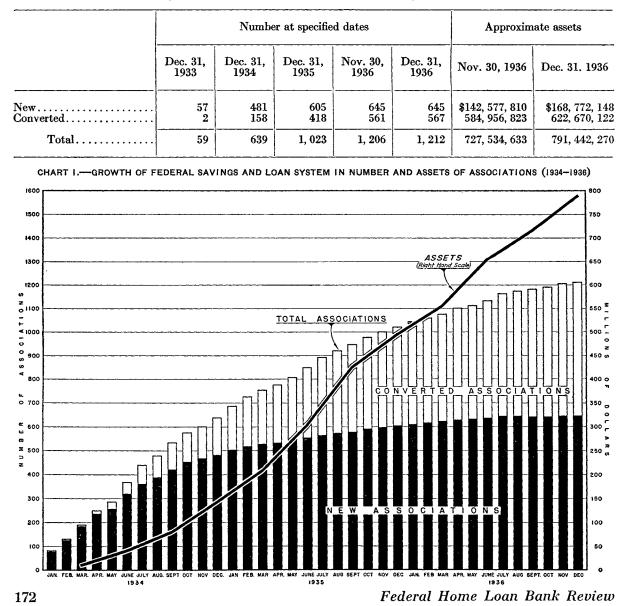
	November	December	Change Novem- ber to December
Share liability at end of month: Private share accounts (number)	618, 848	623, 134	Percent +0.7
Paid on private subscriptions Treasury and H. O. L. C. subscriptions	\$438, 362, 900 133, 041, 500	\$446, 878, 700 142, 361, 100	+1.9 +7.0
Total	571, 404, 400	589, 239, 800	+3.1
Private share investments during month	6, 969, 600 5, 017, 600	10, 070, 000 3, 733, 200	$+44.3 \\ -25.5$
Mortgage loans made during month: a. New construction. b. Purchase of homes. c. Refinancing. d. Reconditioning. e. Other purposes.	6, 086, 800 5, 208, 300 4, 437, 600 1, 047, 900 1, 436, 500	7, 048, 600 5, 305, 100 4, 969, 600 1, 120, 800 1, 827, 600	$ \begin{array}{r} +15.8 \\ +1.9 \\ +12.0 \\ +7.0 \\ +27.2 \end{array} $
Total Mortgage loans outstanding end of month	18, 217, 100 531, 078, 100	20, 271, 700 543, 271, 100	+11.3 +2.3
Borrowed money as of end of month: From Federal Home Loan Banks From other sources	50, 819, 600 1, 922, 200	54, 843, 300 1, 695, 500	$+7.9 \\ -11.8$
Total	52, 741, 800	56, 538, 800	+7.2
Total assets, end of month	711, 310, 600	729, 187, 800	+2.5

February 1937

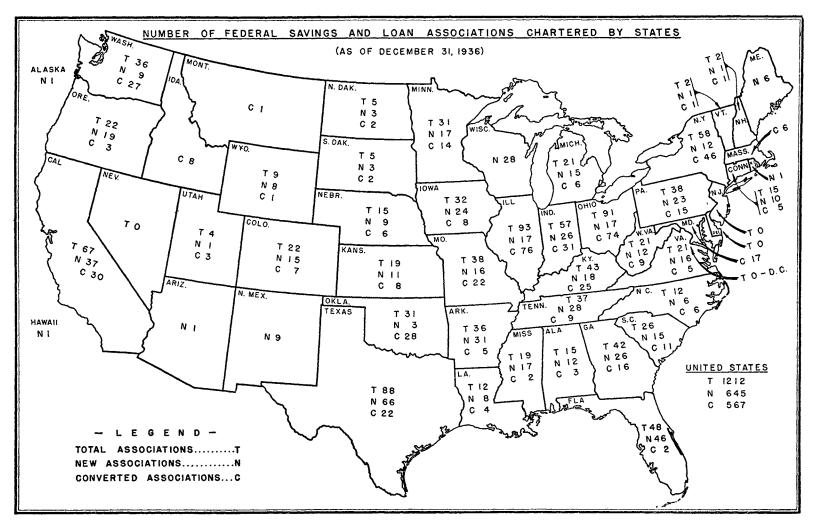
usual midwinter increase in activity (see table 1). These associations, with combined assets of \$729,187,800 at the end of December, loaned \$20,271,700 on new mortgages and received \$10,070,000 in private share investments during that month. The loans represented an 11-percent increase over November and the share investments a 44-percent increase. This activity increased the balance of mortgage loans outstanding 2.3 percent and the total share liability 3.1 percent. During December, 61 percent of total loans made went for new construction and the purchase of homes; 24.5 percent went for refinancing; 5.5 percent for reconditioning; and 9 percent for other purposes.

To meet this active lending, these 1,046 associations increased their borrowing from the Federal Home Loan Banks by \$4,023,700 and requested a net increase of \$9,319,600 in H. O. L. C. share subscriptions. In contrast, they decreased by \$226,700 their borrowings from other sources.

