Monetary expansion has been at a rapid rate in recent weeks and months continuing the growth of the first half of the year. Federal Reserve credit (page 2) has grown at a 17 per cent annual rate in the last three months and at an 11 per cent rate in the previous six months. The money supply (page 5) has grown at a 9 per cent annual rate for the last three months and at a 6.7 per cent rate in the previous six months. The monetary base (page 3) has risen at a 7.1 per cent rate for 3 months and at 6.6 per cent rate in the previous six months.

A1though these particular monetary measures are growing rapidly relative to their long-term trends, rapid growth did not start in the last few months. For instance, from 1964 to 1967 Federal Reserve credit grew at an average 10 per cent rate, much faster than the 1957-1964 average growth of 6.7 per cent. Money grew at a 4 per cent annual rate from 1964 to 1967 compared to the 1.9 per cent average rate for the 1957-1964 period. The monetary base grew at close to a 5 per cent rate from 1964 to 1967, and at only a 2.7 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1964 .

The effect of Regulation $Q$ on time deposits has been a principle reason for bank credit (page 4 ) and time deposits (page 7 ) showing patterns of growth different from the money supply, monetary base, and Federal Reserve credit. When market interest rates rise above maximums permitted under Regulation $Q$, as they did
in the first part of this year, funds flow away from commercial bank time deposits through other channels from savers to investors. As a result time deposits and bank credit grew at relatively much slower rates in the second quarter of this year, and at more rapid rates since market rates fell below Regulation $Q$ levels. In the last two months time deposits (page 7) have jumped at a 17 per cent annual rate whereas in the first six months they grew at a rate of 5 per cent. Likewise, bank credit (page 4) has grown at a 17 per cent rate, whereas in the first half of the year it increased at a rate of 8 per cent.

Most of the expansion in monetary variables in recent months has resulted from the Federal Reserve's purchase of Government securities. Borrowings (page 8) from the Federal Reserve have recently been down $\$ 165$ million from three months ago; other Federal Reserve credit, mostly from purchases of government securities, has risen about $\$ 2.3$ billion. During the past nine months the $\$ 4.7$ billion expansion of Federal Reserve credit has resulted from about a net $\$ 440$ million of borrowing from the Federal Reserve and $\$ 4.3$ billion of Federal Reserve purchases of Government securities.

> 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: September 6,1968

FEDERAL RESERVECREDIT 1
Averages of Daily Figures
Seasonally adiusted by this bank. 12
Billions of Dollars



TOTALCREDIT
Large Commercial Banks


Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Average@Daily Figures
Seasonally Adiusted
Billions of Dollar






YIELDS ON SELECTED SECURITIES



Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

