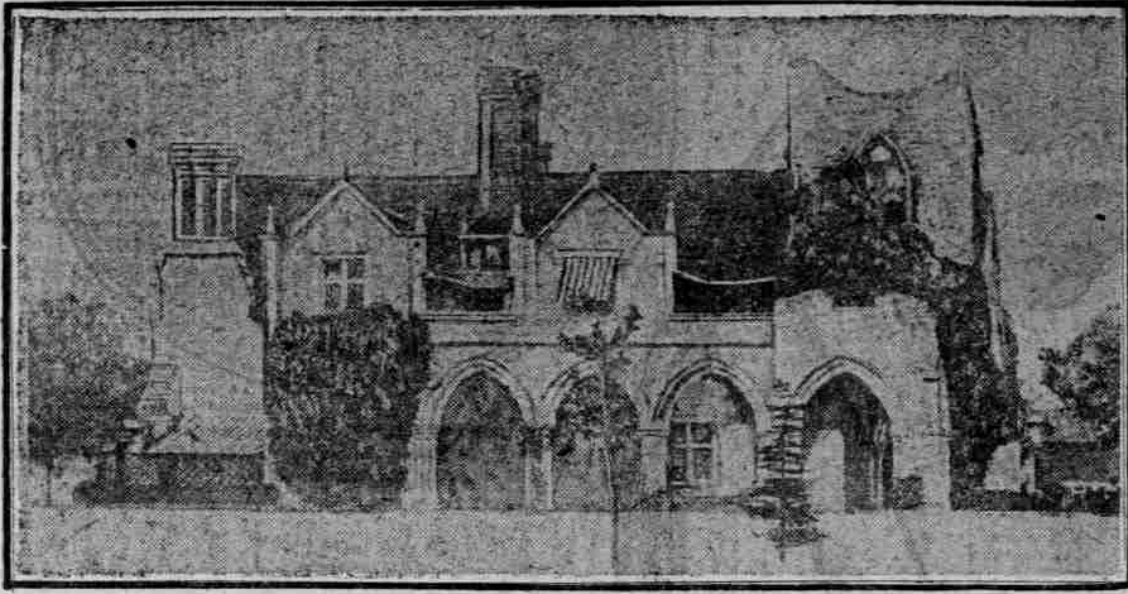
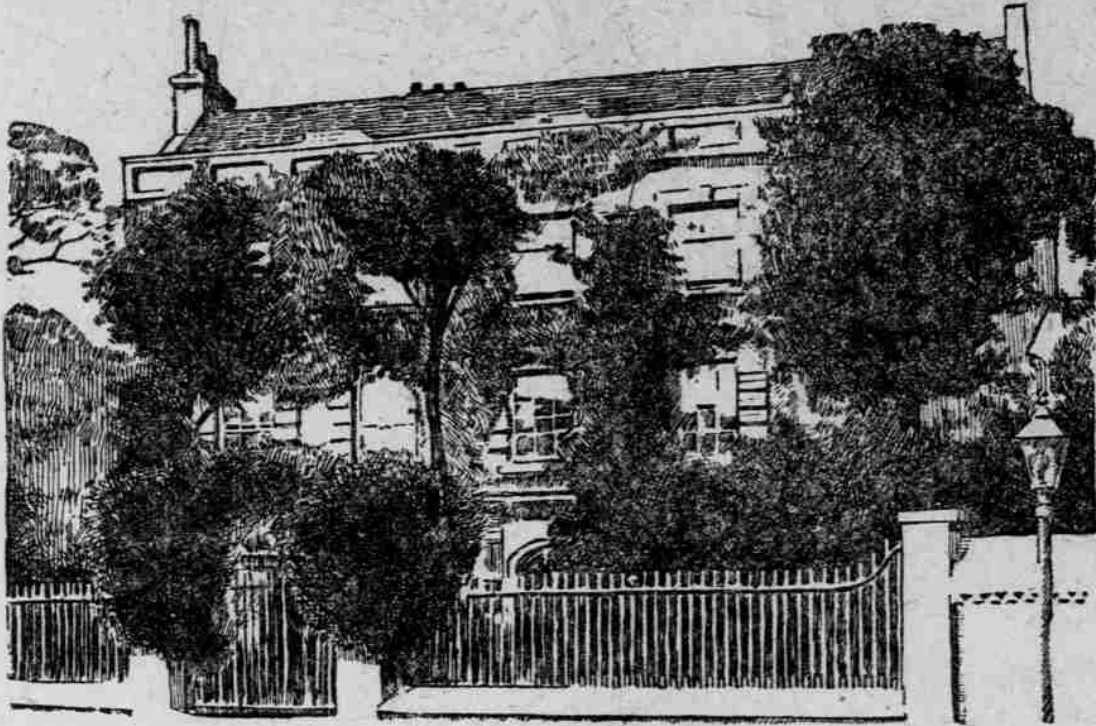