TABLE 2.—Progress in number and assets of Federal savings and loan associations



February 1937



173

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FEDERAL HOME

Combined statement of

	Combined	Boston	New York	Pittsburgh	Winston-Salem
ASSETS					
Cash: On hand On deposit with U. S. Treasurer On deposit with other Federal Home Loan Banks On deposit with commercial banks	\$351, 712. 46 4, 620, 429. 15 12, 700, 000. 00 1, 511, 265. 67	\$500.00 555,690.12 5,450,000.00 318,842.96	0 \$36, 063. 26 3, 250, 000. 00 74, 515. 11	\$1, 200. 00 52, 602. 21 0 41, 698. 67	\$10.00 137,515.01 100,000.00 11,624.93
Total cash	19, 183, 407. 28	6, 325, 033. 08	3, 360, 578. 37	95, 500. 88	249, 149. 94
Net advances outstanding: Members Nonmembers Direct to home owners	145, 393, 904. 37 3, 315. 00 3, 510. 58	5, 549, 609. 28 0 0	18, 051, 536. 77 0 0	13, 840, 718. 63 0 0	11, 734, 154. 42 0 0
Total net advances outstanding	145, 400, 729. 95	5, 549, 609. 28	18, 051, 536. 77	13, 840, 718. 63	11, 734, 154. 42
Accrued interest receivable: Members Other Federal Home Loan Bank deposits Securities. Other.	361, 790. 44 30, 243. 16 83, 980. 41 30. 33	4, 533. 44 9, 811. 48 32, 292. 48 0	76, 247. 16 6, 040. 97 2, 078. 53 0	53, 922. 18 0 1, 531. 13 0	43, 109. 28 5. 46 1, 190. 05 0
Total accured interest	476, 044. 34	46, 637. 40	84, 366. 66	55, 453. 31	44, 304. 79
Investments, U. S. Government	9, 479, 973. 70	2, 920, 000. 00	292, 874. 41	174, 178. 92	103, 875. 00
Stock subscriptions receivable, members	175, 925. 00	61, 050. 00	950.00	7, 250. 00	14, 175. 00
Deferred charges: Prepaid assessment, F. H. L. B. B Prepaid bond and insurance premiums Other	72, 631. 25 14, 035. 88 824. 50	6, 011. 44 1, 312. 50 0	9, 321. 01 897. 68 0	6, 693. 42 1, 343. 09 392. 40	5, 033. 07 778. 25 9. 50
Total deferred charges	87, 491. 63	7, 323. 94	10, 218. 69	8, 428. 91	5, 820. 82
Other assets: Accounts receivable Miscellaneous	6, 944. 85 704. 44	0	0	1, 925. 08 0	269. 60 350. 00
Total other assets	7, 649. 29	0	0	1, 925. 08	619.60
Total assets	174, 811, 221. 19	14, 909, 653. 70	21, 800, 524. 90	14, 183, 455. 73	12, 152, 099. 57
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL Liabilities: Deposits: Members, time Members, demand Applicants. Other Federal Home Loan Banks Prepayments on advances.	9, 355, 575, 18 1, 390, 017, 68 226, 850, 00 12, 700, 000, 00 173, 708, 75	1, 202, 742. 16 0 2, 325. 00 0	1, 818, 688. 48 30, 000. 00 19, 775. 00 0	72, 947. 42 0 35, 050. 00 700, 000. 00 72, 165. 33	645, 100. 00 0 8, 850. 00 300, 000. 00 0
Accrued interest: Deposits, members Dividends payable:	14, 744. 49	5, 950. 10	936. 63	391. 84	566. 10
U. S. Government Members Accounts payable	890, 898. 58 234, 708. 36 472. 82	47, 096. 32 16, 936. 28 0	0 0 0	99, 786. 88 19, 297. 58 0	113, 635, 25 32, 442, 34 0
Total liabilities	24, 986, 975. 86	1, 275, 049. 86	1, 869, 400. 11	999, 639. 05	1, 100, 593. 69
Capital: Capital stock issued and outstanding: Fully paid: Members U. S. Government: Subscriptions, authorized Subscriptions, uncelled	28, 126, 200. 00 124, 741, 000. 00 6, 871, 600. 00	2, 313, 800. 00 12, 467, 500. 00 1, 417, 500. 00	3, 709, 300. 00 18, 963, 200. 00 3, 213, 200. 00	1, 962, 400. 00 11, 146, 300. 00 246, 300. 00	2, 312, 600. 00 9, 208, 200. 00 708, 200. 00
Total	117, 869, 400. 00	11, 050, 000. 00	15, 750, 000. 00	10, 900, 000. 00	8, 500, 000. 00
Partially paid: Members	365, 300 . 00	107, 200. 00	3, 300. 00	18, 800. 00	23, 700. 00
Total capital stock outstanding	146, 360, 900. 00	13, 471, 000. 00	19, 462, 600. 00	12, 881, 200. 00	10, 836, 300. 00
Surplus: Reserve, as required under section no. 16 of act Unallocated surplus	2, 045, 336. 23 1, 418, 009. 10	107, 341. 81 56, 262. 03	290, 258. 92 178, 265. 87	206, 373. 94 96, 242. 74	151, 143. 14 64, 062. 74
Total surplus	3, 463, 345. 33	163, 603. 84	468, 524. 79	302, 616. 68	215, 205. 88
Total capital	149, 824, 245. 33	13, 634, 603. 84	19, 931, 124. 79	13, 183, 816. 68	11, 051, 505. 88
Total liabilities and capital	174, 811, 221. 19	14, 909, 653. 70	21, 800, 524. 90	14, 183, 455. 73	12, 152, 099. 57

