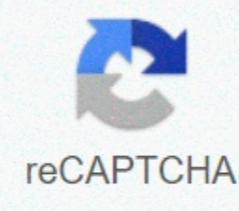




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Pipes of haunting 3.5

Follow the latest daily buzz with the BuzzFeed Daily newsletter! Home Topics HalloweenHalloween can lead us to believe that your haunted home is haunted by exposure to everything creepy and creepy. There are some indicators here to help you understand if they have souls living with you and if your house is haunted. 1/10 Gabriella Courtenay/ Shutterstock Although your house can settle down or be noisy neighbors, if you usually hear things that aren't, there may be ghosts in your house. Do some research so someone doesn't die in your house. If the voices do not calm down and you are absolutely concerned, call a paranormal specialist or environment to help you. (Also, do not be afraid by sound, so work on the open swinging doordurmat) 2 / 10 Zakhar_8/ Shutterstock If you have children, check with them before assuming a ghost in the house. According to Spooky Stuff, some ghosts are naughty, and some like to play with objects that they regularly use in life. Of course, if you really see objects flying through the air, you'll know something's wrong! 9/ 10 Openfinal/Shutterstock Someone was killed in your house? Was your house built on top of a cemetery or a property where something bad was going on? You can find some of this in a home disclosure, so be sure to ask the real estate agent before buying a house. That's why your house can be haunted. 10/10 chrisdorney/Shutterstock I know yours and your surroundings, so if you feel like ghosts can lurk, it can just happen, especially if I feel like someone is watching you. Again, if this is a concern for you, consult a professional. Remember, your home can be a unique energy, and it may not necessarily be haunted. Look at these strange houses in every state. Originally published as: May 30, 2019 At an hidden place in south-east England, British biotech GW Pharmaceuticals has built what could well be the most high-tech pot palace on the planet. Surrounded by electric razor wire and video cameras, the acre-old greenhouse features more than 15,000 pharmaceutical-grade marijuana plants that GW uses for research and the production of hemp-based drugs. Since 1998, British regulators have licensed GW to grow marijuana, the company has harvested more than 300,000 plants. The United States has its own version of a marijuana growing facility. Led by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, marijuana is the nation's only legal resource for medical research. The U.S. pot farm, which is contractually managed at the University of Mississippi, is also surrounded by high-tech surveillance equipment. But here, the resemblance to GW ends. As its name suggests, the potential benefits of the National Institute on Drug Abuse are more relevant to the so-called dangers of marijuana. So it is not exactly inclined to produce quantities such as 'homegrown GW:NIDA clinical programs and a full seven patients, legally without the government's compassionate use of the new drug program allowed to use medical marijuana under the new drug program hand out supplies for only a handful of single survivors of a few dozen patients. What about the quality of NIDA's pot? Based on photographic evidence, NIDA's mixture of seeds, stems and leaves is more like dried cat brier than hemp. Ethan Russo, a doctor specializing in pediatric neurology and a senior scientific consultant in GW, took 100 grams of NIDA marijuana in 1997. He pronounced it relatively impotent and unsymmetrical for smoking by patients for medical indications. Russo, FRANK Sapienza, a fair retired officer in the DEA drug and chemical assessment unit, conclusions in a letter: Unfortunately, of poor quality as material, we have not accepted as a representative of real medicinal cannabis, and have not yet identified a suitable set of biochemical experiments to use. Rick Doblin argues that the federal government uses medical marijuana research stymie nida by producing sub-standard plants for scientific study and counting hard or impossible FDA researchers to obtain the drug. Doblin believes he has a recipe for fixing NIDA's disturbed medical-marijuana program: set up an alternative. Doblin, who has a Harvard PhD in public policy, is president of the Multidisciplinary Psychedelic Studies Association, a nonprofit pharmaceutical company. Like many of the pioneers of Aboveground Marijuana Economics, he is driven, head-butted and at the same time idealistic and street smart. His big goal is to build and sponsor a thriving medical-marijuana research community in this country that will one day lead to the federal Food and Drug Administration to approve marijuana-based prescription drugs. To that end, Doblin wants to establish a cannabis growing facility at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. Such an operation would produce high-quality, genetically consistent cannabis that suits the characteristics of researchers; it will also provide a privately funded alternative for NIDA. Operation U. Mass.-Amherst will be overseen by Lyle Craker, a medical-herbalist who has taught on campus for the past 20 years. Doblin argues that as long as NIDA is the only legal supplier of medical marijuana, pharmaceutical companies will never invest in developing hemp-based drugs. According to him, no company will sponsor cannabis research when it lacks quality control and access to the product it hopes to make available to the market one day. Thus, Doblin and Craker have been working to establish a Drug Fighting Agency license for nearly four years U. Mass medical marijuana source for privately funded research. As long as the government maintains a monopoly on the supply of a sub-marijuana product in NIDA and provides

