FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK
Fiscal Agent of the United States

[Circular No. 5565
October 28, 1964]

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 today's morning newspapers:

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 365-day Treasury bills to be dated October 31, 1964, and to mature October 31, 1965, which were offered on October 21, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 27.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for $2,349,793,000
Total accepted .. $999,950,000 (Includes $45,259,000 entered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High	96.168	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.780% per annum
Low	96.154	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.793% per annum
Average	96.158	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.790% per annum[1]

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

Federal Reserve District	*Total applied for*	*Total accepted*
Boston	$ 15,882,000	$ 1,782,000
New York	1,807,769,000	788,769,000
Philadelphia	11,172,000	1,172,000
Cleveland	33,136,000	17,636,000
Richmond	1,458,000	1,458,000
Atlanta	8,019,000	3,019,000
Chicago	271,921,000	91,278,000
St. Louis	10,147,000	4,647,000
Minneapolis	10,845,000	3,745,000
Kansas City	5,579,000	5,079,000
Dallas	33,765,000	1,765,000
San Francisco	140,100,000	79,600,000
TOTAL.....	$2,349,793,000	$999,950,000

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 3.96 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.