



THE KIPLING SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1927

Registered Charity No.278885

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NEWSLETTER – OCTOBER 2026

NEXT SOCIETY EVENTS

Wednesday 25 November. Mike Kipling, 'Kipling and the Cinema'. *Army & Navy Club, 5.30pm for 6.00pm, and by Zoom*

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84623674718?pwd=JDLTZKOPBHyWlkbECGh4KbiJTiyNQR.1>

Meeting ID: 846 2367 4718 Passcode: 964658

Tea/coffee and biscuits will be served from 5.30pm for those attending in person.

For security purposes at the venue, please can any members intending to attend in person let me know no later than Monday 2 February (contact details at the top of this page).

Please also note the Club's dress code <https://therag.co.uk/club-dress-code/>. Members are welcome after the meeting to dine in the Coffee Room at the Army & Navy Club with the speaker and members of Council. If you would like to do so, please let me know at least one week in advance.

Tuesday 8 December. 7.30pm by Zoom. Jan Montefiore will lead another session of members' short readings (maximum three minutes) from Kipling's poetry or prose. *If you would like to read, please email J.E.Montefiore@kent.ac.uk giving details of your choice. If you would prefer just to listen, please just join the meeting.*

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82198482867?pwd=GnVHRO630vdhZrW7LKYY4bDYMUUcFN.1>

Meeting ID: 821 9848 2867 Passcode: 417795

CENTENARY YEAR EVENTS



Thursday 4 February 2027 (the exact centenary of the Society's first meeting) John Walker 'The Founding of the Kipling Society' *Army & Navy Club, 5.30pm for 6.00pm, and by Zoom*

Wednesday 21 April Speaker TBA. Zoom only. 6.00pm

Wednesday 26 May. Launch of our centenary book, including keynote address by the Rt. Rev. Lord Williams of Oystermouth, FRSL, vice-president. *Army & Navy Club, 4.30pm for 5.00pm.*

Sunday 20 June – Saturday 26 June. The Kipling US Pilgrimage (see

August 2026 Newsletter for details)

Saturday 3 July – 10.00 – 17.00. 100 Kipling readings at Bateman's. All welcome to join us at Bateman's to listen or to read your favourite Kipling words (normal admission and parking fees apply other than for NT members). If you'd like to read, please inform the Secretary in advance.

Wednesday 7 July AGM. Speaker TBA. *Army & Navy Club, 4.30pm for 5.00pm, and by Zoom*

Wednesday 22 September. Zoom only. 6.00pm

Saturday 16 October – Exhibition of items from the Kipling collection, including material relating to Society's foundation, and short talk. *The Keep, Falmer. 11.00am*. Followed by lunch at a local venue.

Wednesday 24 November. Speaker TBA. *Army & Navy Club, 5.30pm for 6.00pm, and by Zoom*

November (TBC) – Kipling-themed wine tasting at Gordons wine bar, London

SEPTEMBER MEETING REPORT - Alex Bubb, Meetings Secretary

In September we met over Zoom to welcome another speaker from distant shores. Christian

Cowboy Capitalists

- Mineral revolution
- Kimberly – diamonds 1871
- De Beers Diamond Company
- Witwatersrand – 1886
- 40% of the world's known gold
- Randlords (Goldbugs)
- Frontiersmen & Industrialists



Müller teaches history at St Joseph's Prep & College in East London, South Africa, and is presently completing his MA thesis in English at the University of Pretoria. Christian addressed an audience of twenty-eight on the subject of "Changing perceptions of the Boers before, during, and after the South African War in a selection of Rudyard Kipling's works". Citing a variety of stories and poems, including "Piet" and "A Burgher of the Free State", Christian explained Kipling's

ambivalent attitude to Afrikaners, whom he characterizes variously as rugged, resilient and independent, but also backward, underhand and treacherous. They are identified sometimes as partners in empire to the British, sometimes as an enemy within, and these changing feelings can be shown to correlate with Kipling's own early optimism and subsequent disenchantment with the process of state building in South Africa in which his friends Milner and Rhodes were key players. Among the more remarkable things we learned was that Paul Kruger genuinely believed the Earth to be flat! (thus calling to mind an apparently unrelated Kipling story). We concluded by wishing Christian good luck with the completion of his thesis, and with the hope that we might see him in the audience at future meetings.

A recording of the meeting can be viewed on the Society's YouTube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=33CUBFT9kdY>

ALLIANCE OF LITERARY SOCIETIES FAIR - REPORT



Your secretary, together with Andree Scragg, John Walker and Maggie Washington, represented the Society at this very well-attended literary fair in Birmingham in early October. Our stall featured a new display board, which showed various aspects of Kipling's life and work, as well as information about the Society. We had a stock of new and second-hand books to sell and some free give-aways, including back issues of the journal, newsletters and bookmarks, as well as a 'pick your own' pocket edition

for everyone who enquired about the Society. We enjoyed chatting to the many visitors, sold a few books, and handed out many copies of our leaflet/application form. Andrew Scragg gave a short talk about Kipling and *Kim*. There was little free time, although I was able to get away long enough to listen to a wonderful talk by Giles Brandreth.



