

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK**

Fiscal Agent of the United States

[Circular No. 5466]
February 26, 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 this morning's newspapers:

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 362-day Treasury bills to be dated March 3, 1964, and to mature February 28, 1965, which were offered on February 18, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on February 25.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for \$2,412,275,000
Total accepted \$1,000,495,000 (Includes \$19,402,000 entered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)

Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting one tender of \$3,500,000):

High	96.225	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.754% per annum
Low	96.207	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.772% per annum
Average	96.214	Equivalent rate of discount approx. 3.765% per annum ¹

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

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total applied for</u>	<u>Total accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 40,950,000	\$ 20,750,000
New York	1,879,921,000	739,221,000
Philadelphia	10,300,000	300,000
Cleveland	49,511,000	32,511,000
Richmond	6,655,000	6,655,000
Atlanta	5,920,000	1,820,000
Chicago	212,573,000	105,113,000
St. Louis	17,833,000	8,833,000
Minneapolis	19,680,000	13,680,000
Kansas City	5,301,000	2,801,000
Dallas	16,219,000	2,359,000
San Francisco	147,412,000	66,452,000
TOTAL	\$2,412,275,000	\$1,000,495,000

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 3.93 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.