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

174

LOAN BANKS

condition as of Dec. 31, 1936

Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Chicago	Des Moines	Little Rock	Topeka	Portland	Los Angeles
\$5, 611. 14 570, 805. 73 0 273, 523. 75	0 \$530, 152, 86 300, 000, 00 249, 197, 99	\$36, 576. 36 1, 913, 798. 15 0 314, 024. 05	\$6, 129. 44 178, 156. 20 30, 658. 29	\$25. 00 281, 311. 46 0 0	\$25.00 123,026.53 1,000,000.00 10,279.87	0 \$180, 322. 06 200, 000. 00 30, 000. 00	\$301, 635, 52 60, 985, 56 2, 400, 000, 00 156, 900, 05
849, 940. 62	1, 079, 350. 85	2, 264, 398. 56	214, 943. 93	281, 336. 46	1, 133, 331. 40	410, 322. 06	2, 919, 521. 13
23, 451, 571. 90 0 0	8, 343, 780. 85 0 0	24, 565, 812. 05 0 0	9, 387, 895. 24 0 0	10, 063, 178. 33 0 0	6, 983, 470. 00 0 0	4, 633, 823. 66 0 0	8, 788, 353. 24 3, 315. 00 3, 510. 58
23, 451, 571. 90	8, 343, 780. 85	24, 565, 812. 05	9, 387, 895. 24	10, 063, 178. 33	6, 983, 470. 00	4, 633, 823. 66	8, 795, 178. 82
74, 064. 11 0 11, 458. 32 0	1, 849. 99 1, 077. 86 13, 660. 81 0	33, 709. 98 0 1, 472. 52 0	18, 612. 59 0 744. 94 0	29, 775. 96 360. 66 4, 571. 25 0	7, 265. 91 2, 307. 39 822. 92 0	12, 156. 41 2, 032. 79 7, 930. 92 0	6, 543, 43 8, 606, 55 6, 226, 54 30, 33
85, 522. 43	16, 588. 66	35, 182. 50	19, 357. 53	34, 707. 87	10, 396. 22	22, 120. 12	21, 406. 85
1, 003, 730. 90	1, 718, 000. 00	387, 625. 00	89, 439. 47	540, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	1, 459, 575. 00	690, 675. 00
42, 550. 00	15, 575. 00	1, 475. 00	5, 475. 00	1, 500. 00	17, 525. 00	4, 150. 00	4, 250. 00
11, 542. 96 1, 636. 00 422. 60	5, 276. 74 1, 137. 54 0	11, 151. 31 363. 66 0	3, 563. 23 1, 145. 07 0	4, 802. 21 1, 839. 53 0	3, 712. 29 1, 126. 65 0	2, 525. 30 1, 191. 67 0	2, 998. 27 1, 264. 24 0
13, 601. 56	6, 414. 28	11, 514. 97	4, 708. 30	6, 641. 74	4, 838. 94	3, 716. 97	4, 262. 51
305. 90 0	194. 50 0	0 0	0	447. 95 0	0 0	150. 00 0	3, 651. 82 354, 44
305. 90	194. 50	0	0	447.95	0	150. 00	4, 006. 26
25, 447, 223. 31	11, 179, 904. 14	27, 266, 008. 08	9, 721, 819. 47	10, 927, 812. 35	8, 249, 561. 56	6, 533, 857. 81	12, 439, 300. 57
1, 049, 100. 00 552, 689. 24 112, 375. 00 4, 100, 000. 00 46, 543. 42	1, 497, 994. 29 61, 082. 22 9, 125. 00 500, 000. 00 0	2, 745, 002. 83 0 2, 975. 00 6, 100, 000. 00 55, 000. 00	301, 000. 00 0 10, 050. 00 600, 000. 00 0	0 111, 091. 92 5, 775. 00 100, 000. 00 0	23, 000. 00 10, 761. 89 4, 400. 00 0 0	0 100, 000. 00 125. 00 0 0	0 524, 392, 41 16, 025, 00 300, 000, 00 0
166, 47	2, 057.11	4, 630. 73	6. 69	0	38. 82	0	c
127, 757. 00 58, 103. 76 0	46, 869. 45 16, 040. 88 65. 00	280, 847. 97 59, 831. 71 0	131, 043. 71 24, 604. 74 0	43, 862. 00 7, 451. 07 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	((407. 82
6, 046, 734. 89	2, 133, 233. 95	9, 248, 288. 24	1, 066, 705. 14	268, 179. 99	38, 200. 71	100, 125. 00	840, 825. 2
5, 933, 000. 00 12, 775, 700. 00 0	2, 188, 900. 00 6, 577, 400. 00 0	3, 394, 000. 00 14, 173, 900. 00 0	1, 332, 500. 00 7, 394, 900. 00 244, 900. 00	1, 530, 600. 00 8, 772, 400. 00 0	1, 180, 100. 00 7, 333, 600. 00 533, 600. 00	615, 300. 00 5, 960, 000. 00 300, 000. 00	1, 653, 700. 00 9, 967, 900. 00 207, 900. 00
12, 775, 700. 00	6, 577, 400. 00	14, 173, 900, 00	7, 150, 000. 00	8, 772, 400. 00	6, 800, 000. 00	5, 660, 000. 00	9, 760, 000. 00
96, 000. 00	39, 900. 00	4, 900. 00	15, 800. 00	5, 500. 00	31, 500. 00	7, 200. 00	11, 500. 00
18, 804, 700. 00	8, 806, 200. 00	17, 572, 800. 00	8, 498, 300. 00	10, 308, 500. 00	8, 011, 600. 00	6, 282, 500. 00	11, 425, 200. 00
372, 411. 57 223, 376. 85	147, 608. 43 92, 861. 76	282, 410. 74 162, 509. 10	111, 327. 68 45, 486. 65	159, 326. 52 191, 805. 84	80, 325. 92 119, 434. 93	63, 252. 61 87, 980. 20	73, 554. 99 99, 720. 39
595, 788. 42	240, 470. 19	444, 919. 84	156, 814. 33	351, 132. 36	199, 760. 85	151, 232. 81	173, 275. 34
19, 400, 488 42	9, 046, 670. 19	18, 017, 719. 84	8, 655, 114. 33	10, 659, 632. 36	8, 211, 360. 85	6, 433, 732. 81	11, 598, 475. 34
25, 447, 223. 31	11, 179, 904. 14	27, 266, 008. 08	9, 721, 819. 47	10, 927, 812. 35	8, 249, 561. 56	6, 533, 857. 81	12, 439, 300. 57

