

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Section 16, Pages 451 - 480

This collection contains correspondence regarding indemnities for cattle killed by tuberculosis, concerns over the findings of veterinary inspection, discussion of an outbreak of rabies among Kansas dogs that affected cattle, complaints of veterinary treatments killing animals, and general discussion about livestock diseases. The correspondence is mostly between the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and various livestock owners throughout Kansas.

Creator: Kansas. Livestock Sanitary Commission

Date: June 1926-September 1929

Callnumber: Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Correspondence, 1926-1929

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

September 18th, 1926.

Mr. P. J. Blocklinger,
Concordia, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 17th instant.

I am enclosing you herewith a bulletin which treats on sheep scab, which I am sure will be of help to you.

It is quite difficult to answer your question with respect to the range country which is most free from scab infection. We have more or less mange and scab in sheep and cattle all over the western and southwestern country. However, it is not nearly as prevalent as formerly.

In looking over the records I do not find where any sheep that have been shipped out of New Mexico or Arizona have been caught with scab within the last year. In fact there is very little scabbie sheep shipped out of the southwest. Sheep scab seems to be more prevalent in Colorado and northwestern states than in the south. It is not a bad idea to make inquiry about the mange conditions in the locality where you make your purchases from someone who will give you the proper information.

With respect to your own premises. If you clean up the way you describe I do not feel there will be any danger whatever in placing sheep on your farm and on the same premises where the mange infected sheep have been held. The most danger in mange infection lies in sheep coming in contact with feeding bunks and posts and sheds where the mange infected sheep have been held. In my judgment there is no danger in the mange mite in so far as your pasture would be concerned. After you have thoroughly

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Page 2 - Mr. P. J. Blocklinger - Concordia

dipped the sheep in question and cleaned and disinfected the premises if you so desire we will send someone to make a close inspection of the 40 head of sheep you have left and also look over your corral and see whether or not you have protected yourself against any future outbreaks of this trouble.

Will be glad to help you in any way we can.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Sept. 17th 1926

Mr. J. H. Mercer.

Livestock Sanitary Com.
Topeka, Kas

Dear Sir reviewed your Oreg-
-nary in regard to the 141 head
of sheep reported scabby by the
K.C. government Insp of K.C.
I thought these sheep from
a skinner, who had these
sheep in the Maffac yards in
Concordia Mo. He claimed they
came from Chugwater Wyo.
He claimed they had a bill of
health from that point. I was
lame in not demanding this
bill to be turned over to me.
I am a beginner with sheep.
I did not realize that these
sheep were scabby untill I
arrived in K.C. with them
I thought they were rubbing their

2.

but since I have looked into this
affair I now can see that a few
of these sheep had scab upon
I got them and that it has
spread through the bunch.
I have about 40 head left here
on the place. I will dip
them tomorrow with cresote
dip. I will soak them well
and in 10 or 12 ds dip them
again. Then I will spray
all rubbing posts fences
fences field rocks etc. also
trees that they came in contact
with. I will that be sufficient
will there be any danger of
them living over on the grass
& pasture. how long will
these parasites or mites last
on the ground. I am
highly interested in this as

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

2.

I am to receive a car load of
breeding cows from New Mexico
about the 20 of Oct. so give
me all the advice & help
you can and I will
assure you things will be
cleaned up here as I
fully realize the importance
of Case.

Which sections of the ranges
do you consider the cleaned
& freeest from all kinds of
parasites ticks worms etc.
I would like to know for
my future purchases.

very truly yours
P. J. Blochlinger
Concordia

Kansas
The parties I bought them sheep from
Ed. & Frank Kinsley

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

September 15th, 1928.

Mr. P. J. Blocklinger,
Concordia, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Just received a report from the government inspector stationed at Kansas City that you recently shipped 141 head of sheep to the Kansas City market and 90% were found to be infected with scabies. No other information is contained in the report.

Please write and give me a history of this band of sheep; whether you raised them or where they came from originally and any and all information in connection with same.

We are asking for this information in order that we may help you get rid of this trouble from among your sheep.

Let me hear from you by return mail.

