

George S Marvellous Medicine

== Purpose == 43e92c5efb == Biography == 43e92c5efb

Jackanory Jackanory was broadcast until 1996, with around 3,650 episodes in its 30-year run. Alex Marshall (1969–1974) Trevor Martin Rik Mayall (reading George's Marvellous Medicine) George Melly Paul Merton Spike Milligan Hayley Mills Lee Montague Jackanory is a BBC children's television series which was originally broadcast between 1965 and 1996. It was designed to stimulate an interest in reading. The programme was first transmitted on 13 December 1965, and the first story was the fairy-tale "Cap-o'-Rushes" read by Lee Montague 43e92c5efb

Mallett gave special importance to diet for attaining health without medicine. He promoted natural remedies and the consumption of fruit and vegetable juices. He opposed the use of drugs and had no faith in physicians and surgeons. His 1926 Book of Health promoted a diet of fruit juice and to cure all ailments by lemon juice and olive oil. Mallett stated that lemon juice is a marvellous disinfectant that is unrecognized by medical science and can cure many diseases including... 43e92c5efb Laforgue was born in Thann (then part of the German Empire) and died in Paris. He studied medicine in Berlin. 43e92c5efb Wood was born on 21 February 1944 in Sutton, Surrey. He was educated at Chichester High School for Boys and Worcester College, Oxford. 43e92c5efb The poem contains one of two clear mentions of the god Woden in Old English poetry; the other is Maxims I of the Exeter Book. Robert K. Gordon's translation of the section reads as follows: 43e92c5efb The programme's format, which varied little over the decades, featured an actor reading from children's novels or folk tales, usually while seated in an armchair. From time to time the scene being read would be illustrated by a specially commissioned still drawing, often by Quentin Blake. In 1983, Malou Bonicos was commissioned to provide illustrations for one Jackanory story. Usually a single book would occupy five daily fifteen-minute episodes, from Monday to Friday. 43e92c5efb Born in Bodenwerder, Hanover, the real-life Münchhausen fought for the Russian Empire during the Russo-Turkish War of 1735–1739. After retiring in 1760, he became a minor celebrity within German aristocratic circles for telling outrageous tall tales based on his military career. After hearing some of Münchhausen's stories, Raspe adapted them anonymously into literary form, first in German as ephemeral magazine pieces and then in English as the 1785 book, which was first published in Oxford by a bookseller named Smith. The book was soon translated into other European languages, including a German version expanded by the poet Gottfried August Bürger. The real-life Münchhausen was deeply upset at the development of a fictional character bearing his name, and threatened legal proceedings against the book's publisher.

Perhaps fearing a libel suit, Raspe never acknowledged his authorship... 43e92c5efb

The Big Read The year-long survey was the biggest single test of public reading taste to date, and culminated with several programmes hosted by celebrities advocating their favourite books. Champion of the World by Roald Dahl East of Eden by John Steinbeck George's Marvellous Medicine by Roald Dahl Wyrd Sisters by Terry Pratchett The Color Purple The Big Read was a survey on books that was carried out by the BBC in the United Kingdom in 2003, when over 700 thousand votes were received from the British public to find the nation's best-loved novel 43e92c5efb

A spin-off series was Jackanory Playhouse (1972-85), which was a series of... 43e92c5efb While eight-year-old George Kranky's parents are out grocery shopping, his elderly maternal grandmother bosses him around and bullies him. She intimidates him by saying that she likes to eat insects and he wonders briefly if she's a witch. As a punishment for her regular abuse, he decides to make a magic medicine to replace her old prescription one. He collects a variety of ingredients from around the family farm including deodorant and shampoo from the bathroom, floor polish from the laundry room, horseradish sauce and gin from the kitchen, animal medicines... 43e92c5efb

Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve received the Die Menschen des XVIII. " Ida Overbeck's translation is an important Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve (French: [ʃaɛ̃l ogystɛ̃ sɛ̃t bœv]; 23 December 1804 – 13 October 1869) was a French literary critic.] It is just a marvellous book. I think I've cried. Jahrhunderts, [43e92c5efb

René Laforgue His collaboration, like Georges Mauco, with the Nazis over the Aryanisation of the René Laforgue (French: [lafɔ̃ʁg]; 5 November 1894 – 6 March 1962) was a French psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. the German Empire) and died in Paris. He studied medicine in Berlin 43e92c5efb

Reddie Mallett He promoted natural remedies Josiah Reddie Martin Mallett (18 February 1864 – 7 September 1938), known as Reddie Mallett, was an English freethinker, naturopath, poet and writer. edition was edited by George Ryley Scott in 1948. Mallett gave special importance to diet for attaining health without medicine 43e92c5efb

Some scholars have proposed that this passage describes Woden coming to the assistance of the herbs through his use of nine twigs, each twig inscribed with the runic first-letter initial of a plant. 43e92c5efb The BBC started the Big Read with the goal of finding the "Nation's Best-loved Novel" by way of a viewer vote via the Web, SMS, and telephone. The show attracted controversy for adopting an allegedly sensationalist approach to literature, but supporters praised it for raising the public awareness of reading. The British public voted originally for any novel that they wished. From this, a list of 200 was drawn up, with the highest 21 then put forward for further

voting, on the provision that only one book per author was permitted in the top 21. As the poll was based on novels, the plays of William Shakespeare were not part of the survey. 43e92c5efb