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

BETWEEN December 15, 1936, and January 15, 1937, the shares of 60 savings and loan associations were insured. This is double the average number insured each month during the past year. Your attention is called to the fact that 51 of these 60 associations are savings and loan associations operating under State charter and that 7 are State associations which have converted to Federal savings and loan associations. As of January 15, 1937, there were 1,600 insured savings and loan associations with assets totaling \$1,181,900,000 and representing 1,300,000 shareholders. During the same December-January period, 30 applications were submitted to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Fourteen of this number were from State-chartered associations, 16 from converted Federal savings and loan associations, and 3 from new Federal associations.

ACTIVITIES OF REPORTING ASSOCIATIONS

COMPARABLE reports were received from 194 identical insured State-chartered savings and loan associations for the two months November and December. At the end of

 TABLE 1.—Progress of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—Applications received and institutions insured

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

	Cumulative number at specified dates				Assests (as of date of application)		
	Dec. 31, 1934	Dec. 31, 1935	Dec. 15, 1936	Jan. 15, 1937	Dec. 15, 1936	Jan. 15, 1937	
State-chartered associations Converted F. S. and L. A New F. S. and L. A	53 134 393	351 480 575	657 612 648	671 628 651	\$793, 325, 461 603, 703, 143 14, 431, 924	\$801, 846, 800 616, 852, 433 14, 590, 601	
Total	580	1, 406	1, 917	1, 950	1, 411, 460, 528	1, 433, 289, 834	

INSTITUTIONS INSURED 1

	Cumulative number at specified dates				Number of share- holders	Assets	Share and cred- itor liabilities
	Dec. 31, 1934	Dec. 31, 1935	Dec. 15, 1936	Jan. 15, 1937	Jan. 15, 1937	Jan. 15, 1937	Jan. 15, 1937
State-chartered associations Converted F. S. and L. A New F. S. and L. A		136 406 572	347 558 635	398 565 637	636, 745 586, 234 104, 241	\$491, 293, 895 575, 877, 556 114, 784, 748	\$434, 460, 811 532, 628, 329 112, 351, 683
Total	451	1, 114	1, 540	1, 600	1, 327, 220	1, 181, 956, 199	1, 079, 440, 823

¹Beginning May 15, 1936, figures on number of associations insured include only those associations which have remitted premiums. Earlier figures include all associations approved by the Board for insurance.

Number of shareholders, assets, and share and creditor liabilities of insured associations are as of latest obtainable date and will be brought up to date after June 30 and Dec. 31 each year.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

December the combined assets of these associations were \$339,987,600.

Comparing activity during November with that during December, these reporting associations showed an unusual and contraseasonal jump in both mortgage lending and share investment. They made \$5,433,900 in new mortgage loans during December which was 11.8 percent better than during November. It 'increased their mortgage loans outstanding at the end of December 1.1 percent to \$218,817,000.

Recently the trend in mortgage lending has been toward a greater volume of loans for the construction and purchase of homes, and away from loans for refinancing. The 194 reporting associations exemplify this trend, as 64.7 percent of the total loans made during December went for new construction and home purchase while 17.4 percent went for refinancing. Loans for reconditioning accounted for 5.8 percent and for other purposes, 12.1 percent.