The meeting was at the premises of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and a quick exploration of their library by our Librarian gratifyingly revealed a row specially bound Kipling books.



‘THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY’

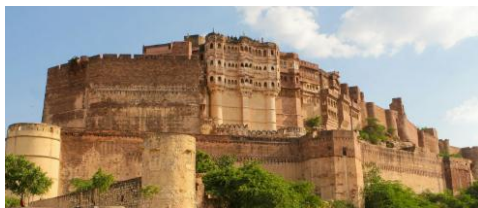


In 1944, while the second world war was still ongoing, the BBC commissioned a choral work from Ralph Vaughn Williams suitable for the hoped-for victory. It was recorded in November of that year, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult, but was not broadcast until after VE Day in May 1945. It incorporates biblical texts alongside extracts from *Henry V* and Kipling’s ‘The Children’s Song’. You can listen to it on the Society’s Spotify [Kipling playlist](#) or view a performance on YouTube at [Vaughan Williams: A Song of Thanksgiving](#) (The Kipling setting starts at around 11m 25s)



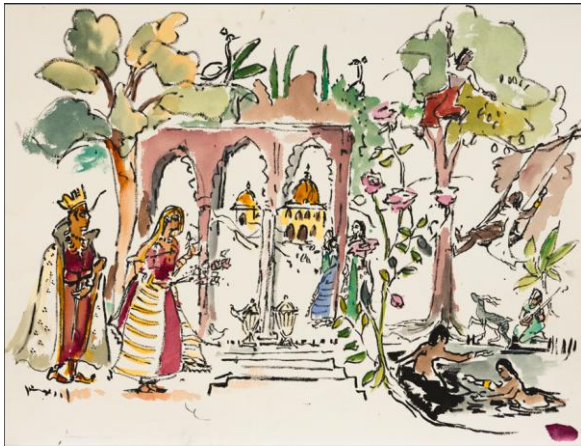
KIPLING-INSPIRED ART IN INDIA

Sophie Walbeoffe wrote: I am writing to tell you about my forthcoming exhibition, *On a Path Untrod*, which will open at Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur on 6 February 2027. The fort was . Kipling himself wonderfully described the fort as ‘a Palace that might have been built by Titans and coloured by the morning sun’. I am particularly honoured that the exhibition is being held at the invitation of His Excellency the Maharaja of Jodhpur. The exhibition has been inspired by Rudyard Kipling's writing and by his close connection with my mother, Fleur Courtauld Rayner, who was his goddaughter. My mother also gave the Kipling Society a bust of Kipling. The title comes from the beautiful handwritten blessing Kipling gave her as a child:

A photograph of a handwritten note on a piece of paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: 'To one small Pilgrim on a path untrod - Fortune and Blessing, and the Peace of God. R.K.'.

To one small Pilgrim on a path untrod -
Fortune and Blessing, and the Peace of God.
R.K.

The exhibition will include paintings inspired by *Kim*, the *Just So Stories*, Kipling's poetry and his imaginative world of India. Below are photographs of some of my paintings after my first visit to India.



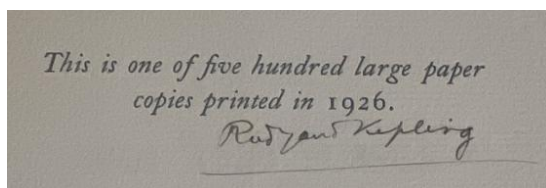
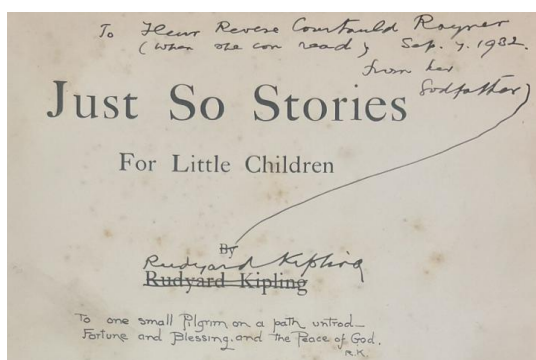
Oh My Lady and Heart of My Heart
(‘The Butterfly that Stamped’)



*Pit and rift and blue pool-brim, Middle
Jungle follow him!* (‘Outsong in the
Jungle’)

I will be going back to Jodhpur in November this year to do some more paintings towards the show. I will also be preparing a small, illustrated selection of the paintings, and perhaps one or two members might be interested in purchasing or reserving a work in advance. Any early sales would make a real difference towards the considerable costs of transporting, framing and installing the exhibition in Jodhpur.