Very truly yours,

P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

F. I. FORM 24 B.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF ~~SHEEP~~ **CATTLE** INSPECTED FOR SCABIES.

Where inspected: Kans. City Stock Yards

Date: September 14, 1926., 191

Mite demonstrated.

No. INFECTED—Scabies: 141

Was disease advanced? 85 or 90% inf.

No. EXPOSED: Field Inspector Notified

No. FREE: _____

Inspection made by: C. C. Ettling

For feeding (?) breeding (?) slaughter (?)

How many cars cleaned and disinfected? 1

Owner: P. J. Blocklinger

Owner's address: Concordia, Kansas

Station loaded at: same

Date and hour loaded: 9/13/26.

Railroad shipped over: Mo. Pac.

Car Nos. and initials: MP 51051

Consignee: Dixon L. S. Com. Co.

Address: Kans. City Stock Yards
same

Destination: _____

No. certificate (if issued): _____

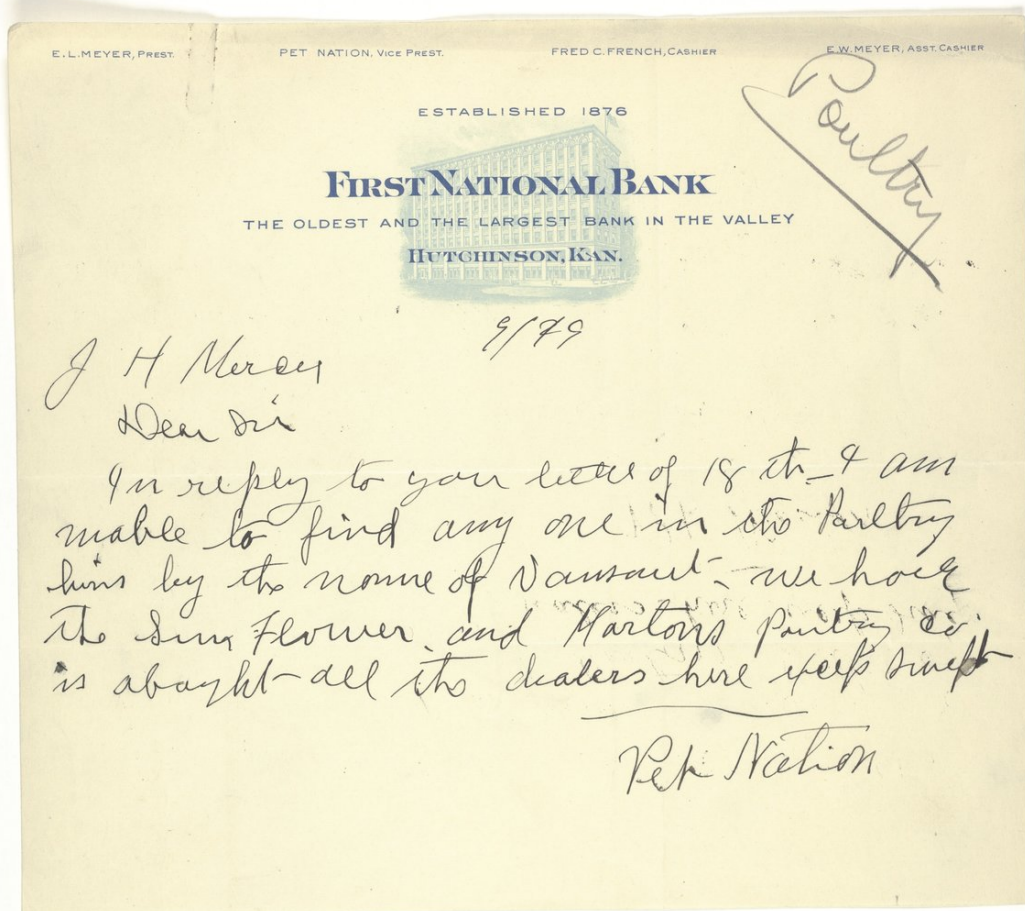
Sign: E. J. Cary.