The increase in share investments between November and December was 37.1 percent. This rise was accompanied by a favorable decline in repurchases during the same period of 6.5 percent. The net amount paid in on share subscriptions by both private shareholders and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation increased \$2,980,400. At the end of December the H. O. L. C. had subscribed \$12,555,700 and private shareholders, \$197,221,500.

On December 31, the balance outstanding of Federal Home Loan Bank advances to these 194 insured associations stood at \$13,-860,900, which represented an increase of 8.8 percent during the month. Their obligations to other sources of credit were \$2,228,800, a reduction of 4.9 percent from November 30.

 TABLE 2.—Monthly operations of 194 identical insured State-chartered savings and loan associations reporting during November and December 1936

	November	December	Change November to Decem- ber
Share liability at end of month: Private share accounts (number)	357, 708	357, 636	Percent 0
Paid on private subscriptions H. O. L. C. subscriptions	\$195, 540, 900 11, 255, 900	\$197, 221, 500 12, 555, 700	+0.9 +11.5
Total	206, 796, 800	209, 777, 200	+1.4
Private share investments during month Repurchases during month	3, 137, 400 3, 359, 900	4, 301, 800 3, 140, 900	+37.1 -6.5
Mortgage loans made during month: a. New construction. b. Purchase of homes. c. Refinancing. d. Reconditioning. e. Other purposes.	1, 303, 200 1, 803, 900 1, 048, 600 265, 900 438, 500	$\begin{array}{c} 1,487,300\\ 2,031,900\\ 945,100\\ 314,300\\ 655,300 \end{array}$	+14.1+12.6-9.9+18.2+49.4
Total Mortgage loans outstanding end of month	4, 860, 100 216, 376, 500	5, 433, 900 218, 817, 000	+11.8 +1.1
Borrowed money as of end of month: From Federal Home Loan Banks From other sources	12, 734, 200 2, 343, 400	13, 860, 900 2, 228, 800	+8.8 -4.9
Total	15, 077, 600	16, 089, 700	+6.7
Total assets, end of month	337, 461, 700	339, 987, 600	+0.8

February 1937

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

TABLE 1.—H. O. L. C. subscriptions to shares of savings and loan associations—Requests and subscriptions¹

	tered the F	ed State-char- members of . H. L. B. ystem	Insured State-char- tered associations		Federal savings and loan associations		Total	
	Number (cumu- lative)	Amount (cumulative)	Number (cumu- lative)	Amount (cumulative)	Number (cumu- lative)	Amount (cumulative)	Number (cumu- lative)	Amount (cumulative)
Requests:	27	A1 191 700	33	\$2, 480, 000	559	401 100 000	619	+04 7E0 700
Dec. 31, 1935 June 30, 1936		\$1, 131, 700 2, 506, 700	130	10, 636, 200	553 1,478	\$21, 139, 000 56, 880, 600	613 1,668	\$24, 750, 700 70, 023, 500
July 31, 1936		2, 826, 700	150	11, 856, 200	1,642	63, 173, 400	1, 858	77, 856, 300
Aug. 31, 1936		2, 740, 700	172	14, 134, 900	1, 824	72, 325, 700	2,066	89, 201, 300
Sept. 30, 1936		2, 789, 700	192	15, 478, 900	2,026	80, 414, 200	2, 289	98, 682, 800
Oct. 31, 1936		3, 114, 910	229	17, 846, 400	2, 260	92, 123, 400	2, 565	113, 084, 710
Nov. 30, 1936		3, 500, 710	253	19, 403, 900	2,430	99, 524, 200	2,765	122, 428, 810
Dec. 31, 1936		3, 845, 710	279	21, 016, 900	2, 617	108, 591, 900	2, 985	133, 454, 510
Jan. 19, 1937	96	4, 045, 710	288	21, 296, 900	2, 699	111, 759, 300	3, 083	137, 101, 910
Subscriptions:								
Dec. 31, 1935		100, 000	24	1, 980, 000	474	17, 766, 500	500	19, 846, 500
June 30, 1936	21	689,000	118	9, 636, 600	1, 392	52, 817, 100	1, 531	63, 142, 700
July 31, 1936	27	1,069,000	134	10, 873, 700	1,558	59, 055, 800	1,719	70, 998, 500
Aug. 31, 1936		1, 144, 000	150 171	12, 158, 700	1,683	65, 387, 500	1, 866 2, 112	78, 690, 200 90, 139, 000
Sept. 30, 1936 Oct. 31, 1936	44	1, 312, 000 1, 647, 200	212	16, 629, 900	1, 903 2, 182	75, 155, 600 88, 362, 300	2, 112	106, 639, 400
Nov. 30, 1936		1, 547, 200	236	17, 718, 900	2, 182	94, 478, 600	2, 450	113, 744, 700
Dec. 31, 1936		1, 688, 000	262	19, 455, 900	2, 538	104, 477, 400	2,845	125, 621, 300
Jan. 19, 1937		1, 688, 000	274	20, 406, 900	2,605	106. 943. 300	2, 923	129, 038, 200
· ····· , ··· , ··· · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1					1	

¹ Refers to number of separate investments, not to number of associations in which investments are made.