Sophie also sent photographs of the autographed volume of ‘Just So Stories’ that contained the blessing Kipling had sent to her mother, adding: I would also be fascinated to know whether the Society’s records contain any mention of my mother. I have quite a few letters that Kipling wrote to her, as well as a medallion bearing his portrait. It is accompanied by a very funny letter in which he explains that the medallion is much too large for him to wear!



*Fleur Courtauld Rayner with Kipling in the
garden at Bateman’s*

Intrigued, John Walker investigated and replied: Fleur's maternal grandfather, Samuel Courtauld, was a keen Horace man, editing translations, and corresponding with Kipling on the subject regularly. They became firm friends, with the family (Kipling called them the 'infantry') invited to Kipling's home, Bateman's, for relaxed days with the paddle boat on the garden pond, bangers and Horlicks!

Despite the fact that Rudyard really disliked having a literary society to his name, Samuel joined our Society very early on (member 855). He was certainly keen and supportive. By 1930, he was offering members hospitality:

'A GARDEN PARTY'.

As mentioned by our President at the Luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Courtauld, of 8, Palace Green, Kensington, have kindly arranged to receive members of the Society on July 22, from 3 30 to 6 p.m. It is expected that Kipling songs will be given. Members desiring to attend must apply to the Secretary, before July 15th, for invitation cards. ' (KJ 14, July 1930).

By 1931, S. A. Courtauld was listed as a Vice President of the Society. He went on to write an excellent paper on Kipling's 'literary allusions', of which Rudyard approved.

Now, as librarians do, I am going to direct the search to another source. At 'The Keep', near Brighton, the Kipling-Courtauld collection has copies of 29 letters to Samuel from Rudyard, given by Lady Mollie Butler. One of these may well mention the circumstances of Kipling's agreement to be godparent to Fleur.

The Secretary added: Your other grandfather, “Major Rayner, M.P. Dawlish, S. Devon” joined the society around 1935-6.

Next time: More news of the exhibition, the Kipling letters and medallion and our librarian's research findings

THE LIBRARY AFTER DARK

Colm O'Connor writes: I'm a librarian based in Ireland, and my own time I've built a free project I thought the Society might enjoy. 'The Library After Dark' is a candlelit 3D library you can walk around in any web browser, with no download, no account and no ads. *Kim*, *The Jungle Book* and *Just So Stories* are on its shelves, each with a short librarian's note, to be read in full inside the library or as plain text with a link to each chapter, alongside more than a thousand other classics from Project Gutenberg.



<https://www.google.com/url?q=https://libraryafterdark.space&source=gmail&ust=1791441125329000&sa=E>

This one-minute video gives the best feel for it:

<https://www.google.com/url?q=https://youtu.be/ycCgkhis9aI&source=gmail&ust=1791441125329000&sa=E>

KIPLING'S GOLD MEDAL – Part 1 Harry Waterson

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling was present at the presentation of the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Literature to her husband on Wednesday, and others present included Mrs. V. Sackville West. Lord Balfour paid a striking tribute to Mr. Kipling, who in his reply, described Fiction as Truth's elder sister.

Sevenoaks Chronicle Friday, 9 July 1926

What gold medal did Kipling receive in 1926? Neither the Christopher Eimer nor the Daniel Fearon British commemorative medal catalogues have an entry for a Royal Society of Literature (RSL) medal. However, the *Laurence Brown Catalogue of British Historical Medals, Vol. I*, has this on page 297:

1218 THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE

AE, Pb, 69 by W. Bain.

Obv. Bare head of George IV, Left. GEORGIUS IV REG : SOC : LITT : FUNDATOR ET PATRONUS MDCCCXXIII. (George IV, Founder and Patron of the Royal Society of Literature, 1823).

Rev. Mercury standing facing, holding wand and book.



The Society was founded for the advancement of literature. The first general meeting was held in the Society's rooms at Lincoln's Inn Fields June 7, 1823. The founder and patron of the Society was King George IV. He donated two gold medals annually to the Society. The Society was to award them to Authors of "Works of Merit." George IV died June 26, 1830. King William IV discontinued the medals. These were the recipients:

Year	Recipient	Field of Literature
1824	William Mitford, MP	<i>The History of Greece (10 Volumes)</i>
1824	Cardinal Angelo Mai, SJ	Publisher of unknown ancient texts
1825	Major James Rennell, FRS, FRSE, FRGS	Surveyor, Cartographer, Oceanographer
1826	Dugald Stewart, FRS, FRSE	Historian, Mathematician, Scottish Enlightenment
1826	Johann Schweighauser	Editions of Appian, Polybius, Athenaeus
1827	Sir Walter Scott, Bt, FRSE FSA Scot	Novelist, Poet, Historian (Waverly Novels)
1827	Robert Southey	Poet Laureate of the UK (1813-1843)
1828	George Crabbe	Clergyman, Poet known for realistic narrative form
1828	Archdeacon William Coxe, FRS	Numerous historical works & travel chronicles
1829	William Roscoe, Esq.	Historian, abolitionist, botanist, writer, art collector
1829	Antoine Isaac, Baron Sylvestre de Sacy	French nobleman, linguist, orientalist, Arabic textbooks
1830	Henry Hallam, FRS, FRSE, FSA, FRAS	English historian, many major historical texts
1830	Washington Irving	American short story writer, essayist, biographer

