## Federal Reserve Band . S. FINANCIAL DATA\_

of St. Louis

Week ending June 12, 1968

AUG 27 1998

#### MONEY STOCK (Page 5)

The nation's money stock, which consists of private demand deposits and currency in the hands of the public, averaged \$186.9 billion in the four weeks ending June 5, up at an average annual rate of 9 per cent in the three months since late February. In only 1 per cent of all possible consecutive three-month eriods since 1948 has money risen at a faster rate. In the previous year money grew at a 6.4 per cent rate. The trend rate in growth of money from 1957 to 1967 was 2.6 per cent.

#### CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT (Page 6)

In the four weeks ending June 5 certificates of deposit at large commercial banks averaged \$19.5 billion, down at an annual rate of 27 per cent since late February. In comparison, CD's changed little in the previous three months, and between 1964-1967 they grew at an average rate of 18 per cent. In large part, this decline reflects the increasing attractiveness of the yields on other financial assets when compared to yields on certificates of deposit which are restricted y Regulation Q. The decline may become even more cute in the next few weeks since a large proportion of outstanding CD's mature in June.

#### INTEREST RATES (Pages 10 & 11)

Since early April, yields on three-month Treasury bills have been higher than the yields on long-term Government securities, but the patterns of these yields have been similar. The yields of both long and short-term Government securities increased from early April to peaks reached during the week of May 24, and then both yields dropped about twenty basis points.

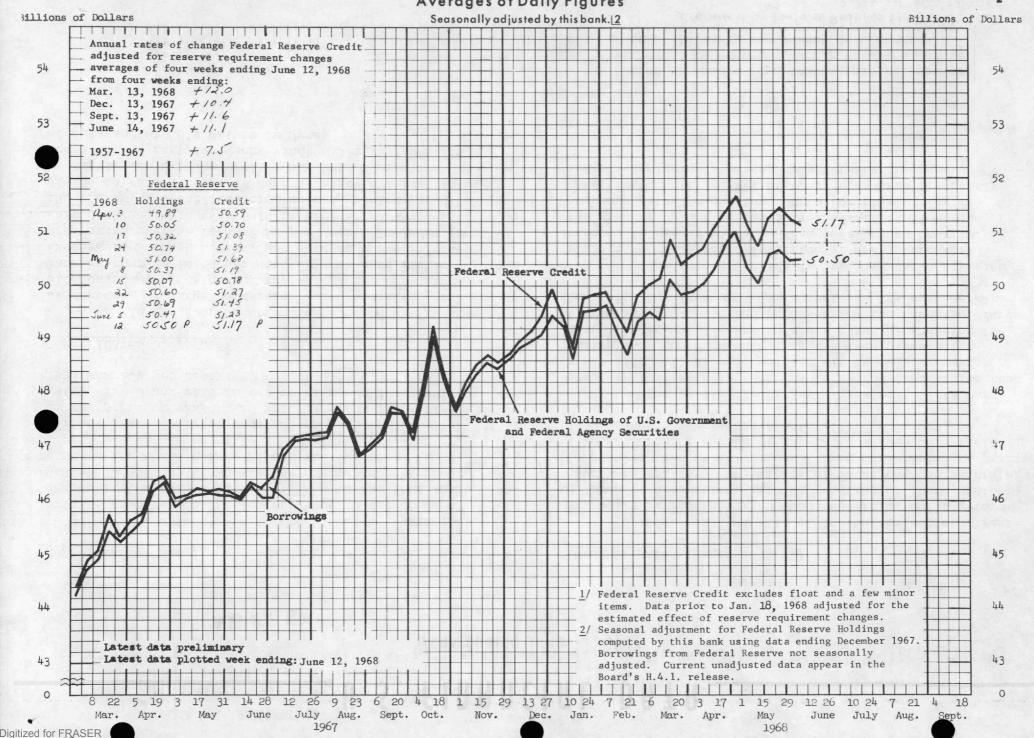
The decline in yields beginning in late May probably reflected in part, an increased expectation that a tax bill will soon be passed. It is felt by many analysts of the bond market that a less stimulative fiscal policy will lower interest rates by reducing inflationary pressures and by lessening the amount of funds for which the Treasury must compete in the open market.

The recent decline in interest rates may also reflect the very rapid injection of money into the economy in recent months. When money rises sharply, the greater volume of lendable funds initially tends to cause rates to decline, but after a brief lag demands for credit and inflationary pressures frequently increase, placing a strong upward force on rates.

> Rates of change reported in this release are intended to serve as summaries which may be useful in analyzing recent developments.

