The money stock has increased at a 6.7 per cent annual rate since the four weeks ending March 4 (page 5). The rate of increase from the first quarter to the three months ending September 2 was 4.8 per cent. By comparison, this magnitude changed little on balance in the eight months from June 1969 to February 1970 and rose at a 3.1 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1969. Since the four weeks ending March 4, the demand deposit component of the money stock has increased at a 6.4 per cent rate and the currency component at a 7.8 per cent rate.

Federal Reserve credit and member bank reserves, which underlie the money stock, have increased substantially over the past six months, rising at annual rates of 8.3 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively (pages 2 and 3 ).

Time deposits at commercial banks have increased at about a 21 per cent annual rate since February, in sharp contrast to a decline at a 5.4 per cent rate from December 1968 to February (page 6). Growth of time deposits from February to June was at a 14 per cent rate compared to a 33 per cent rate since June. This rechanneling of funds through banks, of ten called reintermediation, reflects lower short-term market interest rates and relaxation of Regulation $Q$ ceiling rates.

Regulation $Q$ has been changed twice since the beginning of 1970. The first change, effective January 21,
permitted banks to pay 4.5 per cent on passbook savings deposits, up from the previous 4 per cent ceiling, and ceiling rates on most other time deposits were raised either $1 / 2$ or $3 / 4$ of one percentage point. The second change in Regulation Q, effective June 24, suspended the ceiling for CD's of $\$ 100,000$ and over maturing in 30 to 89 days. The rates on these CD's rose about $1-1 / 2$ percentage points immediately after the ceiling suspension but have fallen about $1 / 2$ percentage point in recent weeks.

Certificates of deposit in denomination of $\$ 100,000$ or more have increased from $\$ 10.3$ billion outstanding on February 4 to $\$ 20.6$ billion on September 2 (page 8). Approximately $\$ 7$ billion of this increase has occurred since the June 24 change in Regulation Q. The growth in CD's since February contrasts with a substantial $\$ 14$ billion dec1ine from December 1968 to February 1970.

Short-term interest rates in general have fallen about $1-1 / 2$ percentage points since early this year, but are still higher than at any other period since the early 1920's (pages 10 and 11). Yields on 4 - to 6 -month commercial paper have declined from 9 per cent in January to $7-1 / 2$ per cent. The current yield of 6.38 per cent on three-month Treasury bills compares with about an 8 per cent rate early in January. Bill rates declined mainly in the first quarter and have changed little on balance over the past 5 months.

Billions of Dollars four weeks ending:

Uses of the monetary base are member bank reserves and currency held by the public - and nonmember banks, adjusted for reserve requirement changes and shifts in deposits.
For a description of the base see the August - 1968 Review of this bank.


Averages of Daily Figures
Seasonally adjusted by this bank



Seasonally Adjusted
Billions of Dollars



Averages of Daily Figures




YIELDS ON SELECTED SECURITIES


SELECTED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES
Averages of Daily Rates Ended Friday


[^0]Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



[^0]:    * AVERAGES OF RATES AVAILABLE; FEDERAL FUDS LASY FNDE DAYS AVAILABLE
    data are secondary market rate, weekly averages ending
    WEDNESDAY TWO DAYS: EARLIER. CURRENI DATA APEEAR IN