TABLE 2.—Reconditioning Division—Summary of all re	reconditioning operations	through Jan.	13, 1937 ¹
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D.: 1	Cases	Total cont	cracts awarded	os completed	
Period	received ²	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
June 1, 1934 through Dec. 9, 1936 Dec. 10, 1936 through Jan. 13, 1937	744, 982 5, 633	405, 678 5, 456	\$78, 122, 723 958, 521	397, 383 5, 753	\$75, 691, 252 1, 013, 283
Grand total through Jan. 13, 1937	750, 615	411, 134	79, 081, 244	403, 136	76, 704, 535

¹ All figures are subject to correction. ² Includes all cases referred to the Reconditioning Division whether applications from borrowers during period these were being received, property management cases, insurance loss cases, and miscellaneous reconditioning.

Note.—Prior to the organization of the Reconditioning Division on June 1, 1934, the Corporation had completed 52,269 reconditioning jobs amounting to approximately \$6,800,000.

TABLE 3.—Foreclosure cases dispatched to State Counsel and properties acquired by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation ¹

Period	Foreclosure cases dis- patched to State Counsel	Properties acquired by voluntary deed and foreclosure ²
Prior to 1935	35	9
1935Jan. 1 through June 30.July 1 through Dec. 31.	535 3, 900	114 983
1936 January	1, 281	324
February	1, 544	447
March		605
April	1	669 964
June.	1	1, 440
July	8, 016	1, 380
August		1,802
September		2, 420
October		3, 664 3, 042
December.		3, 338
Grand total to Dec. 31, 1936	67, 735	21, 201

¹ Figures prior to 1936 are as of the month in which the action took place. Subsequent figures are as of the month in which the action was reported in Washington. ² Does not include 8,929 properties bought in by H. O. L. C. at foreclosure sale but awaiting expiration of the redemption period before title and possession can be obtained.

In addition to the total of 21,201 completed cases, 93 properties were sold at foreclosure sale to parties other than the H. O. L. C., and 3,065 cases have been withdrawn due to payment of delinquencies by borrowers after foreclosure proceedings have been entered.

Exemption

(Continued from page 151)

Government granted by the Constitution. In Smith v. Kansas City Title and Trust Company, 255 U.S. 180, the court reaffirms the doctrine laid down in McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, that Congress has the implied power to create corporations when it is for the purpose of carrying out the powers granted by the Constitution.

In view of the foregoing, it is the opinion of this office that the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Associations are instrumentalities or agencies of the United States within the meaning of the Social Security Act.

> Respectfully, Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner.

New Accounting Forms

THE Committee on Accounting, Procedure, and Forms for Federal Savings and Loan Associations reported its recommendations, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on January 23, 1937, adopted the illustrative legal and accounting forms recommended.

A complete set of the new forms will be furnished to each Federal savings and loan association.

February 1937

Resolution of the Board

I.—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 8 OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR IN-SURANCE OF ACCOUNTS

The Board adopted the following resolution on January 26:

Whereas, Sections 402 (a) and 403 (b) of the National Housing Act (c. 847, 48 Stat. 1246, 1256, 1257) provide that the Board of Trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation shall make rules and regulations governing the insurance of accounts.

Be it resolved, That Section 8 of the Rules and Regulations for Insurance of Accounts is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. (a) At the time of the application for insurance, every applicant (except Federal savings and loan associations) shall submit to the Corporation for approval copies of all shares or membership certificates, passbooks, and other forms of investment contracts proposed to be issued by the applicant as an insured institution. It shall also submit for such approval all bylaws, and all amendments thereto, affecting its securities and investment contracts. No insured institution shall issue any form of share or membership certificate, passbook, or other investment contract which has not been approved in writing by the Corporation. No insured institution shall amend its bylaws affecting its securities or investment contracts without the written approval of the Corporation. Each insured institution shall agree by resolution of the board of directors to cause a certified copy of its charter and bylaws to be available to members at all times in each office of the institution and to deliver to each member upon admission to membership a true copy of its charter and bylaws as amended, and, when required by the Corporation, to mail to each member a copy of each subsequent amendment, affecting its securities and investment contracts.

"(b) An insured institution which has adopted the resolution regarding charter and bylaws required in the preceding subsection and which, in accordance with State law, provides in its charter, constitution or bylaws, a clear provision that all shareholders shall share equally in earnings and in assets (except for bonus payments under a bonus plan) pro rata to paid-in value, plus credited dividends, and that the institution shall not directly or indirectly charge any membership, admission, repurchase, withdrawal, or any other fee or sum of money for the privilege of becoming, remaining, or ceasing to be a member of the institution, may issue a simple form of membership certificate, approved by the Corporation, which is executed by one or more officers of employees, which membership certificate need not contain on the face thereof a statement of the dividend, withdrawal or other rights of members.

"(c) Every share or membership certificate, passbook, or other instrument certifying investment hereafter issued by an insured institution, which pays or proposes to pay a different rate of dividends or interest upon different classes of shares or securities, which prefers, or proposes to prefer, either as to time or amount of participation in earnings or assets (except by way of a bonus plan), any one or more classes of shares or securities, or which charges directly or indirectly any membership, admission, repurchase, withdrawal or any other fee or sum of money for the privilege of becoming, remaining or ceasing to be an investor in the institution, must include in its provisions, and display the same in easily read type, a full and understandable statement of the method of maturing such contracts, the rate of interest paid, or the dividend provisions under which the institution operates, and the charge or charges, if any, for the privilege of becoming, remaining, or ceasing to be an investor in the institution.