8-575

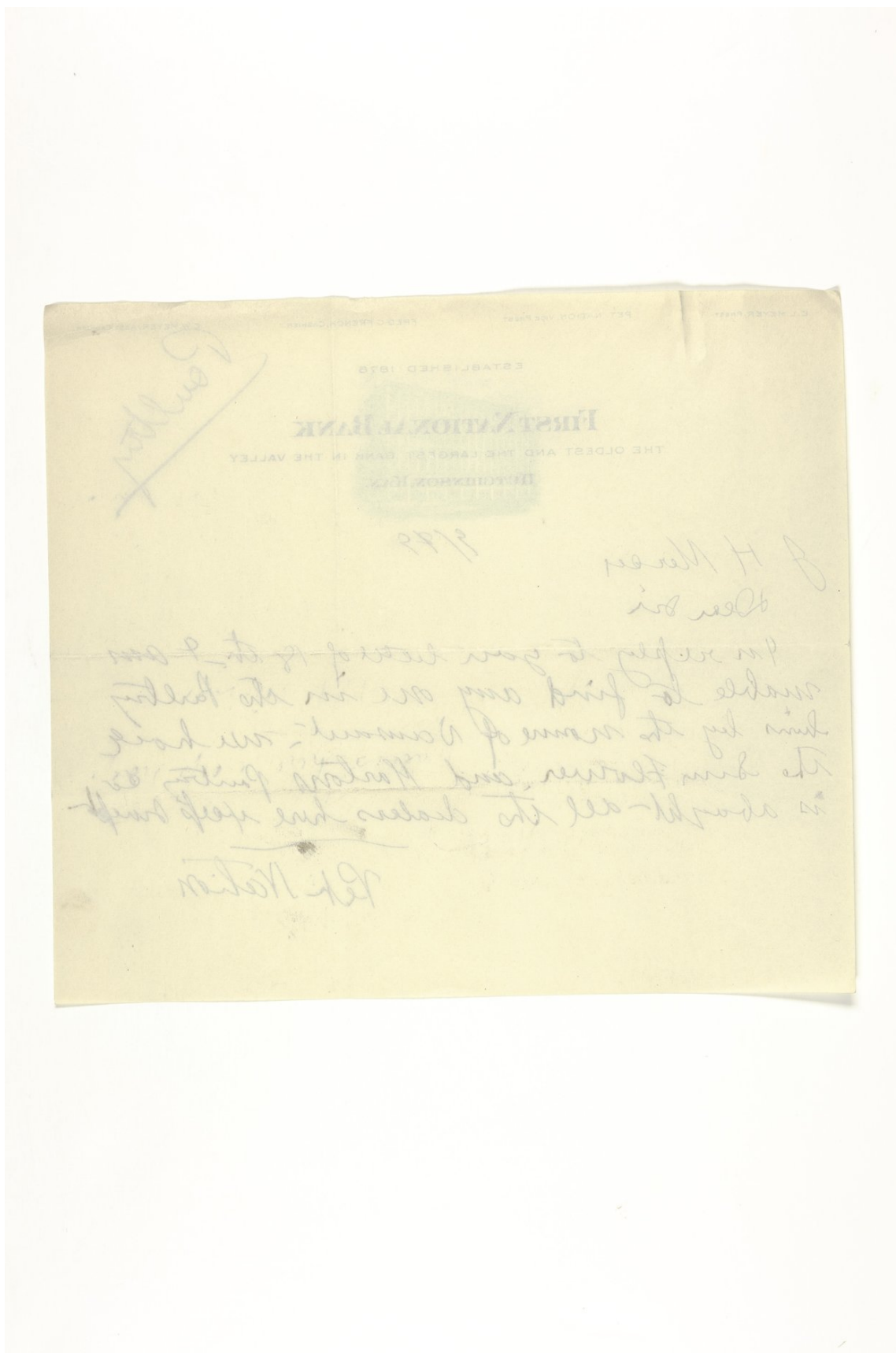
USE THIS BLANK FOR REPORTING INSPECTIONS. REPORT ALL DIPPINGS ON F. I. FORM 24 A.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

September 16th, 1926.

Mr. Pet Nation,
c/o First National Bank,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Nation:

We have written several letters to the Van Sandt
Poultry Company, Hutchinson, Kansas, that have been
returned unclaimed.

Will you please find out the correct address of
this firm if it is possible for you to do so?

