

# FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 30 • NUMBER 123

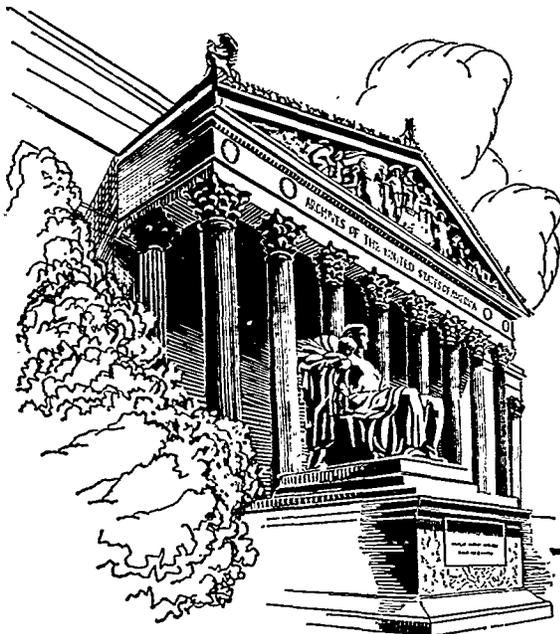
Saturday, June 26, 1965 • Washington, D.C.

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# Proposed Rule Making

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[ 25 CFR Part 120 ]

### MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS AND TITLE DOCUMENTS

#### Notice of Proposed Rule Making

*Basis and purpose.* Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by sections 161, 463 and 465 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 22; 25 U.S.C. 2 and 9). It is proposed to amend 25 CFR 120.1, Maintenance of Land Records and Title Documents, as set forth below

The purpose of this amendment is to establish the title plants serving one or more area offices as the office for the maintenance of departmental records pertaining to trust or restricted Indian lands and to permit the transfer of records to such plants. At the present time there are title plants at Aberdeen, S. Dak., serving the Aberdeen area; Billings, Mont., serving the Billings area; Portland, Oreg., serving the Portland and Sacramento areas; and Phoenix, Ariz., serving the Phoenix, Gallup, and Anadarko areas. It is contemplated that eventually the title plants will be consolidated into one. This amendment would also permit the transfer of records to the consolidated plant(s).

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., 20240, within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Section 120.1 is amended to read as follows:

#### § 120.1 Maintenance of land records and title documents.

The office(s) for the maintenance of records of the Department for trust or restricted Indian lands shall be the title plants that have been or may be established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to serve its respective area offices as recording offices. At the time such a title plant is ready to undertake the maintenance of such records as to any trust or restricted Indian-owned lands under the jurisdiction of a particular area office, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be transferred from Washington, or from the area office previously having the custody of the official records to such title plant all the records and title documents pertaining to such lands. Upon such transfer of records to the appropriate title plant, the Secretary of the Interior shall have a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of such action setting forth the effective date thereof. There-

after, the custody and maintenance of land records and title documents as to such lands will rest with the title plant. Also, after such transfer, all documents which affect the title to trust or restricted lands for which the records have been so transferred shall be submitted to such title plant for recording. Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the consolidation of any title plants that have or may be established and the further transfer of records to such consolidated plant(s). The requirement of publication of notice shall apply to any further transfer.

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,  
Under Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 21, 1965

[F.R. Doc. 65-6726; Filed, June 25, 1965;  
8:47 a.m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

[ 7 CFR Part 53 ]

### GRADES OF FEEDER PIGS

#### Proposed Official U.S. Standards

Notice is hereby given in accordance with section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) that the Consumer and Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of sections 203 and 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1622 and 1624), is considering amending the provisions of the official U.S. standards for swine in §§ 53.150 and 53.151 and promulgating official U.S. standards for grades of feeder pigs to appear in §§ 53.158 and 53.159.

*Statement of considerations.* In 1918, a class and grade schedule for feeder pigs was formulated for use in livestock market news reporting. Following a slight revision of the schedule in 1926, tentative standards for grades of feeder pigs were developed and published in 1940, in U.S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 569, "Market Classes and Grades of Swine." Since that date, those tentative standards have served as the basis for Federal and Federal-State market news reports on feeder swine. Changes in the tentative feeder swine standards to coordinate them with the standards for slaughter swine were not made in 1952, when official standards for slaughter swine and pork carcasses were developed and adopted.

In recent years the number of feeder pigs graded and sold in special sales has increased substantially. In line with this change in feeder pig marketing, a number of States have inaugurated grading programs based on their own standards. This increased interest and activity in the grading and marketing of feeder pigs has emphasized the need for official U.S. standards for grades of feeder pigs that are closely coordinated

with the standards for grades of slaughter barrows and gilts. Such standards applied on a uniform basis throughout the country could result in further improvements in production and marketing and make market reports more meaningful and useful.

It is therefore proposed to:

1. Amend § 53.150 of the U.S. standards for swine to read as follows:

#### § 53.150 Swine.

The official standards for swine developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture provide for segregation first according to intended use—slaughter or feeder—then as to class, as determined by sex condition, and then as to grade, which is determined by the apparent relative excellence and desirability of the animal for a particular use. Differentiation between slaughter and feeder swine is based solely on their intended use rather than on specific identifiable characteristics of the swine. Slaughter swine are those which are intended for slaughter immediately or in the near future. Feeder swine are those which are intended for slaughter after a period of feeding.

2. Amend § 53.151 of the official U.S. standards for swine to read as follows:

#### § 53.151 Slaughter and feeder swine classes.

There are five classes of slaughter and feeder swine. Definitions of the respective classes are as follows:

(a) *Barrow.* A barrow is a male swine castrated when young and before development of the secondary physical characteristics of a boar.

(b) *Gilt.* A gilt is a young female swine that has not produced young and has not reached an advanced stage of pregnancy.

(c) *Sow.* A sow is a mature female swine that shows evidence of having reproduced or has reached an advanced stage of pregnancy.

(d) *Boar.* A boar is an uncastrated male swine.

(e) *Stag.* A stag is a male swine castrated after development or beginning of development of the secondary physical characteristics of a boar. Typical stags are somewhat coarse and lack balance—the head and shoulders are more fully developed than the hindquarter parts, bones and joints are large, the skin is thick and rough, and the hair is coarse.

3. Promulgate new §§ 53.158 and 53.159 to read respectively:

#### § 53.158 Application of standards for grades of feeder pigs.

(a) The grade of a feeder pig is determined by evaluating two general value-determining characteristics—its logical slaughter potential and its thriftiness.

(b) The logical slaughter potential of a thrifty feeder pig is its expected slaughter grade at a market weight of

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