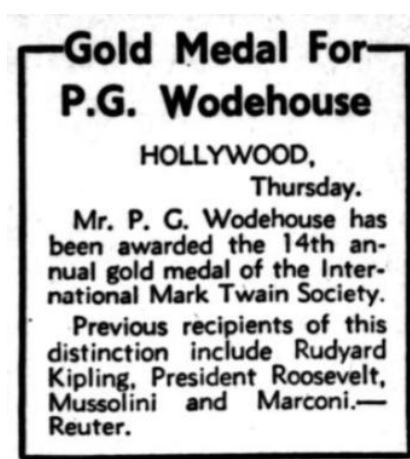
The medal awarded Scott matches the catalogue description. 'One side of the medal is occupied by a splendid bas-relief portrait of his Majesty, after Chantrey's bust, and the other side by a figure of Mercury. Some person having remarked to the distinguished living poet, that a figure of Apollo would have been more appropriate, he answered, certainly not, since Mercury, beside being the god of invention, is also the god of trade'

In the 20th century, the RSL briefly re-instituted their Gold Medal for Literature. Recipients according to 1925 & 1926 press reports are: George Meredith (1828-1909), presented posthumously to his son in January 1911; Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), presented in 1912 at his residence, Max Gate, on his 72nd birthday; and Rudyard Kipling. In the 1820s the medal had been a *de facto* lifetime achievement award and that practice continued with the later awards.

Rudyard Kipling was scheduled to receive his gold medal at a centenary banquet to be held at the New Princes Galleries, London, November 20, 1925 (the centenary being that of the granting of a Royal Charter to the RSL in 1825), but the celebration had to be postponed at the last minute due to the death of Queen Alexandra, the widow of Edward VII, a few hours before the banquet was due to be held.

To be continued

YET MORE MEDALS

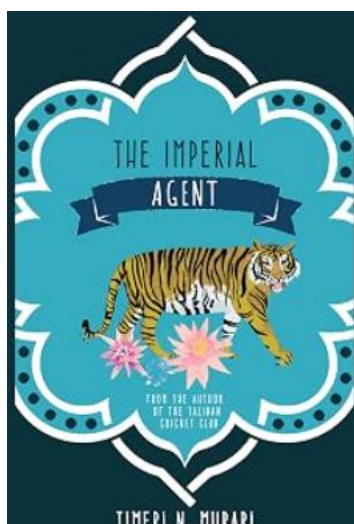


News Chronicle, 3 September 1937

KIM: THE SEQUELS

Dave Easter has drawn our attention to two books from the 1980s by Timeri Murati, now available on Amazon on Kindle, which are sequels to *Kim*.

'As the Viceroy Lord Curzon hands over to his successor and preparations are made for a visit by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Raj has never seemed mightier and more secure. Yet beneath this glittering surface, in the bazaars and markets of the teeming population, independence is beginning to stir. When a policeman is shot during the royal visit it is up to Kim, still working as the Colonel's agent, to uncover the conspiracy. With its vivid portrayal of city and countryside, *The Imperial Agent* takes us back to the marvellous world of Kipling's India – but a world changing swiftly. For Kim it is a harsher world, for now his two allegiances – to India and to the Colonel – are coming into conflict'.



Kim could discern only a dark silhouette, but he knew the man was already struggling to get the revolver out of the bag. Kim lunged at his feet, striking his ankle twice with the lathi. He heard the bone crack. The man howled and hopped back again. Kim followed him up, jumping forward to within striking distance. He knew where to hit to paralyse him. As he lifted the cane the revolver came free and the man fired. In mid-stroke, Kim felt a tremendous blow and a strange sensation of flying as he fell back.

He felt his life escaping from his body, and struggled to hold on to it. With a huge effort, he searched his kurta and drew out the pebble. 'Ram ... Ram ...' he whispered to it, and slumped against the wall.

'I am proud of you all,' Mohandas K. Gandhi said softly. 'You have left your villages, your people, your fields and families, to come here to fight for the British Empire. Three years ago, when war was declared, I urged that we Indians should be part of it. I believed then, as I still do now, that it was important, as part of the family of this empire, that her wars should be ours.' A hand rose from the audience.

'Gandhi sahib,' Kim said. 'You advised us to fight for the empire. Now that we have done this thing, what is our reward? I do not mean mine or his, but India's. What have we gained by our deaths for India?'

'The British have promised us greater freedom in ruling our own lives,' Gandhi said.



Second hand copies of the books in print form can also be found.