"(d) All securities issued by an insured institution shall be made transferable only on the books of the insured institution.

"(e) If securities evidencing nonwithdrawable accounts (as hereinabove defined) are issued hereafter by an insured institution, every such certificate must include in its provisions a clear statement that such accounts are not of an insurable type and are not insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

"(f) No insured institution may issue any demand securities or advertise or represent that it will pay holders of its securities on demand."

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

Directory of Member, Federal, and Insured Institutions

Added during December-January

I.-INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED TO MEMBER-SHIP IN THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM BETWEEN DECEMBER 21, 1936, AND JANUARY 16, 1937 ¹

(Listed by Federal Home Loan Bank Districts, States, and cities)

DISTRICT NO. 1

Massachusetts: Boston:

Federal Co-operative Bank, 79 Milk Street.

- Cambridge: Inman Co-operative Bank, 1295 Cambridge Street. Dorchester
- Edward Everett Co-operative Bank, 701 Columbia Road.
- Milford:

Milford Co-operative Bank, 246 Main Street. Newtonville:

Newton Co-operative Bank.

DISTRICT NO. 3

PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia:

John Sobieski Building & Loan Association, 1130 Shackmaxon Street.

DISTRICT NO. 4

MARYLAND: Baltimore:

Augusta Building & Loan Association, Inc., 4001 Frederick Road. Druid Hill Perpetual Building Association of Balti-more City, 306 West Madison Avenue.

DISTRICT NO. 5

О́ніо: Cincinnati: Oakley Building & Loan Company, 3140 Madison Road. DISTRICT NO. 6

Indiana: Griffith:

Griffith Building & Loan Association.

DISTRICT NO. 7

ILLINOIS:

Mount Carmel: American Building & Loan Association, 418½ Market Street. Paris:

Paris Savings & Loan Association.

DISTRICT NO. 9

LOUISIANA Minden:

Minden Building & Loan Association.

- New Orleans: Hibernia Homestead Association, 235 Balter Building. Ideal Savings & Homestead Association, 636 Audu-
- Ideal Savings & Homestead Association, 636 Audu-bon Building. Italian Homestead Association, 126 Baronne Street. Italo-American Homestead Association, 1026 Mari-time Building. Oak Homestead Association, 1132 South Carrolton Street. Washington Homestead Association, 307 Camp Street. Slidell:

Slidell Savings & Homestead Association.

DISTRICT NO. 10

OKLAHOMA:

Muskogee: Victor Building & Loan Association.

¹During this period 4 Federal savings and loan associa-tions were admitted to membership in the System.

February 1937

DISTRICT NO. 11

Seattle: Prudential Savings & Loan Association, 1100 Third Avenue.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM BETWEEN DECEMBER 21, 1936, AND **JANUARY 16, 1937**

WASHINGTON:

MARYLAND: Hagerstown: Washington County Building & Loan Association, 122 West Washington Street CAROLINA:

North Wilmington:

Rural Building & Loan Association, 118 Princess Street. TENNESSEE:

Memphis:

American Building & Loan Association, 128 North Court Avenue. WEST VIRGINIA:

Parkersburg

Citizens Building Association of Parkersburg, 218 Fifth Street.

II.-FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIA-TIONS CHARTERED BETWEEN DECEMBER 21, 1936, AND JANUARY 16, 1937

DISTRICT NO. 2

- NEW YORK: New York: Bronx Federal Savings & Loan Association, 11 Procedway.

DISTRICT NO. 3

PENNSYLVANIA Homestead:

First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Home-stead, 329 Fifth Avenue (converted from First Slovak_Building & Loan Association of Homestead, Pa.).

DISTRICT NO. 4

MARYLAND: Baltimore:

Aurora Federal Savings & Loan Association, 803 Munsey Building (converted from Aurora Build-ing & Loan Association of Baltimore City). SOUTH CAROLINA:

Hartsville: First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Harts-ville (converted from Palmetto Perpetual Build-ing & Loan Association).

DISTRICT NO. 5

OHIO: Sidney: Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association of Sid-ney, Corner Court and Ohio Streets (converted from People's Savings & Loan Association).

INDIANA:

- LANA: Lafayette: First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Lafayette, Corner Main and Third Streets (con-verted from Citizens Building & Loan Associa-tion of Lafayette, Indiana).
 Shelbyville: First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Shelby-ville, 20 North Harrison Street (converted from Mutual Loan & Savings Company).

DISTRICT NO. 7

ILLINOIS: Chicago:

Capitol Federal Savings & Loan Association, 3501 West Twenty-sixth Street (converted from Capitol Building & Loan Association).

DISTRICT NO. 11

MINNESOTA

St. Paul: Northern Federal Savings & Loan Association, 40 West Fourth Street (converted from Northern Building & Loan Association).