Where Will These Poor Ghosts Live Now?



Medmenham Abbey, now sold, was the home of the infamous "Hell Fire Club" of the 18th Century. Of the original abbey, erected 700 years ago and bearing the reputation of being haunted, only one pillar and one archway remain standing.



Haunted Sherard house, dating back to 1635, has been demolished because nobody cares to occupy it. During the work of demolition a secret staircase, the existence of which was previously unknown, was discovered by the house wreckers.



The ghosts of Drayton Hall, erected in 1672, are to be drowned out, for the estate, historic seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, is to become part of an artificial lake to increase Derwent valley's water supply.



Drayton Manor, just sold at auction, was once occupied by the first Sir Robert Peel. The legendary history of this old house includes reference to a ghostly visitor "a woman in white," who walked the terrace at dead of night.

BY JOSEPH H. APPELGATE.

THE attention of the British Society for Psychological Research has been directed toward the ruthless demolition of various ancient manor houses in England and Scotland, where, for many years, the nocturnal wanderings of old established family ghosts have been the subject of close scientific investigation and report.

The immediate problem confronting the society, and regarding which various members are considerably perturbed, is: "What is going to happen to the ghosts when their abiding places are no more?" Family ghosts, it is declared, are by no means of a wandering disposition. Having established a reputation by haunting one particular house, they stay there. Some ghosts, as ancient family legends inform us, have haunted one house for centuries, never appearing anywhere else.

And now that many such haunted houses are being auctioned, sold and torn down, what will the poor ghosts do? They may find new homes to haunt, modern skyscrapers, apartment houses, for instance; but there will not be any secret passages in which to parade around, and no mysterious windows to fit across in the moonlight. If they are going to have new

homes to haunt some of the ghosts may come to America. It is an interesting subject from beginning to end, and the British Society for Psychological Research is considerably wrought up over it.

Sherard House, in Eifham, ancestral residence of the famous botanist, gave up its secret when workmen, now employed in razing it, came upon a stairway, the existence of which was unknown. Entrance could be made to this stairway by swinging back a doorway, successfully concealed in a wall, which was operated by a button. Superstitious ones say that when the last board of the staircase had been taken away there came a rustling breath, a sigh of ineffable satisfaction, as if a spirit, constrained for centuries, at last had found its freedom.

A Curse of Drowning. Similar tales are told of Drayton Manor, home of the great Sir Robert Peel, just sold to a man who intends to demolish it. It is reported, famous for its Gainsboroughs and its Lawrences and its magnificent jasper mantelpiece, gift of Russian royalty, it attracted thousands of tourists each year, to whom natives of the countryside, with many waggings of heads and in hushed voices, told of an "old lady in black" who always on the eve of a death in that section of the coun-

try was seen to stalk, with wringing of hands, along a little lane not far from the manor. Will she be gathered back into the ceremonies she burns; if modern buildings cover the very spot her ghostly feet have been reported to have trod?

Could a ghost be drowned out, be driven away by inundation of the place it haunts? Members of the Psychological society have had this puzzling question put up to them as an aspect of the situation which may result from the raising of Derwent Hall, in Derwent Valley, Derbyshire, which must be sacrificed to make room in the valley for a reservoir to supply the growing population. Since 1672 this famous house has reared its gabled peaks. It was built by the Balgays. Will what ghosts there may be here be drowned in the submergence of the valley?