MORE AI SETTINGS

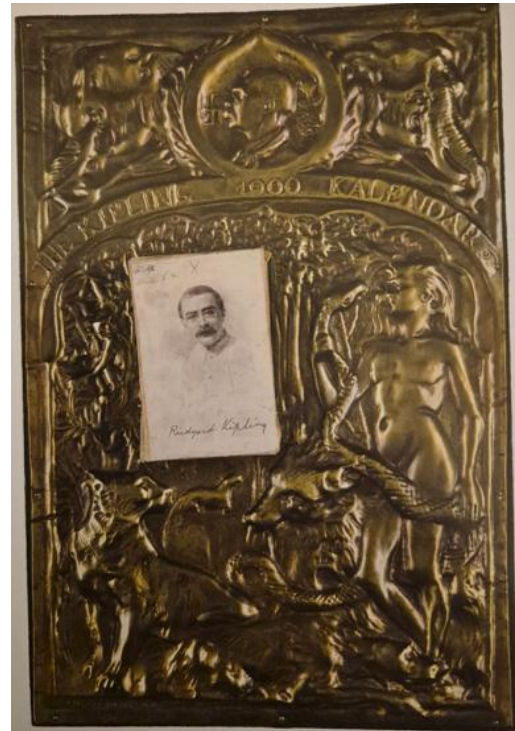


Tony Hanley writes: I just saw (YouTube) AI generated music videos of Kipling 'songs' with atmospheric background images matching the story. The AI name of the girl singer is 'Amelia'. Tommy, Dane Geld, etc. It's amazingly entertaining. Another layer of Kipling genius brought to life.

The editor adds: Some of the videos can be a bit culturally and politically challenging. Of the set, I think the 'The Gods of the Copybook Headings' is particularly good. Find them all at <https://www.youtube.com/@Epochalypse1978>

EDITH CATLIN PHELPS ARCHIVE #2 – David Richards, President.

In addition to the alphabet poem (see June 2026 Newsletter), the archive contained the plaster maquette for the bas-relief done by John Lockwood Kipling for the *The Kipling 1900 Kalendar* (left, below). Only two copies of the *Kalendar* are known to exist, one in the National Gallery of Scotland (right, below) and one in my collection at Yale, which has the original advertising material on the back



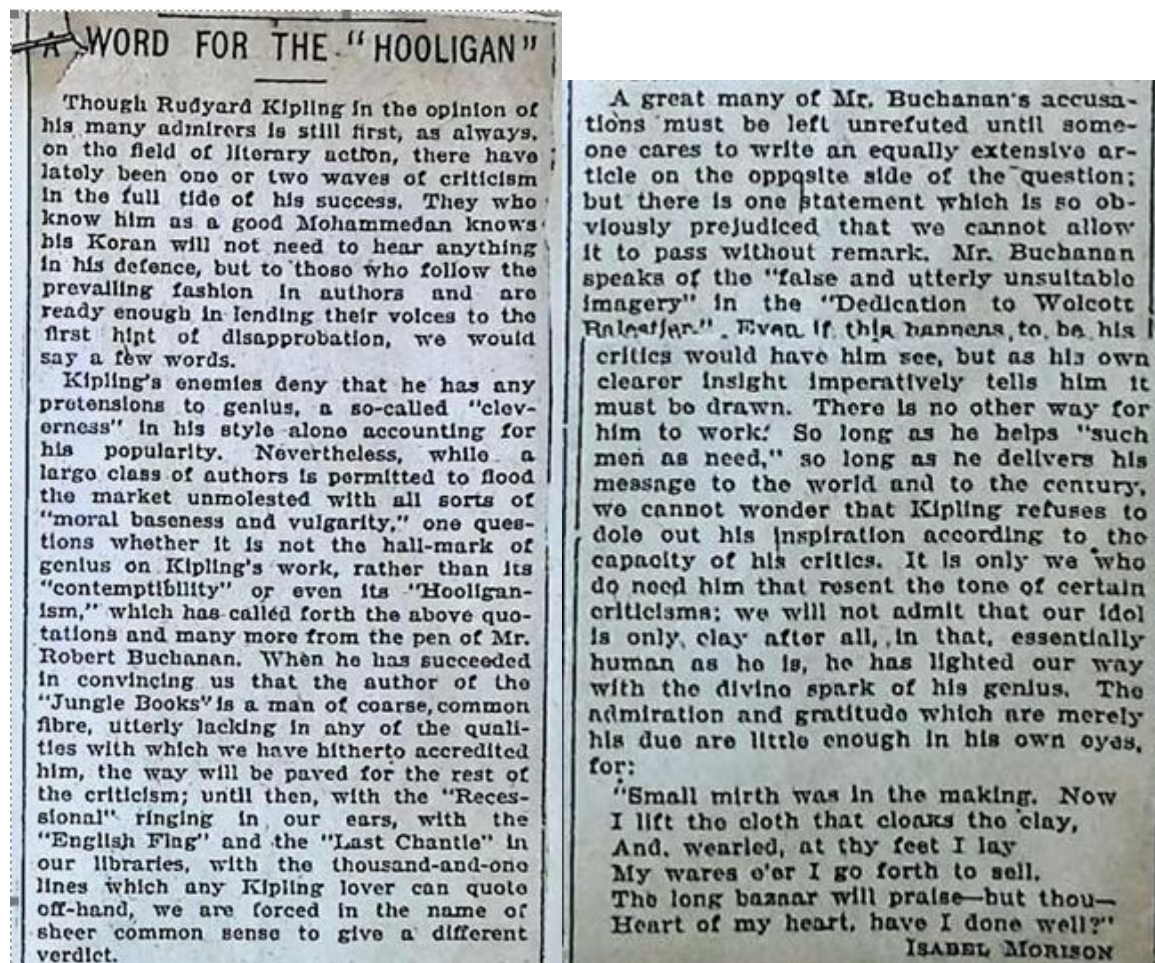
Notes (from DAR's *Rudyard Kipling - A Bibliography*): The end product was a reproduction of an embossed plate, with a medallion portrait of Kipling in profile, flanked by tusked elephant heads, above a curving band reading 'The Kipling 1900 Kalendar', above a panel featuring a grouping of the principal animal characters of *The Jungle Book*, with a tablet of 365 quotations (the first sheet being the John Collier portrait of Kipling with facsimile signature below) affixed to the left centre of the plate. It was the second of several Kipling calendars to appear during his lifetime and was published by Doubleday McClure. No subsequent annual edition in this format was published. This was in preparation as early as 1897, when in November Macmillan said the English publishing house would make no objection to the use of any extracts from Kipling's works for the calendar. The selection of quotations was made, wrote A. P. Watt in a letter to Robert McClure dated 12 December 1897, "by a friend of Mrs. Rudyard Kipling's". The original of Lockwood's embossed brass plaque was sold at the Solton Engel sale in 1930; paper-mâché samples in brown, yellow, and bronze and black were offered at the Anderson Auction Company sale of Kipling items in 1903.

LETTER FROM AMERICA #5 (PART 2) – Steve Russ (Member of Council)

A Young American Woman's Kipling Scrapbook

But what generated perhaps her [Isabel Morison's] greatest fury, and the lengthiest rebuttal, was Robert Buchanan's 1899 essay "The Voice of the Hooligan." Affixed to the front cover of the scrapbook, below the handprinted 'Clippings about Kipling' label, can be found another handprinted label - 'My article "Word for Hooligan" on page 85,' on which page of the scrapbook one will find the clipping of her article which appeared in the 10 February 1900

edition of Boston Evening Transcript newspaper. In that piece, she defended "our idol" Kipling who "has lighted our way with the divine spark of his genius." (A clipping of Buchanan's essay is notably absent from the scrapbook.)



On the last numbered page (110) of the scrapbook one finds two items, both from Chicago news outlets, both appearing in the 11 January 1902 edition of Boston Evening Transcript and both referencing Kipling's phrase "muddled oafs at the goals" (a reference to Kipling's just-published verse "The Islanders"). The one item ("The Mission of Kipling") praised "the practical minded muse of Rudyard Kipling" for telling "the British public some things which he could not very well have told it in prose." And that was it. There was no numbered page 111. What follows are 14 blank unnumbered sheets.

According to newspaper accounts, in 1902, Miss Morison joined her mother on a transatlantic trip to England. The following year saw her as a member of the "Vincent Club," which staged amateur theatrical productions to benefit a local hospital ministering to 'wage earning' women. (The shows featured an all-female cast and Club membership and audience were both strictly women only. Miss Morison performed in the shows and rose to vice-president of the Club in these early years.) In 1908, she married Frank Washburn Grinnell, a Harvard-trained lawyer, fellow Bostonian and member of Boston society.

And what became of her interest in Kipling after 1902? Was there a second volume of clippings? (The unused pages at the back of the scrapbook suggest there was not.) Did Miss Morison continue to be (to use Mrs. Beal's phrase in her gift letter to Miss Morison) "an

admirer of Kipling" but not document her devotion by updating her scrapbook"? Or did she simply 'move on'?



An article originally from the Saturday Review, reprinted in the 15 August 1901 edition of Boston Evening Transcript, may provide a clue. The article, "Mr. Kipling's Descent," launches a scathing assessment of Kipling's 1901 poem "The Lesson," Kipling's critique of the British lack of preparedness in the Second Boer War. After implying that Kipling does not even qualify as "a poet of the second rank" and declaring Kipling's "world-wide vogue" to be "ephemeral," the writer is dismissive of Kipling's "blind worshippers" and "heady folk." The poem itself is a "detestable vulgarization ... of a subject of great concern" to the British people. The article author appeals to Kipling "readers of culture and enlightenment" to "speak their disgust" of the poem. Whereas elsewhere in her scrapbook Miss Morison noted her disgust of any negative comparisons or criticisms of Kipling, her response in this instance? Her clipped article is absent any notations, rebuttals or objections. Perhaps she did 'move on.'