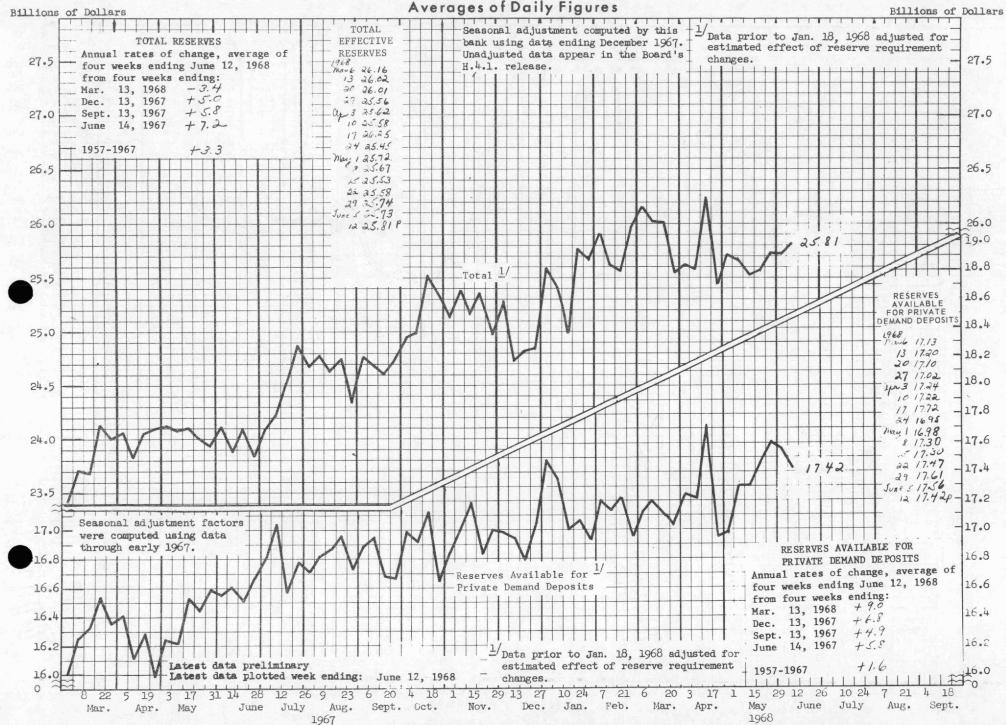
> > Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Released: June 14, 1968

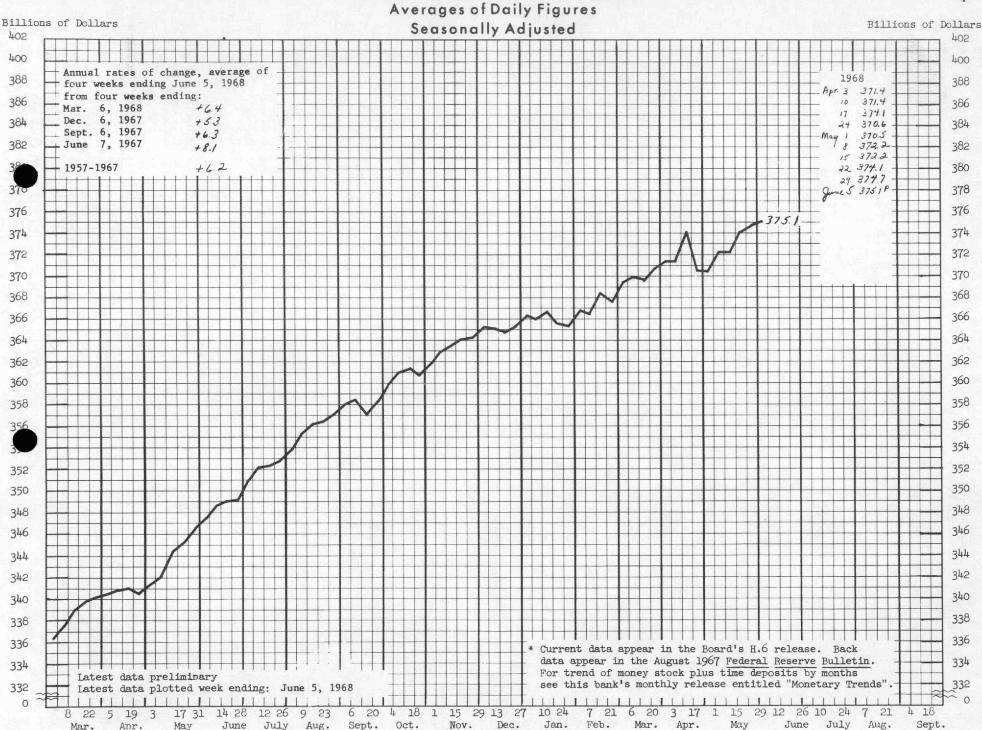
### FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT 1 Averages of Daily Figures