Thanking you in advance.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

September 2nd, 1926.

Van Sandt Poultry Company,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

On August 6th we received a message from the Secretary of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association advising that poultry shipped by your firm were found to be infected with infectious diptheria roup and asked for an immediate investigation. The same day we wrote you, copy of the letter herewith enclosed. You will note we addressed you as the Sant Produce Company. This letter was returned.

On August 10th we received a letter from Dr. J. H. McNeil, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Trenton, New Jersey, advising that a car of poultry, car No. 1733, was found to be badly infected with roup and that 514 head had died enroute and 388 were removed from the car, making a total of 902 sick birds. We advised Dr. McNeil that we had received complaint from the New York Poultry Commission Merchants in connection with this matter and had taken it up with your firm at Hutchinson and had been unable to locate you. On August 24th we received another letter from Dr. McNeil advising that the records show that you had shipped several cars of poultry to the Erie Yards, Weehawken, but that the greatest trouble seemed to have been in the shipment of August 5th and a large number of birds were found to be badly infected with the disease.

More than likely the reason that you did not receive our letter of August 6th was because we did not properly address you. Will you please advise us on receipt of this letter as to the manner and method of your handling poultry in Kansas and if you know where the diseased birds originated.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Page 2 - Van Sandt Poultry Company - Hutchinson

As you no doubt know, shipments of diseased poultry or any other class of livestock found to be infected with a contagious disease at destination is very unfortunate for that industry in the state and we will be glad to have you furnish us all the particulars in connection with this matter so if there is anything that can be done to clean up this trouble among the poultry flocks of the state that we can look after same.

Let me hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Mercer
Commissioner.

JHM:P

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

August 6, 1926.

COPY

Sant Produce Company,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

We are advised by the Secretary of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association that evidence of infectious diphtheric roup of a virulent character has been found in a shipment of poultry which was recently received from your company.

Will you kindly advise whether or not you have any evidence of this disease among poultry at your establishment at this time?

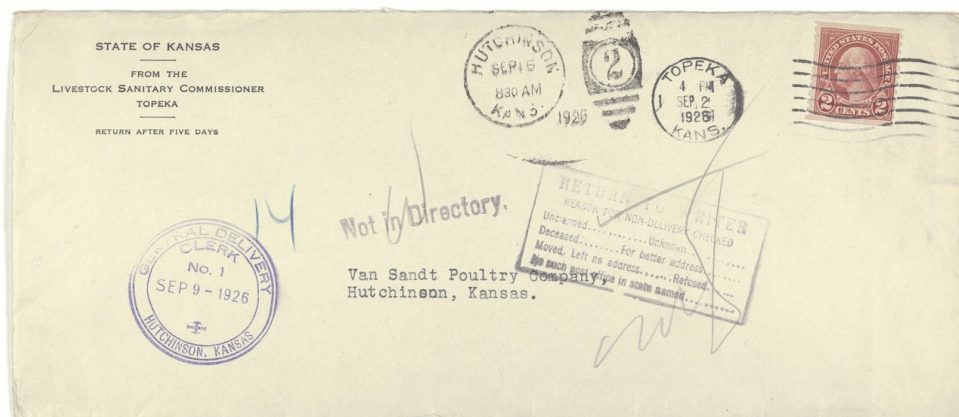
Very truly yours,

J. H. MERCER (Signed)

Commissioner.

A

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

September 2nd, 1926.

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Hutchinson, Kansas.

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On August 10th we received a letter from Dr. J. H. McNeil, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Trenton, New Jersey, advising that a car of poultry, car No. 1733, was found to be badly infected with roup and that 514 head had died enroute and 328 were removed from the car, making a total of 902 sick birds. We advised Dr. McNeil that we had received complaint from the New York Poultry Commission Merchants in connection with this matter and had taken it up with your firm at Hutchinson and had been unable to locate you. On August 24th we received another letter from Dr. McNeil advising that the records show that you had shipped several cars of poultry to the Erie Yards, Weehawken, but that the greatest trouble seemed to have been in the shipment of August 5th and a large number of birds were found to be badly infected with the disease.