Medmenham abbey, which has just been sold, will best be remembered as having been the home of the infamous 18th Century Hell Fire Club—"The Monks" were under the leadership of Sir Francis Dashwood and included in their number Lord Sandwich, John Wilkes, the great radical and patriot, and Thomas Potter, the son of an archbishop of Canterbury. Their riotous behavior and scandalous orgies were condemned throughout the whole

"Going! Going! Gone!"
Cries the Heartless Auctioneer Selling Off England's Ancient Haunted Castles and Mansions, Which Are Being Demolished to Make Way for Modern Improvements.



country. The abbey in which they met received its charter from King John over 700 years ago, but the old building was pulled down at the dissolution of the monasteries and only one archway and a pillar remain of this original edifice. The present Medmenham abbey, which has for years been owned and occupied by Sir Douglas Dawson, stands on a beautiful stretch of the Thames, near Marlow. From the abbey beautiful views of the surrounding country may be obtained.

Then there is Battle abbey, Hastings, said to be under a curse of drowning. It, too, has just been sold. Many a weird tale has been told about that strange malediction, an utterance of the last abbot, which called down death by drowning on all those who dwelt within its walls after it passed into the possession of the Brownes upon order of the uxoricidal Henry VIII. Strangely enough, death by drowning has been the fate of many who lived there. The most recent was Mrs. Hubert Beaumont, eldest daughter of Michael Grace, brother of W. R. Grace, former mayor of New York city, lessee of the abbey. Her death followed that of Lady Webster, from whose husband Michael Grace rented it.

What augurs the reappearance reported at Windsor castle of the phantom Queen Elizabeth, many are asking. Twenty years ago there was said to have been a similar visitation. Carr Glynn, an officer of the Grenadier guards saw it and declared it vanished through a certain part of the wall of the room in which he beheld it. Investigation showed that three centuries before there had been a door, since sealed, at that very spot. That is the structure where the ghosts of the quarrelsome but beautiful Duchess of Cleveland, the saucy-tongued Duchess de Mazarin, and the unhappy Catherine Howard, slain by Henry VIII, are said to have been seen. The last named woman, it was reported by alleged witnesses, ran through the corridor, hair streaming behind, as she did one day when she escaped from her guards and rushed in to beg for her life from her royal husband.

The early history of England was practically written around events which happened in castles and manors recently sold. In addition to those named above, many others have changed hands. Among them are: Pembroke, the "cradle of the Tudors," where the first Tudor was born; Fineshade Abbey in Northamptonshire, built partly of stones taken from the hall where Mary Queen of Scots was executed; St. Oystin's priory in Essex, erected in the early part of the 12th century; Abbey House, Abingdon and the Sutton Courtenay Manor, where the first "rent kick" against profiteering landlords was voiced by tenants; Queensbury House in Leicestershire, where Stilton cheese was first made; the Stoke Park estate, home of John Penn, where the monument of the poet Gray was erected; the Great House in

the town of Buford in the Cotswold of literary memories, with Samuel Crisp and Fanny Burney as one-time residents; Snows Hall, where Charles I found asylum for a few days, probably the place described by Dumas in his D'Artagnan romances dealing with that unfortunate king; Oldham castle, where David Bruce was taken prisoner in 1346, and the old Castle Skenfrith. All have changed owners. Many may be razed. Most legends about them involve apparitions. What will become of these ghosts when the places they haunt will have been destroyed?

Violet Tweedale, the English writer whose recently published book, "Ghosts I have Seen" tells of her many exciting experiences, with ghosts in haunted houses, has this to say of a visit she paid with her father to Broughton Hall, a fine old manor house on the outskirts of Edinburgh, Scotland, bearing the reputation of being badly haunted:

"It was in November," recites Mrs. Tweedale, "dry, but wild and bitterly cold. Billowy white snow clouds sundered before a brisk north wind threw us alternately into light and darkness, as they covered and uncovered the face of the full moon. Father and I emerged from our house about 9:30 and had reached the back of Broughton hall. The house was shrouded in darkness and dead silence, every blind was close drawn and the suggestion was one of utter emptiness."