http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



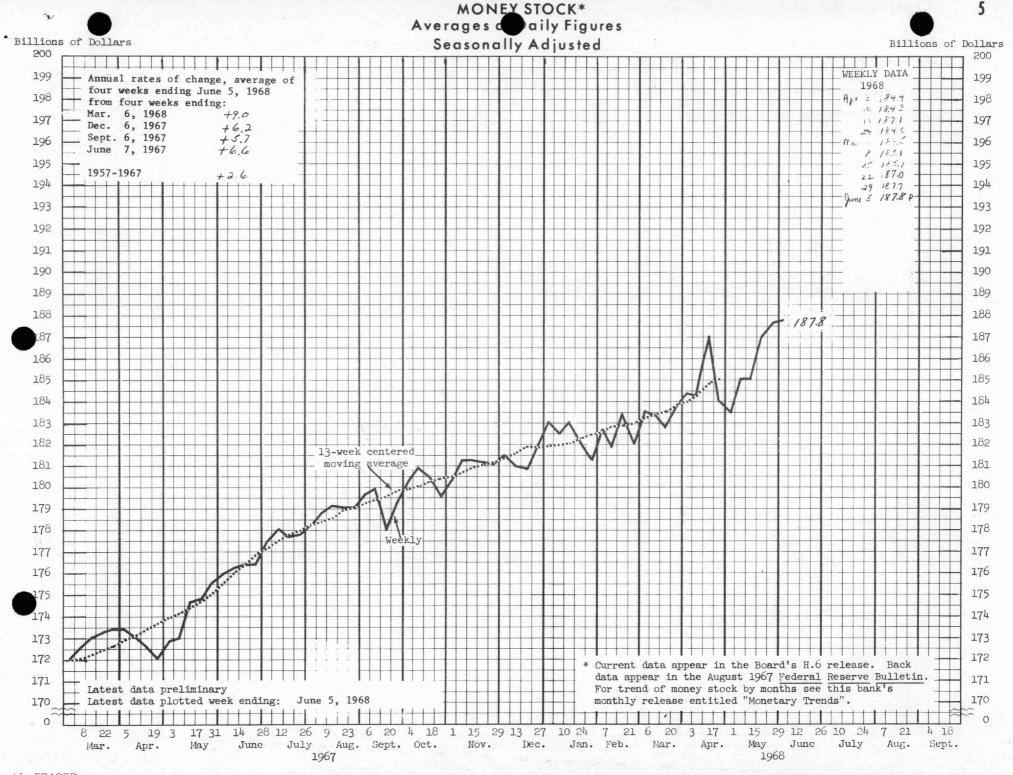


Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

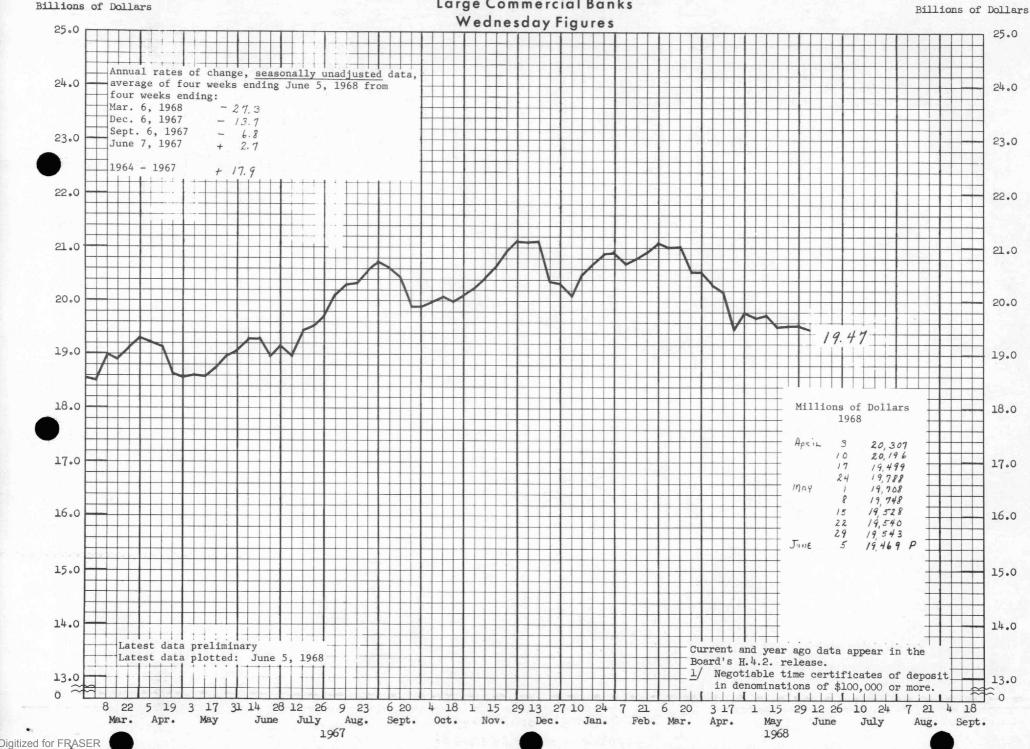
1967

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

1968



CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT 1 Large Commercial Banks



Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

nttp://fraser.stlouisfed.org

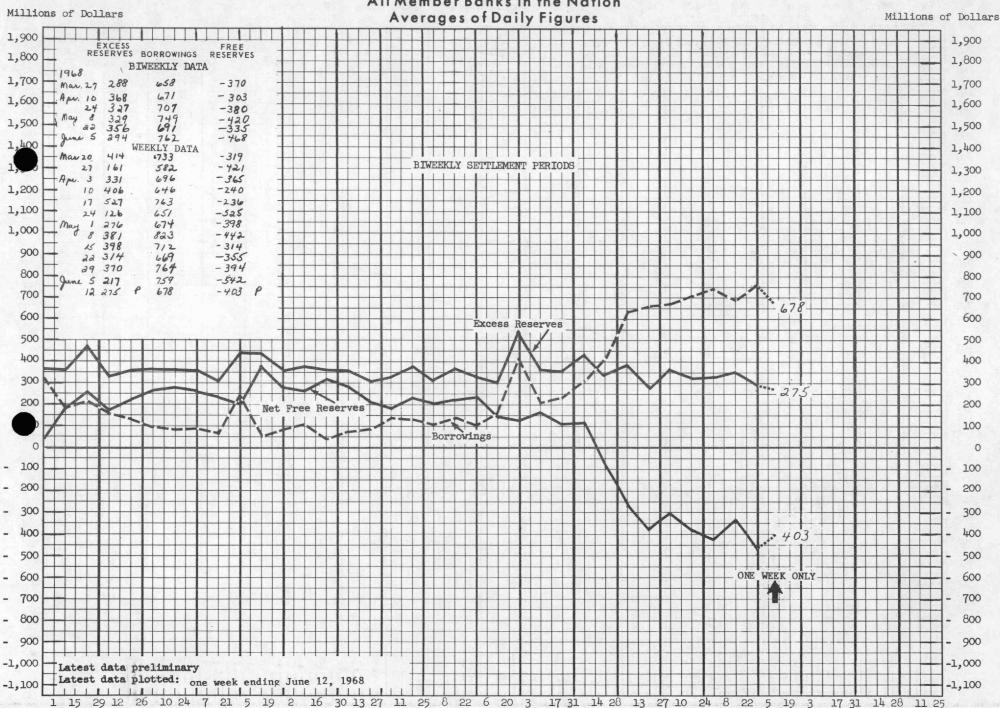
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

# BORROWINGS AND EXCESS RESERVES All Member Banks in the Nation



Mar.

Apr.

May

June

July

1967

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

Mar.

