FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Fiscal Agent of the United States

[Circular No. 5695] August 25, 1965]

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 August 31, 1965, and to mature August 31, 1966, which were offered on August 18, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on August 24.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for \$1,926,902,000

Total accepted .. \$1,000,152,000 (includes \$34,059,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting one tender of \$200,000):

High ... 95.950 Equivalent rate of discount approx.

3.995% per annum

Low ... 95.931 Equivalent rate of discount approx.

4.013% per annum

Average ... 95.938 Equivalent rate of discount approx.

4.006% per annum¹

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

Federal Reserve District	Total applied for	$Total\ accepted$
Boston	\$ 45,317,000	\$ 35,317,000
New York	1,484,894,000	801,314,000
Philadelphia		3,349,000
Cleveland		23,001,000
Richmond	4,202,000	3,202,000
Atlanta		4,545,000
Chicago	211,018,000	78,018,000
St. Louis		4,823,000
Minneapolis	6,331,000	3,441,000
Kansas City		6,609,000
Dallas		2,068,000
San Francisco		34,465,000
TOTAL	\$1,926,902,000	\$1,000,152,000

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 4.19 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.