"My father and I were walking apart, I being right under the shadow of the walls, whilst he was in the middle of the paved court, which had neither ledge nor walls, but met the edge of the field running up to it. 'Suddenly I heard him whisper, 'Hush!' though we never did utter a word whilst close to the house. His arm was pointing in front of him. I stared ahead and then I saw, clearly lit by the moon, a woman who had apparently just rounded the corner of the house. She was running hard, straight toward us, and her feet made no sound on the round cobble stones. 'Terror suddenly seized me and I darted across to my father and got well behind him, seizing him firmly around the waist. The woman came on, rushing wildly.

reached her. 'That's always the way. You can't catch them,' he said."

Dr. Paul Joire, professor of the Psycho-Physiological Institute of France, in his book, "Physical and Supernatural Phenomena," describes doings in a haunted wine and spirit shop at No. 6 Via Bava, Turin, as follows:

"First of all, a vessel containing some liquor, which was on the kitchen table, overturned of its own accord; then other vessels were thrown down and broken, and then

began a mad dance, in which the furniture, saucepans and all kinds of things took part.

"Fumero's wife (Fumero was the proprietor) fainted away through fright. In the presence of several people tables, chairs and utensils danced. Some garments were thrown down from the upper to the lower chamber and damaged. They were taken back and thrown down again with greater violence by an invisible hand.

Professor Joire adds that the objects were free of wires or strings.

CHANGING SEASONS REQUIRE DIFFERENT FORMS OF DIET

Too Large Dependence Placed on Meat, Potatoes and Canned Vegetables by Most American Families for Their Winter Foods.

WINTER lassitude and springtime languor are often due to the shortcomings of the winter diet. Lack of vitamins may be at the bottom of the trouble. Too large dependence upon meat, potatoes and canned vegetables is placed by most American families, probably, for their winter food.

What are vitamins? It is rather difficult to tell except in technical terms just what vitamins are. It is well known, however, that when our food is deficient in vitamins growth and repair cease; the living cells are not replaced; weight is lost; the bodily heat is not so well maintained; the fires of life burn low and body disabilities increase.

There are three vitamins. All are necessary for the best bodily conditions and lack of any one in the food for some time may cause some special disease.

One of these vitamins is the fat soluble one. It is called fat soluble because it is associated with certain fatty substances found in milk, butter, egg yolk, spinach and greens and cod liver oil. Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins university thinks that night blindness, found among the people in Labrador, who are living on very restricted diets during the winter months, is a result of the lack of these vitamins. Scurvy, or the malady and swellings after cure it with extraordinary rapidity. The extract contains the water soluble vitamins.

The third vitamin will cure or prevent scurvy in children or adults. It has been commonly known that sailors on a long voyage and living largely on canned meats and vegetables have had scurvy unless lemons were taken along on the trip. The substance which prevents scurvy is found in orange and lemon juices, tomatoes, cabbage, turnips and somewhat in potatoes. It is largely on account of the scurvy vitamin that orange juice is given to babies. Tomato juice does just as well. Pasteurizing, boiling or drying milk destroys any of these vitamins which might have been present. Tomatoes are the only vegetable which is known to contain the scurvy vitamin in appreciable quantity after canning, since this vitamin is very susceptible to heating or drying. Some raw or freshly-cooked vegetable should be eaten daily.

Foods which contain vitamins and furnish the best bodily protection include the following: Milk, butter, eggs, green vegetables such as spinach, greens, cabbage, turnips, carrots, tomatoes, fresh fruits, either freshly cooked or raw.

These should be used freely in the winter diet.

Economy in Flavoring.

If you will save all your orange peelings, dry them and then pound them and put in a bottle you will have a delicious flavoring and a cheap one. Cakes and puddings are much improved when this flavoring is used.