June

July

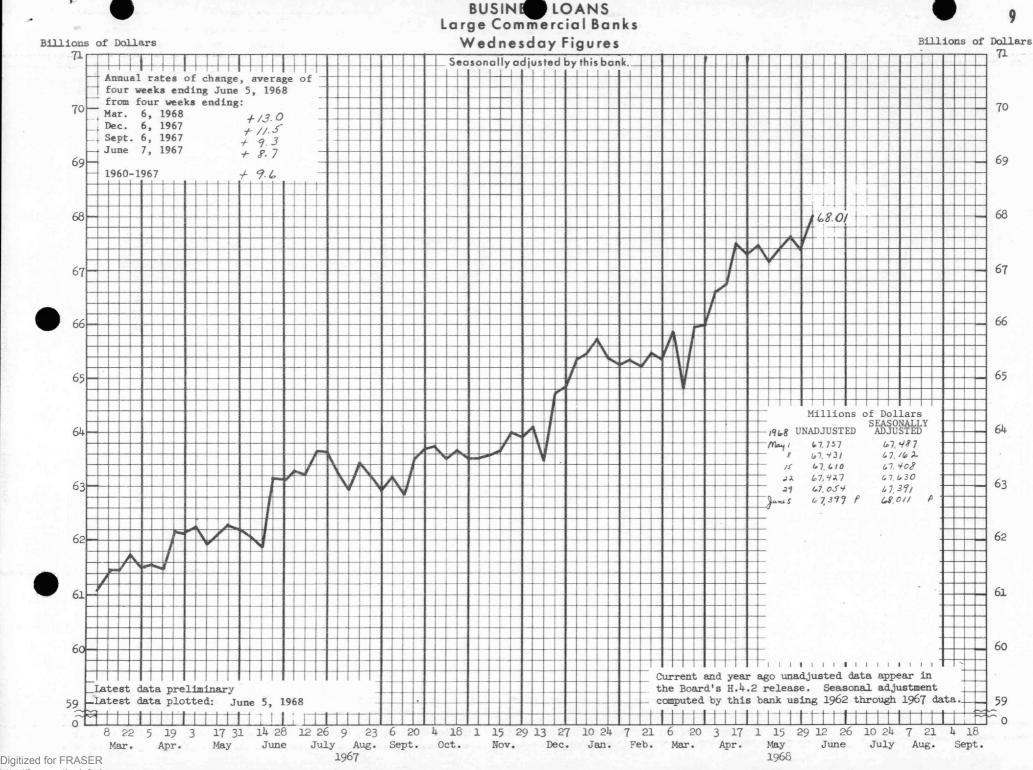
Aug.

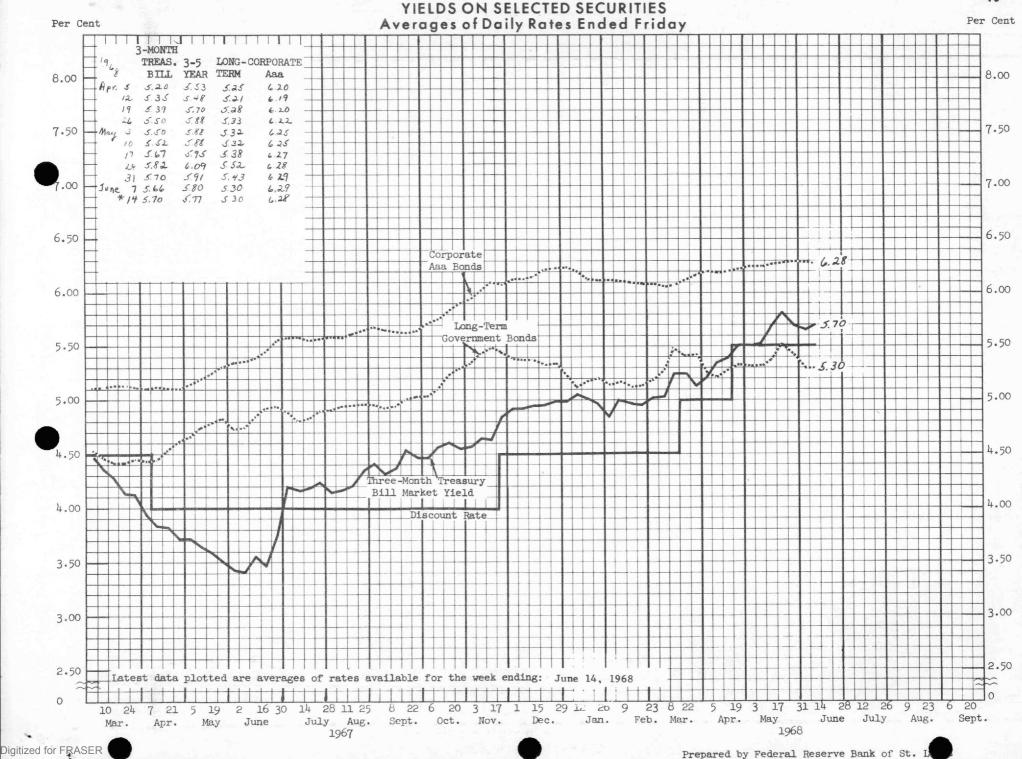
Sept.

May

1968

Apr.





http://fraser.stlouiskationages of RATES AVAILABLE

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis