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Owning your own home brewing system probably won't come without its complications. Many problems can be fixed by simple maintenance and maintenance, but sometimes the most difficult problems are cultivated and affect the taste of your beer. For example, as we discussed above, the temperature of the keg is very important for pouring a perfect glass of beer. If your beer is producing a sub-par taste or appears too sparkling or cloudy, then the temperature may be too high or too low. Normally you can fix this by changing the temperature of the fridge to better accommodate the type of beer you are serving or just letting the keg cool down further. Many American lagers can be stored and served at about 38 degrees Fahrenheit (3.3 Celsius) temperature, but imports, stouts, wings and others will vary. It is important to check with the liquor distributor before configuring each keg to make sure you are preparing properly. Faulty dumping can also be caused by the following: A relative in the linesThe length of the hose for the beer line A loose connection somewhere in the system You can check the connection making sure the docking is tight and that the air is not leaking anywhere. If the beer line is what's causing the problem, you may need to replace the line to make sure it's the right length. An incorrect amount of carbon dioxide pressure can also cause problems, but you can check this by keeping an eye on the psyb (pounds per square inch, which is the degree of measurement). If the psi is too low, the beer will be flat and pour too slowly, but if it is too high, the beer will pour too fast and have excessive head, or foam on top. These problems are likely to result if the carbon dioxide regulator is incorrectly established. The pressure you need will depend on the type of beer you use, but many beers require about 12 psi to maintain a strong and consistent draft. For more information about quegerators, pouring and brewing beer and other related topics, follow the links below. HowStuffWorks CAMRA related articles: Campaign for Real AleBrew Your Own Magazine Anheuser-Busch. Beertender guide. 2006. (November 13, 2009) . Change nitrogen/CO2 cylinders. 25 October 2007. (November 17, 2009) Your Own. How long will my beer stay fresh in a keg? May 2001. (November 19, 2009) . Beer systems project. (November 17, 2009). . History of kegerator. April 10, 2008. (November 19, 2009) . Kegerator Door Kit Manual (November 17, November, List of Keg Tap couplings. (November 17, 2009) Charles. Your own project system. Make your own. June 1995. (November 17, 2009) General Hospital fans love a good return. With Marcus Taggert's recent comeback, many are speculating who might return to the show next. A ghost appearance a few years ago wasn't enough for some fans, and they want Courtney Matthews back in town. Alicia Leigh Willis, who portrays the character, granted an interview not long ago in which she discussed her thoughts on the full-time return. Alicia Leigh Willis in 2018 | Greg Doherty/Getty Images Courtney Matthews' story at 'General Hospital' Courtney was first introduced in 2001 when she arrived in town just after her mother, Janine Matthews. He soon learned that his biological father was Port Charles resident Mike Corbin and had a half-brother, mobster Sonny Corinthos. Sonny was very protective of Courtney, which led her to a romance with A.J. Quartermaine, Sonny's rival. Sonny had custody of A.J.'s son, Michael Corinthos, and sleeping with Courtney was part of A.J.'s plan to return to Sonny, before realizing he really loved her. Through turmoil in their relationship, the two ended up splitting. He also had a relationship with Sonny's enforcer and A.J.'s brother, Jason Morgan. After they separated, she married Jasper Jax Jacks. Their marriage began to break out once Jax moved closer to Elizabeth Webber, who was going to be a substitute for them once. He then began a relationship with Nikolas Cassadine. She got pregnant and didn't know if Dad was Jax or Nikolas. Helena Cassadine, Nikolas' grandmother, tried to kidnap the baby as Cassadine's heir. In 2006, Courtney died from pregnancy complications from her and Nikolas' son Spencer Cassadine. Courtney did not tell Nikolas that he was the father before he died, and Jax knew the truth and raised Spencer as his own. Maxie Jones ended up finding the real results and gave them to his cousin, Robin Scorpio, who revealed the results in Spencer's baptism (then known as John). Courtney's character is regarded as Nikolas' true love. Wills briefly returned as a ghost, appearing in Spencer in 2015. What the actress says about a return from Willis General Hospital gave an interview with ABC Soaps in Depth last year about her thoughts on re-showing. Courtney's ghostly return in 2015 was actually due to a fan vote. There was actually some kind of thing on Facebook where the they were voting to bring a character back for a guest star or something. And they called me and they're like, Oh, they voted for you to come back. And I was so excited because I have to go and it was like a family reunion, said the actress. He added: To see all these people I had worked with for so many years. It was very nice. It was very nice to get to give everyone such big hugs. I loved playing Courtney. That was such a big part of my life for so long. Even my family got involved. When I finished getting it, my whole family was super excited because they loved everyone I worked with there. And although Courtney is currently dead on the show, we know that most of the daytime soap opera deaths are not real and that the characters can return from the dead at any time. Willis is open to opportunity. I would love to go back and work with them again. Yes, if the opportunity ever arose, I'd love that. It would be fun. Willis was littlely missed returning to daytime television last year. He tested the screen for a role in another soap opera, but ended up not getting the part. Between me and another girl and the other girl he got it. But she's a friend of mine, so... But yes, I've definitely thrown my hat into the ring a couple of times. You never know what it's like with soaps. Everyone knows each other, so it's really nice when you go to the other soaps, you're usually seeing the people you've worked with in the past. It's pretty cool. The General Hospital broadcasts weekdays on the ABC. Just before Christmas 1953, the heads of major U.S. tobacco companies met with John Hill, the founder and chief executive of one of America's leading public relations firms, Hill & Knowlton. Despite the stunning setting - the Plaza Hotel, overlooking Central Park in New York - the mood was one of the crises. Scientists were publishing solid evidence of a link between smoking and cancer. From Big Tobacco's point of view, more worrying was that the world's most widely read publication, The Reader's Digest, had already reported this evidence in a 1952 article, Cancer by the Carton. Journalist Alistair Cooke, writing in 1954, predicted that the publication of the next major scientific study on smoking and cancer could wipe out the industry. Not did PR guru John Hill had a plan - and the plan, with hindsight, proved tremendously effective. Although its product was addictive and deadly, the tobacco industry was able to fend off regulation, litigation and the idea in the minds of many smokers that their products were fatal for decades. So successful was Big Tobacco in postponing that day of thinking that their tactics have been widely imitated ever since. They have also inspired a thriving corner of the academy exploring how the trick. In 1995, Robert Proctor, a stanford university historian who has closely studied the case of tobacco, coined the word agnotology. This is the study of how ignorance deliberately occurs; the entire field was initiated by observation of the tobacco industry. The facts about smoking –indisputable facts, from unquestionable sources- did not carry the day. The indisputable facts were disputed. Unquestionable sources were challenged. Facts, it turns out, are important, but facts are not enough to win these kinds of arguments. © Mitch Blunt Agnotology has never been more important. We live in a golden age of ignorance, proctor says today. And Trump and Brexit are part of that. In the UK's EU referendum, the Leave side pushed the false claim that the UK sent £350m a week to the EU. It is hard to think of an earlier example in modern Western politics of a campaign she leads with a transparent truth, keeping it when rejected by independent experts, and going on to triumph anyway. This performance was soon overshadowed by Donald Trump, who offered a wave of demonstrable falsehood, only to be rewarded with the presidency. The Oxford Dictionaries declared the word 2016 post-truth. The facts didn't seem to matter anymore. The instinctive reaction of those who still care about the truth - journalists, academics and many ordinary citizens - has been to double down on the facts. Fact-checking organisations, such as Full Fact in the UK and PolitiFact in the US, assess the prominent claims of politicians and journalists. I have to confess to a personal bias: I have served as a fact checker myself on the BBC radio show More or less, and I often rely on fact-checking websites. They judge what is true rather than faithfully inform both sides as a traditional journalist would. Public and transparent fact-checking has become a feature today of political reports that it is easy to forget that it is barely a decade old. Leading journalists, too, are beginning to embrace the idea that lies or mistakes should be prominently identified. Consider a story on the NPR website about Donald Trump's speech to the CIA in January: He falsely denied that he had ever criticized the agency, falsely inflated the size of the crowd at his inauguration on Friday . . . —It's a forceful departure from the norms of American journalism, but then President Trump has been a forceful departure from the norms of American politics. Facebook has also drafted in fact checkers, announcing a crackdown on fake news stories that had become prominent on the network after the election. Facebook now allows users to report deception. The site will send questionable headlines to independent fact checkers, mark discredited stories as disputed, and perhaps downgrade in the algorithm that decides what each voice when visiting the site. We need some agreement on the facts or the situation is desperate. And yet: this sudden focus on facts will actually lead to a more informed electorate, better decisions, renewed for the truth? The history of tobacco suggests no. The link between cigarettes and cancer was supported by the world's leading medical scientists and, in 1964, the U.S. surgeon general. The story was covered by well-trained journalists committed to the values of objectivity. However, tobacco lobbyists ran rings around him. In the 1950s and 1960s, journalists had an excuse for their stumbles: the tactics of the tobacco industry were smart, complex and new. First, the industry seemed to compromise, promising high-quality research on the issue. The public was confident that the best people were on the case. The second stage was to complicate the issue and sow doubts: lung cancer could have any number of causes, after all. And it wasn't lung cancer, not cigarettes, what really mattered? The third stage was to undermine serious research and experience. Autopsy reports would be dismissed as anecdotal, epidemiological work as merely statistical, and animal studies as irrelevant. Finally came normalisation: the industry would point out that the history of tobacco-cancer was Scottish news. Haven't journalists been able to find something new and interesting to say? These tactics are now well documented - and researchers have carefully examined the psychological trends that exploded. So we should be able to detect his appearance on the political battlefield. It's as if the president's team was using the tobacco industry playbook, says Jon Christensen, a journalist turned professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, who wrote a remarkable 2008 study of the way the tobacco industry got on the strings of journalistic tradition. An infamous internal memo from tobacco company Brown &; Williamson, written in the summer of 1969, sets out the thinking very clearly: Doubt is our product. What? Because doubt is the best way to compete with the body of fact that exists in the minds of the general public. It is also the means to settle a controversy. Big Tobacco's mantra: keeping the controversy alive. Doubt is not usually difficult to produce, and facts alone are not enough to dispel it. We should have learned this lesson already; now ham to learn again. Tempting as it is to fight the lies of facts, there are three problems with this strategy. The first is that a simple truth can beat a complicated set of facts simply by being easier to understand and remember. When doubt prevails, people will often end up believing what sticks in the mind. In 1994, psychologists Hollyn Johnson and Colleen Seifert conducted an experiment in which people an account of an explosive warehouse fire. The account mentioned cans of gasoline and paint, but later explained that gasoline and paint had not been present at the scene after all. Experimental subjects, tested in their comprehension, remember that painting actually there. But when asked to explain the facts about the fire (why so much smoke?), they would mention the painting. In the absence of an alternative explanation, they fell back on a claim they had already acknowledged was wrong. Once we've heard a false claim, we can't just unnotice it. This should warn us not to let the lie and rejection take over the news cycle. Several studies have shown that repeating a false claim, even in the context of discrediting this claim, can cause it to stick. Myth-busting seems to work, but then our memories fade and we remember only the myth. The myth, after all, was what continued to be repeated. By trying to dispel falsehood, endless rebuttals simply make the charm stronger. With that in mind, consider the infamous bus-mounted claim of the Leave campaign: We send the EU £350m a week. Simple. Memorable. False. But how to reject it? A typical effort by The Guardian newspaper was spearheaded, Why Vote Leave's £350m weekly EU cost claim is wrong, repeating the claim before devoting hundreds of words to details and defining the dictionary of the word send. This type of fact-checking article is invaluable to a fellow journalist who needs the established problems and hyperlinks. But for an ordinary voter, the likely message would be: You can't trust politicians, but we seem to send a lot of money to the EU. The doubt fit the Leave campaign very well. © Mitch Blunt This is a built-in vulnerability of the fact-checking trade. Fact checkers are right to be individuals, to cover all the details and to show their work. But that's why fact-checking work can only be a part of ensuring that the truth is heard. Andrew Lilico, a thoughtful supporter of leaving the EU, told me during the campaign that he wished the bus had shown a more defensive figure, such as £240m. But Lilico now acknowledges that the false claim was the most effective. In cynical campaign terms, the use of the £350m figure was perfect, he says. He created a trap that Remain activists kept insisting on jumping over and over again. Still. But not only are they still activists – fact-checking journalists too, myself included. The false claim was much more powerful than it would have been a real one, not because it was bigger, but because everyone kept talking about it. Proctor, the tobacco industry historian turned agnotologist, warns of a similar effect in the US: Fact checkers can become Trump's puppy, running like an errand boy checking the facts of a Person. If all your time is [spent] checking someone else's facts, then what are you doing? There is a second reason why the facts do not seem to have the traction you would expect. Facts can be boring. The world is full of things to pay attention to, from reality TV to your argumentative children, from one of a Instagram to a tax bill. Why bother with something as tedious as facts? Last year, three researchers —Seth Flaxman, Sharad Goel and Justin Rao— published a study on how people read news online. The study was, on the face of it, an investigation into the polarization of news sources. The researchers began with data from 1.2 million Internet users, but ended up examining only 50,000. What? Because only 4 percent of the sample read news serious enough to be worth including in this study. (The obstacle was 10 articles and two opinion pieces over three months.) Many commentators worry that we are segregating ourselves into ideological bubbles, exposed only to the opinions of those who think the same way we do. There is something in this concern. But for 96 percent of these web surfers the bubble that mattered wasn't liberal or conservative, it was: Don't bother with the news. In the war of ideas, boredom and distraction are powerful weapons. A recent study of Chinese propaganda examined the tactics of paid pro-government hacks (known as the 50 percent army, after taxpayers of the amount were allegedly paid by mail) who put comments on social media. The investigators, Gary King, Jennifer Pan and Margaret Roberts, conclude: Almost none of the Chinese government's 50c party posts participate in the debate or argument of any kind . . . seem to avoid controversial issues altogether . . . the strategic objective of the regime is to distract and redirect public attention. Trump, a reality TV star, knows the value of an entertaining distraction: he simply picks a fight with Megyn Kelly, The New York Times or even Arnold Schwarzenegger. Isn't that more striking than a discussion about healthcare reform? The tobacco industry also understood this point, although it took a higher approach to generating distractions. Do you know about Stanley Prusiner?, wonders Proctor.Prusiner is a neurologist. In 1972, he was a young researcher who had just encountered a patient suffering from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. It was a terrible degenerative condition then believed to be caused by a slow-action virus. After many years of study, Prusiner concluded that the disease was caused, unprecedentedly, by a kind of rogue protein. The idea seemed absurd to most experts of the time, and Prusiner's career began to founder. Promotions and research grants have been dried up. But Prusiner received a source of funding from the private sector that allowed him to continue his work. He was finally vindicated in the most spectacular way possible: with a Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1997. In his essay on the Nobel Prize website, Prusiner thanked his private sector benefactors for their crucial support: RJ Reynolds, camel cigarette maker. The tobacco industry was a generous source of research funds, and Prusiner was not the only one receive both tobacco and Nobel Prize funding. Proctor believes at least 10 Nobel laureates are in this position. To be clear, this was not an attempt at bribery. According to Proctor, it was much more subtle. The tobacco industry was the main funder of research into genetics, viruses, immunology, air pollution, Proctor says. Almost anything, in short, except tobacco. It was a massive distraction research project. The funding helped position Big Tobacco as a public-spirited industry, but Proctor believes its main purpose was to produce interesting new speculative sciences. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease may be rare, but it was exciting news. Smoking-related diseases, such as lung cancer and heart disease, are not news at all. The end of these distractions is that matters of vital importance become too boring to disturb reports. Proctor describes it as the opposite of terrorism: trivialism. Terrorism provokes a great media reaction; smoking does not. However, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, smoking kills 480,000 Americans a year. That's more than 50 deaths per hour. Terrorists have rarely managed to kill that many Americans in an entire year. But terrorists succeed in grabbing the headlines; trivialists manage to avoid them. Tobacco industry lobbyists became well practiced in persuading the media to retain or reduce stories about the dangers of cigarettes. This record is scratched, they'd say. Hadn't we heard these things before? Seasoned tobacco watchers now worry that Trump may achieve the same effect. In the end, will people just start spoiling the show? Jon Christensen, at UCLA, says: I think it's the most frightening prospect. On the other hand, says Christensen, there is a saving grace. It's almost impossible for the U.S. president not to be news. The tobacco lobby, like the Chinese government, proved very skillful in pointing out the limelight elsewhere. There's reason to believe it's going to be hard for Trump.*** © Mitch Blunt There's a final problem with trying to persuade people by giving them facts: the truth can feel threatening, and threatening people tends to back down. People respond in the opposite direction, says Jason Reifler, a political scientist at the University of Exeter. This backfire effect is now the focus of several researchers, including Reifler and his colleague Brendan Nyhan from Dartmouth.In study, conducted in 2011, Nyhan, Reifler and others conducted a randomized trial in which parents with young children were shown or did not display scientific information discrediting an imaginary link but widely between vaccines and autism. At first glance, the facts were persuasive: parents who saw myth-busting science were less likely to believe that the vaccine could cause autism. But parents who were already wary of vaccines vaccines less likely to say they vaccinate their children after being exposed to the facts – despite apparently believing these facts. What's going on? People accept corrective information, but then resist in other ways, Reifler says. A person who feels anxious about vaccination is unconsciously pushed back by calling to mind all the other reasons why they feel vaccination is a bad idea. Fear of autism might backfire, but all other fears are stronger than before. It's easy to see how this could play out in a political campaign. Let's say he is worried that the UK will soon be dragged away by Turkish migrants because a Brexit activist has told him (falsely) that Turkey will soon join the EU. A fact checker may explain that no Turkish entry is likely in the foreseeable future. Reifler's research suggests that he will accept the narrow fact that Turkey is not about to join the EU. But you will also summon to mind all sorts of other anxieties: immigration, loss of control, Turkey's proximity to the Syrian war and to Isis, terrorism and so on. The original lie has been desmented, but its seductive magic lingers. The problem here is that while we like to think of ourselves as rational beings, our rationality not only evolved to solve practical problems, such as building an elephant trap, but navigating social situations. We have to keep others on our side. Practical reasoning is often less about figuring out what is true, and more about staying in the right tribe. An early indicator of how tribal our logic may be was a study conducted in 1954 by Albert Hastorf, a psychologist at Dartmouth, and Hadley Cantril, his counterpart at Princeton. Hastorf and Cantril projected footage of an American football game between the two college teams. It had been a tough game. A quarterback had suffered a broken leg. Hastorf and Cantril asked their students to assess their faults and assess their gravity. Dartmouth students tended to overlook Dartmouth's faults, but were quick to pick up the sins of Princeton players. Princeton students had the opposite inclination. They concluded that, despite showing the same images, students at Dartmouth and Princeton didn't really see the same events. Each student had their own perception, closely shaped by their tribal loyalties. The title of the research paper was They Saw a Game. A more recent study revisited the same idea in the context of political tribes. The researchers showed the students pictures of a demonstration and turned a thread on what it was all about. Some students were told it was a protest gay rights protesters outside an army recruitment office against military policy (then) don't ask, don't tell. Others were told that this was an anti-abortion protest in front of an abortion clinic. Despite looking at exactly the same images, experimental subjects had different views of what was happening – views that were shaped by their political loyalties. Liberal students relaxed about the behavior of people they thought were gay rights protesters, but worried about what pro-life protesters were doing; conservative students took the opposite view. As with They Watched a Game, this disagreement was not about general principles, but about details: did protesters shout at spectators? Have they blocked access to the building? We see what we want to see – and we reject the facts that threaten our sense of who we are. When we come to the conclusion that we want to reach, we are engaging in motivated reasoning. Motivated reasoning was a powerful ally of the tobacco industry. If you're addicted to a product, and many scientists tell you it's deadly, but the tobacco lobby tells you more research is needed, what would you like to believe? Christensen's study of the tobacco PR campaign revealed that the industry often received a sympathetic audience in the press because many journalists were smokers. These journalists desperately wanted to believe that their habit was benign, making them ideal messengers for the industry. Even in a debate contaminated by motivated reasoning, one might expect the facts to help. Not necessarily: when we hear facts that challenge us, selectively amplify what suits us, ignore what doesn't, and reinterpret what we can. More facts mean grist in the motivated reasoning mill. The French playwright Molière once wrote: A learned fool is dumber than an ignorant. Modern social science agrees. On a politically charged issue, such as climate change, it feels as if providing accurate information about science should unite people. The opposite is true, says Dan Kahan, professor of law and psychology at Yale and one of the researchers in the study on perceptions of a political protest. Kahan writes: Groups with opposite values are often polarized, not less, when exposed to scientifically sound information. When people are looking for the truth, the facts help. But when people are selectively reasoning about their political identity, the facts can backfire.*** This week's FT Weekend Magazine front page © Mitch Blunt All this adds up to a depressing image for those of us who aren't willing to live in a post-truth world. The facts, it seems, are dented. Trying to refact a bold and memorable lie with a set of facts can faithfully often serve to reinforce the myth. Important truths are often rancid and boring, and it is easy to fabricate new, more attractive claims. And giving people more facts can backfire, as these facts provoke a defensive reaction in someone who badly wants to their existing worldview. That's dark stuff, reifler says. We are in a rather frightening and dark moment. Is there an answer? Maybe maybe Is. We know that scientific literacy can actually widen the gap between different political tribes on issues like climate change - that is, knowledgeable liberals and knowledgeable conservatives are more distant in their views than liberals and conservatives who know little about science. But a new research paper by Dan Kahan, Asheley Landrum, Katie Carpenter, Laura Helft and Kathleen Hall Jamieson explores the role not of scientific literacy, but of scientific curiosity. The researchers measured scientific curiosity by asking their experimental subjects a variety of questions about their hobbies and interests. Subjects were offered a selection of websites to read for an understanding test. Some went for ESPN, some for Yahoo Finance, but those who chose science were proving scientific curiosity. Scientifically curious people were also happier to watch science documentaries than celebrity gossip TV shows. As expected, there is a correlation between scientific knowledge and scientific curiosity, but the two measurements are different. What Kahan and his colleagues found, to their surprise, was that while politically motivated reasoning trumpets scientific knowledge, politically motivated reasoning . . . seems to be denied by scientific curiosity. Scientifically literate people, remember, were more likely to be polarized in their responses to politically charged scientific questions. But scientifically curious people were not. Curiosity brought people together in a way that simple facts did not. Researchers muse that curious people have an additional reason to look for the facts: Experience the pleasure of contemplating amazing ideas about how the world works. So how can we foster curiosity? It is difficult to make bank reform or article 50 reversibility more attractive than football, Game of Thrones or baked cakes. But it seems to be what is being asked. We need to bring people into history, to human narratives of science, to show people how science works, says Christensen.Journalists and political wonks can't force anyone to pay attention to the facts. We need to find a way to make people want to look for them. Curiosity is the seed from which sensible democratic decisions can grow. It seems to be one of the only cures for politically motivated reasoning, but it is also, in negotiation, caring for a society where most people simply don't pay attention to the news because they find it boring or confusing. What we need is a Carl Sagan or David Attenborough of social sciences - someone who can create a sense of wonder and fascination only in the structure of the solar system or struggles of life in a rainforest, but in the functioning of our own civilization: health, migration, finance, education and diplomacy. A candidate would have been a Swedish doctor and Rosling, who died in February. He reached a surprisingly wide audience with what were, at its heart, simply official data presentations in the same way that the Mundial.Va Bank characterized its work as telling people the facts - describing the world. But the facts need a champion. Facts rarely get up for themselves – they need someone to make us care about them, to make us curious. That's what Rosling did. And given the apocalyptic possibility of a world where facts don't matter, this is the example we need to follow. Tim Harford, undercover economist at the FT, discusses his book 'Messy: How to be Creative and Resilient in a Tidy-Minded World' at the FT Weekend Oxford Literary Festival on 1 AprilIllustrations by Mitch BluntLetter in response to this editorial:Time to re-evaluate the trust placed in us humans / D'Alec Burt Burt

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