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Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Page 2 - Van Sandt Poultry Company - Hutchinson

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Let me hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WILLIAM B. DURYEE, SECRETARY
TRENTON

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO
J. H. McNEIL, CHIEF
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

August 24, 1926

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
State Veterinarian,
Topeka, Kansas.

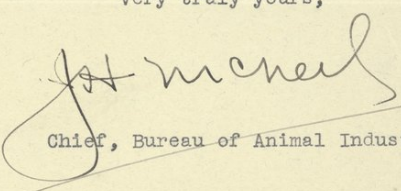
Dear Mr. Mercer:-

We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th., and in reply will state that we have been receiving reports for the last month of car lots of poultry shipped to the Erie Yards, Weehawken by the Van Sandt Poultry Co., at Hutchinson, Kansas, and we presume this is the party to whom you refer in your letter.

On August 5th., they shipped car number 1733 consigned to Sam Fleck containing a number of sick birds. There was a loss of 514 enroute and 388 were destroyed upon inspection. These were revealed by the autopsy report that they were suffering from roup.

If we can be of further service please do not hesitate to ask us, we remain

Very truly yours,


Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

B

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

August 16th, 1926.

Dr. J. H. McNeil, Chief,
Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear doctor:

On August 6th I received a message from the secretary of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association, which stated that the poultry shipped by Sant Produce Company from Hutchinson, Kansas, was found to be very badly infected with roup. We wrote the Sant Produce Company on the same date advising them of the message and asking for information. This morning the letter was returned and I am enclosing same so if you can furnish us any more definite information as to the shippers of the poultry in question we will be glad to have you do so.

Thanking you very much for calling our attention to the matter for we certainly do not want any diseased poultry shipped out of Kansas.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WILLIAM B. DURYEE, SECRETARY
TRENTON

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO
J. H. McNEIL, CHIEF
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

August 10, 1926

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
State Veterinarian,
Tokepa, Kansas.

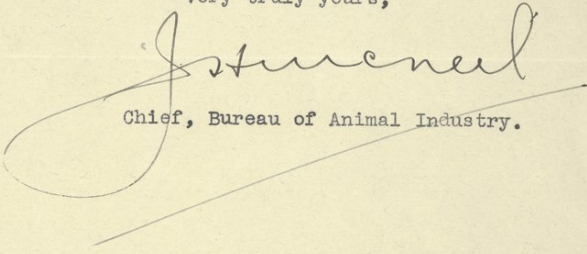
My dear Mr. Mercer:-

I am advising you that there was received at the Erie poultry yards Weehawken, car No. 1733, consigned by the Van Sandt Poultry Co., from Hutchinson, Kansas, containing a number of sick birds. The car man reported a loss of 514 enroute, after the inspection at the yards 388 were removed making a total of 902 birds.

The autopsy revealed the fact that many of them were suffering from roup.

We are sending this information, and you may take whatever action upon it you see fit, we remain

Very truly yours,


Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

JHM:B

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

August 6, 1926.

600,208,697
130,246,508
469,992,189

Sant Produce Company,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

We are advised by the Secretary of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association that evidence of infectious diphtheric roup of a virulent character has been found in a shipment of poultry which was recently received from your company.

Will you kindly advise whether or not you have any evidence of this disease among poultry at your establishment at this time?

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

A



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929


TODAY IS FRIDAY

Letters forwarded today are not likely to be acted on before Monday

A WESTERN UNION NIGHT LETTER WILL GET ATTENTION EARLY SATURDAY

3937

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1204

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| TELEGRAM | |
| DAY LETTER | BLUE |
| NIGHT MESSAGE | NITE |
| NIGHT LETTER | N L |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT
R26K AH 34 8 EXTRA

KB NEWYORK NY 217P AUG 6 1926

J A MERCER R26

LIVESTOCK SANITARY INSPECTOR TOPEKA KANS

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPED BY SANT PRODUCE COMPANY FROM HUTCHINSON KANSAS

SHOWS EVIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DIPHTERTIC ROUP OF A VIRULENT CHARACTER

STOP PLEASE HAVE IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATIONS MADE

OLE SALTHE SECRETARY NEWYORK LIVE POULTRY COMMISSION MERCHANTS ASSOC

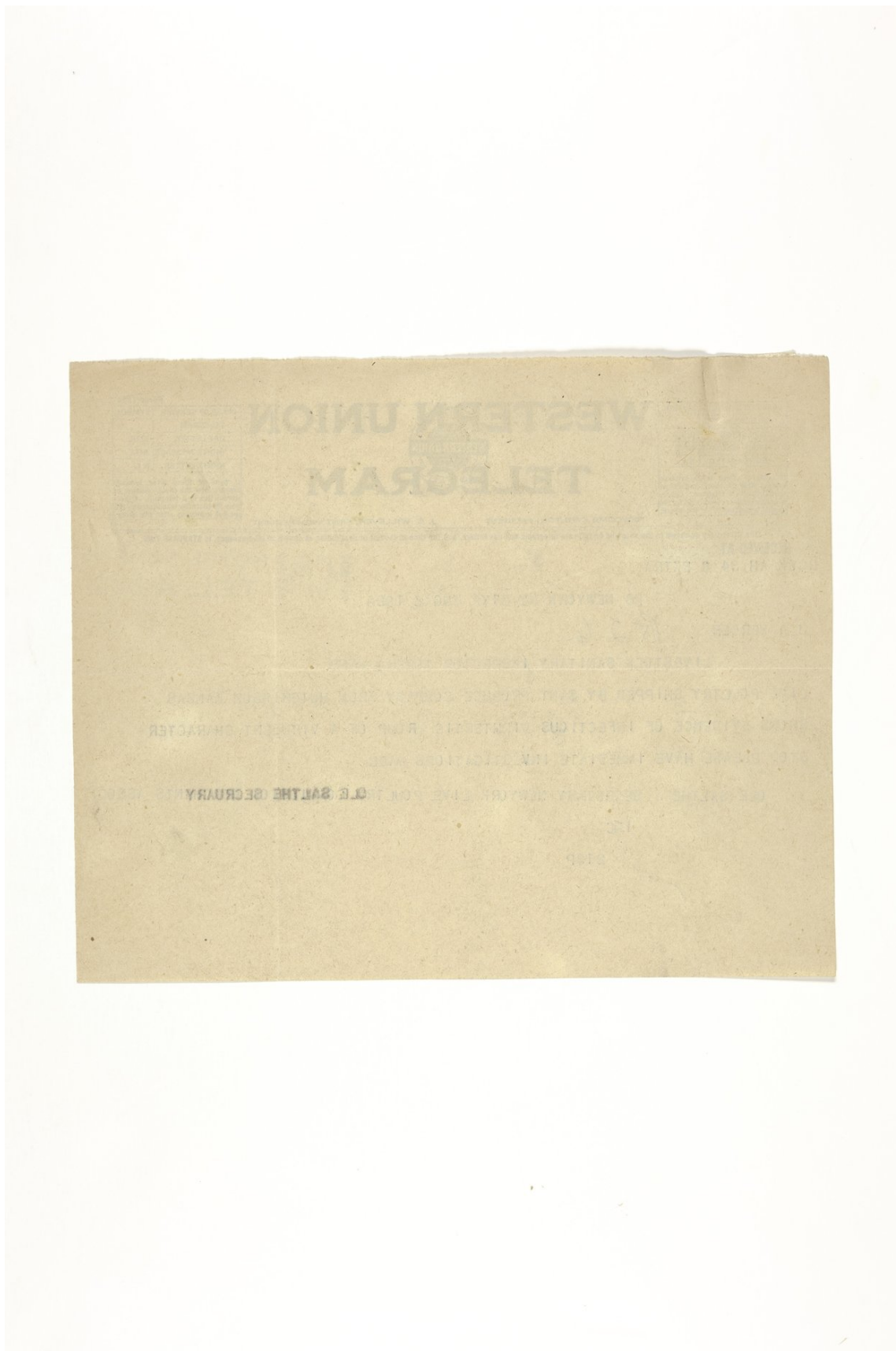
INC

213P

KN HOTEL KANSAN

TEL. 4262

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929





Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Telephone 917

Office: Second Floor Farmers Union Building
Rooms 5 and 6
Post Office Box 352

Office Day, Saturday

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF KANSAS

Kansas State Agricultural College, United
States Department of Agriculture and Riley
County Farm Bureau, Co-operating

Extension Service
County Agent, Work

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

September 20, 1926

Mr. J. H. Mercer

Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

In talking with Mr. Frey, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, to-day stated that one of the members of our Board of County Commissioners was objecting to the county wide T. B. test, because of the drain on the general fund of the county. Mr. Frey wanted to know if there was a law permitting special levee to take care of this work, and said that he believed that if this was possible the commissioner's objections could be overcome.