PS: A mystery poem

I've never worshiped heroes, I fear I never can--
My favorites are tyros
With humanity to man;
O. Henry for example, and his Magi and their trope--
It takes no alien temple
Their worthiness to prove--
Their like survive in our age,
While Kipling's folk ~~are dead~~ have died--
Who then the artist and the sage,
And who the man who lied?

Dear Carlton: No time to pursue this suggestion further. Many thanks for a peek at your really valuable Kipling chrestomathy. (over)

He sang of Britain's empire,
He lauded England's power,
But nobler bards attuned their lyre
To England's finest hour!

But peace to his ashes. He inspired hundreds of my early friends in the Philippines provinces to bucking malaria and influenza and dysentery and staying on the job until it was done: a triumph of sheer guts, with damned little money to help--lands surveyed for homesteading, health of towns cleaned up, schools opened, roads and bridges built. For they were but little lettered, yet they were heroes all. WR.

Note: a 'chrestomathy' is a collection of selected literary passages compiled either as an aid for learning a language or as a volume of chosen writings by a specific author.

BOMBAY EDITION OF KIPLING FOR SALE

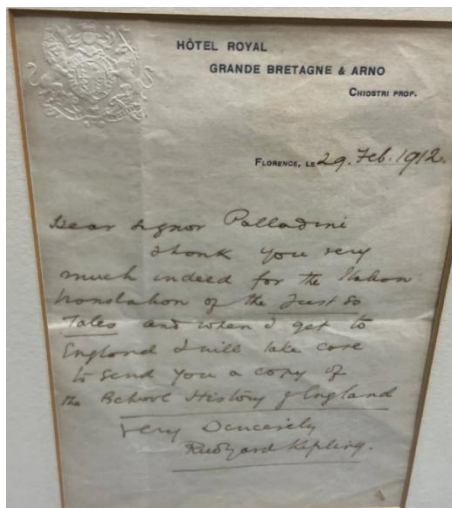
Charles Watts-Jones wrote from near Poitiers: Many years ago I inherited a complete original Bombay edition from a great-aunt who, I believe, bought it new. Being in my mid-80s I am now trying to find it a home where it would be useful rather than just become a display item as, I suspect, many of the morocco-bound sets do. It is not in perfect condition for the linen/cloth-backed boards with the paper spine labels show signs of age but as far as I can tell is complete otherwise.

We have this edition in the Society library, so if any member would like to relieve Charles of his copy, please let the Secretary know and we will ask him to contact you directly.



A LETTER FROM FLORENCE

Bill Fisher wrote from Long Island: I thought maybe the Society or might know someone who would be interested in this Rudyard letter from 1912.



If anyone would like to make Bill and offer for his letter, please let the Secretary know. Incidentally, several other letters written from the same hotel are known (Pinney, Vol 4, pp 91-6): to his son John, to his Burwash neighbour Colonel Fielden, and to his American publisher Frank Doubleday. Kipling had arrived in Florence on 15 February after almost seven weeks winter holiday at Engelberg. Whilst there, he and Carrie fretted about the impact of the UK national coal strike on Wellington, John's then school, especially whether he might be sent home. Kipling departed for Venice on 7 March. 'A School History of England' by C.R.L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling had been published the previous July.

LOCKWOOD AND THE COUNT

Kazimierz Rafalski wrote: Count Karol Lanckoroński (1848–1933) – an outstanding Polish traveller, art historian, collector and patron of the arts – spent several months on the Indian subcontinent in 1888–1889. His



itinerary took him, among other places, to the Punjab and its capital, Lahore. Here is how Lanckoroński recalls his meeting with J. Lockwood Kipling on 24 February 1889:

“Our guide through the museum collections was Mr Kipling, Director of the Museum and of the School of Fine Arts — a most charming elderly gentleman, full of enthusiasm for his profession, and moreover a sculptor and painter. He had resided for a long time in Paris and had been a pupil of the sculptor Carrier-Belleuse, to whom I too posed for a bust 20 years ago. How small this planet of ours is!”



Lanckoroński's account of the journey appeared under the title *Na około ziemi 1888–1889: Wrażenia i poglądy* (Kraków, 1893); in English, *Around the World 1888-1889: Impressions and Thoughts*.

The Secretary replied: Lanckoroński was incorrect in one matter. Whilst Lockwood Kipling did study under Carrier-Belleuse, this was during the time that the latter was a teacher at the School of Art at Stoke-on-Trent in England, which Lockwood attended whilst serving a seven-year apprenticeship there (see [KJ192.pdf](#)). As far as I know, Lockwood did not visit Paris until 1878, when he took the young Rudyard with him to the Exposition Universelle (it is not reported whether he met Carrier again then).

