FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

Fiscal Agent of the United States

[Circular No. 5379
August 28, 1963]

Results of Treasury's One-Year Bill Offering

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

The following statement was issued by the Treasury Department and released for publication in this morning's newspapers:

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 363-day Treasury bills to be dated September 3, 1963, and to mature August 31, 1964, which were offered on August 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on August 27.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for $2,631,441,000
Total accepted .. $1,000,910,000 (includes $64,020,000 entered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High	96.410	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.560% per annum
Low	96.391	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.579% per annum
Average	96.395	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.575% per annum[1]

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

Federal Reserve District	*Total applied for*	*Total accepted*
Boston	$ 67,215,000	$ 1,915,000
New York	1,743,191,000	714,471,000
Philadelphia	39,053,000	1,003,000
Cleveland	166,713,000	99,077,000
Richmond	6,596,000	1,496,000
Atlanta	22,171,000	13,171,000
Chicago	274,731,000	92,306,000
St. Louis	20,962,000	6,062,000
Minneapolis	18,048,000	4,848,000
Kansas City	22,663,000	4,863,000
Dallas	17,391,000	2,391,000
San Francisco	232,707,000	59,307,000
TOTAL.....	$2,631,441,000	$1,000,910,000

[1] On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide a yield of 3.74 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 semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

ALFRED HAYES,
President.