## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Fiscal Agent of the United States

Circular No. 5062 ]

## Results of Bidding for 240-Day Treasury Bills, Dated July 26, 1961 Tax Anticipation Series

To All Incorporated Banks and Trust Companies, and Others Concerned, in the Second Federal Reserve District:

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for \$3,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of Tax Anticipation Series 240-day Treasury bills to be dated July 26, 1961, and to mature March 23, 1962, which were offered on July 13, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on July 20.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	\$5,146,958,000	
Total accepted	\$3,501,051,000	(includes \$511,736,000 entered on a non- competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)
Range of accepted con	mpetitive bids	(excepting four tenders totaling \$9,200,000):
High	. 98.400	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 2.400% per annum
Low	. 98.320	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 2.520% per annum
Average	. 98.345	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 2.483% per annum <sup>1</sup>

(25 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

Federal Reserve District	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	\$ 260,425,000	\$ 149,850,000
New York	2,169,515,000	1,223,540,000
Philadelphia	240,939,000	185,489,000
Cleveland	431,212,000	319,012,000
Richmond	110,016,000	98,116,000
Atlanta	177,640,000	144,890,000
Chicago	601,181,000	549,681,000
St. Louis	122,235,000	81,678,000
Minneapolis	146,953,000	131,703,000
Kansas City	106,569,000	99,569,000
Dallas	388,605,000	260,605,000
San Francisco	391,668,000	256,918,000
Total	\$5,146,958,000	\$3,501,051,000

On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide a yield of 2.55 percent. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount, with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested, and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semi-annual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

Alfred Hayes,

President.