Do you think such a law would be advisable? Mr. Frey seemed to think that our own representative could be prevailed upon to introduce such a law in the legislature if you thought it advisable.

Yours very truly,

S. D. Capper

S. D. Capper,
County Agent.

SDC/VH

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Sept. 21, 1926.

Mr. S. D. Capper, County Agt.,
Manhattan, Kana.

Dear Mr. Capper:

Answering yours of the 20th, there is no special law authorizing the County Commissioners to make a levy to raise funds to pay for tuberculosis reactor cattle. However, the law does specifically state that they shall pay the indemnity on orders issued by the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioners. This law has been in effect since the year 1911, and many thousands of cattle have been tested and many thousands of reactors paid for by the various counties in the state during the past 15 years.

The cattle in 14 counties have been tested under the Free Area plan, and there never has been a condition arise where the county commissioners were unable to take care of the payment of orders for reactor cattle in any of the counties of the state, and since the records show that the percentage of reactors found in Kansas has gradually decreased from over 4% to less than 2%, it would appear that no county need to be alarmed over a deficit of funds with which to pay for tuberculosis reactor cattle.

I can see no objections to the law as suggested by Mr. Frey, and I can assure you that if the county commissioners of the state desire such a law, I would not oppose it, but would help in every way I could to get the law passed.

Very truly yours,

JHM:MH

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

September 27, 1926.

Mr. Vey G. Holston,
South Adams Street,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County for \$75.00, same being one-half the appraised value of your ~~cow~~ tag No. 8097 recently condemned on account of being infected with the contagious disease, tuberculosis.

You will go before a notary public and qualify to this order and then present same, together with the attached copy of appraisal, to your Board of County Commissioners, and they will issue you warrant on your County Treasurer covering same.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

11-2705



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Sept. 30, 1926.

Mr. J. Carl Newby,
Mulhall, Okla.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of the 28th, the Oklahoma requirements are as follows: All dairy and breeding cattle must first be tested for tuberculosis by an accredited or Federal Veterinarian. 2nd: The owner must secure permission from either the president of the State Agricultural Board or the State Veterinary of Oklahoma.

In this connection, it seems to me that you might be able to take this matter up with your State Veterinarian at Oklahoma City and get a permit from him for shipment of the cattle into Oklahoma subject to the tuberculin test by a veterinary of the State of Oklahoma. I have no doubt but what he would grant you this permit. Otherwise, you would have to have the cattle tested for tuberculosis as above indicated.

The nearest accredited Veterinarian in Kansas to Englewood would be Dr. M. D. Serrott at Medicine Lodge, Barber County.

Very truly,

JHM:MH

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Sept. 30, 1926.

Mr. M. P. Schlaegel,
Burr Oak, Kans.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 27th.

It would depend altogether on what the Iowa regulation might be with respect to paying indemnity on reactor cattle, and it would also depend on the kind of contract the Iowa dealer made with the owner of the cattle in Kansas.

If the Iowa law, rules and regulations, which has to do with indemnity on reactor cattle, states that they are required within the State a certain number of months, or that they are required to be retested after reaching the State within a given time, and reactors are found, then no indemnity will be paid unless such conditions are complied with. Then the owner of the cattle would have no rights to indemnity, unless he had made a stipulated contract with the original owner that in case of such loss the original owner should indemnify him for the loss. The original owner will have no indemnity rights under the Kansas law if his cattle have *left* the State.

Trusting that this is the information desired,
I am

Very truly yours,

JHM:MH

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Burr Oak, Kansas,
September 27, 1926.