UTAH:

H: Ogden: Ogden First Federal Savings & Loan Association, 369 Twenty-fourth Street (converted from Colo-nial Building & Loan Association).

DISTRICT NO. 12

CALIFORNIA

San Diego: San Diego Federal Savings & Loan Association, 336 Broadway (converted from San Diego Building & Loan Association).

CANCELATIONS OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSO-CIATION CHARTERS BETWEEN DECEMBER 21, 1936, AND JANUARY 16, 1937

TENNESSEE

Memphis: Shelby County Federal Savings & Loan Association of Memphis, 128 North Court Avenue (charter canceled because of failure to complete organization).

III.—INSTITUTIONS INSURED BY THE FED-ERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE COR-PORATION BETWEEN DECEMBER 21, 1936, AND JANUARY 16, 1937 1

DISTRICT NO. 2

New York: Brooklyn:

- Nassau Savings & Loan Association, 2815 Atlantic
- Avenue. Long Island City: Astoria Savings & Loan Association, 37–11 Thirtieth Street.

DISTRICT NO. 3

- PENNSYLVANIA: Bustleton (Philadelphia): Lower Dublin Building & Loan Association of Bustleton, Corner Bustleton and Grand Avenues.
 - Armstrong County Building & Loan Association of Ford City, Pennsylvania, Hoffman Building.
 - Monaca Monaca: Phillipsburgh Building & Loan Association of Beaver County, 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue. Philadelphia: Founders Building & Loan Association, 4723 North

 - Founders building & Loan Association, 4725 North Fifteenth Street. Italian Building & Loan Association of Manayunk. Penn Treaty Building Association, 2515 German-town Avenue.
 - Real Estate Loan Association, 4215 Haverford Avenue.
 - nue. Thirty-Sixth Ward Building & Loan Association, Northeast Corner Twenty-seventh and Wharton Streets. Pittsburgh: Lehigh Building & Loan Association, 695 Washing-ton Road.

WEST VIRGINIA: Ravenswood:

Farmers' Building & Loan Association, Walnut Street.

DISTRICT NO. 4

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Washington: Home Mutual Building & Loan Association of the District of Columbia, Old Central National Bank Building.

MARYLAND: Baltimore:

Bruid Hill Perpetual Building Association of Baltimore City, 306 West Madison Avenue.
 Geo. Brehm Perpetual Building & Loan Association of Baltimore City, 3240 Belair Road.

¹During this period 11 Federal savings and loan associa-tions were insured.

NORTH CAROLINA: Salisbury

Home Building & Loan Association, Pilot Building. DISTRICT NO. 5

- Оню: Cambridge: Cambridge Loan & Building Company, 814 Wheeling Avenue. Canton:
 - Home Savings & Loan Company, 315 Tuscarawas Street, West. Cincinnati:
 - Hewitt Avenue Loan & Building Association, 3308 Montgomery Road. Conneaut:

Conneaut Building & Loan Company, 219 Wash-ington Street. Deflance:

Defiance Home Savings & Loan Association, 514 Third Street. East Palestine: East Palestine Building & Loan Association, 132

North Market Street. Genoa :

Genoa Building & Loan Association, 803 Main Street. DISTRICT NO. 6

Lawrenceburg: Perpetual Building Association, 222 Walnut Street. Shelbyville: Union Building Association, 23 West Washington Street.

DISTRICT NO. 9

Louisiana: Minden:

INDIANA:

- Minden Building & Loan Association. New Orleans:
 - v Orleans: Canal Savings & Homestead Association, 5101 St. Claude Street. Crescent City Building & Homestead Association, 714 Union Street. French Market Homestead Association, 715 Royal
 - Street
 - Hibernia Homestead Association, 235 Balter Build-
 - Ideal Savings & Homestead Association, 200 Parter Bund-bon Building. Italian Homestead Association, 126 Baronne Street. Italian Homestead Association, 1026 Mari-
- Maio-American Homestead Association, 126 Baronne Street.
 Oak Homestead Association, 1026 Maritime Building.
 Oak Homestead Association, 1132 South Carrolton Street.
 Washington Homestead Association, 307 Camp Street.
 Slidell:
- Slidell Savings & Homestead Association. New Mexico:

Las Cruces: Mutual Building & Loan Association of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

- TEXAS: Beaumont: Home Building & Loan Association, Perlstein Build-DISTRICT NO. 10
- KANSAS
 - Kinsley: Kinsley Building & Loan Association.
- OKLAHOMA:

Oklahoma City: American Building & Loan Association, 514-15 Oklahoma Savings Building. Mutual Savings & Loan Association, 18 North

Robinson Street.

DISTRICT NO. 11

MONTANA:

Missoula: Missoula Building & Loan Association, Richard H. Smith Building. WASHINGTON :

Seattle: Provident Savings & Loan Association, 3318-White-Henry-Stuart Building.

DISTRICT NO. 12

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley

- Fidelity Guaranty Building & Loan Association, _2323 Shattuck Avenue.
- San Francisco: German American Building-Loan Association of San Francisco, 620 Market Street.

Federal Home Loan Bank Review

4. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - 1937