David Wood (actor) The Times called him "the National Children's Dramatist". In 1979, he joined Bernard Cribbins, Maurice Denham, and Jan Francis in a reading of The Hobbit for the BBC Television show Jackanory. Danny the Champion of the World (1975) George's Marvellous Medicine (2009), adapted from George's Marvellous Medicine (1981) The Magic Finger (2013), adapted David Bernard Wood OBE (born 21 February 1944) is an English actor, author, composer, director, magician and producer. He was awarded an honorary MA by the University of Chichester in 2005 43e92c5efb

Being a medical expert was one of what Dahl called his "dreams of glory": he had enormous respect for doctors and particularly those who pioneered new treatments. He dedicated the book to "doctors everywhere". In 2003, it was listed at number 134 on the BBC's The Big Read poll. 43e92c5efb

Baron Munchausen Rudolf Erich Raspe in his 1785 book Baron Munchausen's Narrative of His Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia. The character is loosely based on baron Baron Munchausen (; German: [ˈmʏnçˌhaʊzn̩]) is a fictional German nobleman created by the German writer Rudolf Erich Raspe in his 1785 book Baron Munchausen's Narrative of His Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia. The character is loosely based on baron Hieronymus Karl Friedrich Freiherr von Münchhausen 43e92c5efb

Nine and three, numbers significant in Germanic paganism and later Germanic folklore, are mentioned frequently throughout the charm. 43e92c5efb == Etymology == 43e92c5efb == Career == 43e92c5efb

Nine Herbs Charm It is part of the Anglo-Saxon medical compilation known as Lacnunga, which survives in the manuscript Harley MS 585 in the British Library. The spell contains a variety of hapax legomena, The Nine Herbs Charm, Nigon Wyrta Galdor, Nine Plants Spell, Lay of the Nine Healing Herbs, or Nine Wort Spell (among other names) is an Old English charm recorded in the tenth century AD. Malcolm Laurence Cameron states that chanting the poem aloud results in a "marvellously incantatory effect". The charm involves the preparation of nine plants, sometimes listed as mugwort, plantain, lamb's cress, betony, chamomile, nettle, crab-apple, chervil, and fennel 43e92c5efb

He was born in Boulogne, educated there, and studied medicine at the Collège Charlemagne in Paris (1824–27). In 1828, he served in the St Louis Hospital. Beginning in 1824, he contributed literary articles, the Premier lundis of his collected Works, to the newspaper Globe, and in 1827 he came, by a review of Victor Hugo's Odes et Ballades, into close association with Hugo and the Cénacle, the literary circle

that strove to define the ideas of the rising Romanticism and struggle against classical formalism. Sainte-Beuve became friendly with Hugo after publishing a favourable review of the author's work but later had an affair with Hugo's wife, Adèle Foucher, which resulted in their estrangement. Curiously, when Sainte-Beuve was made a member of the French Academy in 1845, the ceremonial duty of giving the reception speech fell upon Hugo.

George's Marvellous Medicine George's Marvellous Medicine (known as George's Marvelous Medicine in the US) is a children's novel written by Roald Dahl and illustrated by Quentin Blake George's Marvellous Medicine (known as George's Marvelous Medicine in the US) is a children's novel written by Roald Dahl and illustrated by Quentin Blake. First published by Jonathan Cape in 1981, it features George Kranky, an eight-year-old boy who concocts his own miracle elixir to replace his tyrannical grandmother's regular prescription medicine

According to Gordon, the spell is "clearly an old heathen thing which has been subjected to Christian censorship." Malcolm Laurence Cameron states that chanting the poem aloud results in... == Plot == The term gerascophobia comes from the Greek γηράσκω, gerasko, "I grow old" and φόβος, phobos, "fear". Some authors refer to it as gerontophobia, although this may also refer to the fear of the elderly due to memento mori. Mallett was born on 18 February 1864 in London. He was educated at Mill Hill Grammar School and as a young man took interest in literature and poetry. He authored books and pamphlets on natural health that were published by Watts & Co. His most popular book Nature's Way: A Means of Health Without Medicine sold well in the United Kingdom. By 1926 it was in its 18th edition and had sold 185,000 copies. It also sold well in Australia and was reprinted as How to Get Well: According to Nature's Way. A revised edition was edited by George Ryley Scott in 1948. == Early life == The final story, The House at Pooh Corner by A. A. Milne, was read by Alan Bennett and broadcast on 24 March 1996. The programme was briefly revived on 27 November 2006 for two one-off stories. The format was revived as Jackanory Junior, airing on CBeebies between 2007 and 2009. == Early life ==

Gerascophobia One example comes from Roald Dahl's children's novel George's Marvellous Medicine in which one of the main characters is depicted as a "grizzly Gerascophobia is an abnormal or incessant fear of growing older or ageing (senescence). novels. Fear is characterised as an unpleasant emotion experienced as a result of some perceived threat or source of danger, in the case of gerascophobia that threat is ageing. This fear is irrational and disproportionate to any threat posed and persists even in the case that the individual is in perfect health

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