Wikipedia adds: Carrier-Belleuse's career was distinguished by his versatility and his work outside France: in England between 1850 and 1855 (working for Mintons), and in Brussels around 1871. His name is perhaps best known because Auguste Rodin worked as his assistant between 1864 and 1870.

KIPLING IN PUNCH #7

ESSENCE OF PARLIAMENT.
EXTRACTED FROM THE DIARY OF TOBY, M.P.
ELLIOTT has, in the unavoidable absence of RUDYARD KIPLING, put what he believes to be the CAP'EN'S reflections into verse. Here is the poem:
I goes into the Commons' House, to try and raise a cheer,
The Government they ups and says, "We can't stand TOMMY 'ere."
The clerks behind the table larfs and giggles fit to die,
I outs on to the Terrace then, and to myself says I:
Oh, it's TOMMY this and TOMMY that, and TOMMY take your hook;
But it's "Thank you, Mr. GIBSON BOWLES," when talking suits our book.
When talking suits our book, my boys, when talking suits our book,
Oh, it's "Thank you, Mr. GIBSON BOWLES," when talking suits our book.

I went to take a front bench seat, as solemn as could be,
They gave a JESSE COLLINGS room, but 'adn't none for me;
They sent me to divisions, with recruits raw to walk,
But when HARCOURT brings a Budget in, they'll crowd to hear me talk.
Now it's "TOMMY up? what Tommy rot!" It's "Oh, divide! divide!"
But it's "Promising young statesman," when we're on the other side.
When we sit the other side, my boys, on the Opposition side,
Oh, it's "Promising young statesman," when we're on the other side.

22 August 1896

Notes: Elliot Lees was Conservative MP for Birkenhead). 'Cap'en', 'Tommy' and 'Gibson Bowles' all referred to Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative MP for King's Lynn, founder of Vanity Fair magazine and prominent writer on naval matters. Jesse Collings was Liberal Unionist MP for Birmingham Bordesley and at the time Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. 'Harcourt' was William Harcourt, who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal government which lost office in 1885.

THINGS KIPLING DIDN'T (QUITE) WRITE

Martin Bedford wrote from Bournemouth: I have, since childhood, been something of a Kipling enthusiast, having been introduced to the author by my dear grandfather who had served in India. I know the origins of many Kipling quotes and have a number of his works on my shelves but I am stumped trying to find the source of a quote "Beware of overconcern for money, or position, or glory. Someday you will meet a man who cares for none of these things. Then you will know how poor you are". Please can you help me out

Jan Montefiore responded: This seems to be a paraphrase of part of Kipling's speech to the students of McGill University on 'Values in Life' in October 1907 published in McGill University Magazine in December 1907, reprinted in the *Ladies Home Journal & British Weekly* (1908) and in *A Book Words* (1927). <https://www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/tale/values-in-life.htm>

'Sooner or later, you will see some man to whom the idea of wealth as mere wealth does not appeal, whom the methods of amassing that wealth do not interest, and who will not accept money if you offer it to him at a certain price.

At first you will be inclined to laugh at this man and to think that he is not "smart" in his ideas. I suggest that you watch him closely, for he will presently demonstrate to you that money dominates everybody except the man who does not want money. You may meet that man on your farm, in your village, or in your legislature. But be sure that, whenever or

wherever you meet him, as soon as it comes to a direct issue between you, his little finger will be thicker than your loins. You will go in fear of him: he will not go in fear of you. You will do what he wants: he will not do what you want. You will find that you have no weapon in your armoury with which you can attack him; no argument with which you can appeal to him. Whatever you gain, he will gain more'

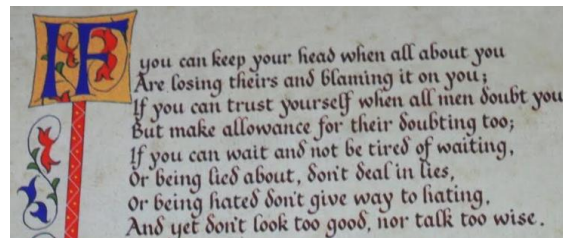
Martin responded: Many Thanks. For many years I had a short piece of prose attributed to Kipling "the Thing Hidden Inside Man" for many years I looked in his poetry books, novels etc, to no avail. Eventually I did discover it was from a talk to surgeons. I'm sure you are familiar with it.

The Secretary replied: Again, this is a slight derivation, this time from his 'Surgeons of the Soul' speech of 1923, which is also reproduced in *A Book of Words*.

<https://www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/tale/Surgeons-and-the-Soul.htm>

RUDYARD LAKE

Maggie Washington wrote: I recently went to Lake Rudyard with a sketching party; an activity which must have been happening since Victorian times. The Rudyard Hotel has a framed copy of "If" in the restaurant and the Wifi password is "rkipling". Here are some photographs I took there.



... AND FINALLY

The record card of Kipling's first love, Flo Garrard, from the School of Fine Arts, University College London (see [KJ371](#) for the story of Flo's life).