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas;

Dear Sir,

Has a man near Elora who buys cows in Kansas and
ships to Elora as to interstate regulations, a right to retort
in 60 days and not stand the loss of cattle waiting?

The Elora buyer sends the cattle to accredited counties and
buys in unaccredited county.

Please send latest regulations regarding interstate
shipment of live stock. Thanking you for this favor.

Believe me
Very truly yours,

W. P. Lehlaegle



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

September 30, 1926.

Dr. Chas. Webster,
Great Bend, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

Your letters of the 26th instant with attached inspection certificates were handed me through Dr. Townsend's office.

I have read your letters over very carefully and approve with the action taken in connection with J. A. Winderlin as outlined in your letter. I have had no letter from Mr. Winderlin and am not writing him. I will not do so until I hear from you again. If he does not dip his cattle in line with the arrangements made by you, advise me and we will see to it that he follows out your directions.

In this connection I might say that while we want to be as considerate of cattle owners as possible in the enforcement of mange dipping regulations and will willingly concede almost anything to those who try to cooperate and make an effort to clean their herds, yet there is a certain class of cattlemen in western Kansas who apparently delight in trying to evade complying with requirements and even scheme to keep authentic information from representatives of both the state and government who are trying to help them. We have ceased to have any patience with this class of cattlemen and you can depend upon us to support you in every way in compelling these fellows to dip their cattle in line with requirements. Should you reach the place where you want out assistance, do not hesitate to call on us and we will see to it that the cattle are dipped or we will put the sheriff in charge and have him attend to the matter.

I trust you will follow up closely the herds in Hamilton County and have those fellows out there dip their herds whenever it is necessary.

I am not writing McKibben and Crittendon but will do so if you wish me to.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

LOCAL OFFICE Great Bend, Kansas.

September 26, 1927.

Mr. J. H. Mercer, Commissioner,

Topeka, Kansas. Through Dr. N. L. Townsend.

Dear Sir:-

In reference to your letter to Dr. Townsend of Sept., 17--- cattle of LO. Lawrence and others near Modoc, Kansas.

You are respectfully informed that these cattle were inspected Sept., 23 and 24 as per accompanying reports and found to be apparently free from scab infection.

While in Scott County I visited the farm of J. A. Winderlin, 10 miles north of Scott City, Kansas. You may perhaps recall that Mr. Winderlin sold a small bunch of cattle to Piper & Schuerman of Scott the later part or the first part of last December or January, which were found scabby in Kansas City.

An inspection of the Winderlin cattle was made by me Jan., 14, 1926 and a scabby report submitted. At that time and since that time efforts have been made to get Mr. Winderlin to dip. Inasmuch as weather conditions were very bad Jan., 14 we agreed to spray the cattle twice with the understanding that when summer came he would dip at the first opportunity. Every effort was made to get the job done, I offered to make a special trip to his ranch to help him as he said he knew nothing about the procedure of either dipping or spraying. However no success was had in trying to get him to clean up, one excuse or another was always offered by him.

Upon my visit to his farm Sept., 24 he claimed to have sprayed twice in Lime & Sulphur procured from Sears Roebuck & Co., once in Rawleigh's cattle dip and that his cattle were not now infected and he doubted if they ever were. During our conversation he misrepresented facts and fell out of one big one into another constantly. Out of the 52 head inspected Jan., 14 I could only see about 32. No satisfactory explanation was made as to the whereabouts of the other 20.

I ended the matter, for the time at least, by informing him that the cattle would have to be dipped before October 30, 1926 at any place he should choose and that, inasmuch as I had already wasted two trips and considerable expense, had offered all possible help without a cent of expense to him, without results, I did not feel that I cared to waste any more time or money upon him, so he would have to dip under the supervision of Dr. Able of Scott City.

It was ascertained that Mr. Canaday of north of Scott was dipping about 6 miles from Winderlin's place Saturday. Winderlin said he would go there and Dr. Able said he would supervise the dipping. Winderlin protested paying Dr. Able a fee. I would not remain another day and night in Scott with its consequent expense and insisted that he go ahead as ordered. He finally said 'all right'.

I informed him that if these instructions were not carried out I would report the matter to you for your disposal.

Hope I did not over-ride my authority, the matter and the