

Smokehouse Revival

The Spirit of the Past Lives on in New Technology

By Shelley Davis

EFORE REFRIGERATORS, in fact before the iceman, people who raised their own meat and caught their own fish preserved them by smoking. Necessity blended with craft to produce woodsy, pungent hams and bacons, turkeys and fish—without much variation, if truth be told.

Today the necessity may be gone but the taste remains, and the craft of smoking is undergoing a renaissance, both at home and in eight-foot-high, stainless steel commercial indoor smokehouses. This time around the chickens and ducks hang over applewood, the legs of lamb are rubbed with curry, the eye of round is marinated in red wine and cognac. As smoking is increasingly a science it becomes even more an art form.

It's an art practiced by three Washington retailers who see consumer interest in smoked meats on the rise. For Bill Wagner, Mark Caraluzzi and Mandie Wolf, old-fashioned wood is combined with electricity to produce foods that appeal to modern-day palates.

Gone forever are the days of the old cinder block smokehouse, says Wagner of his Mount Airy Locker Co., a meat business started by his father in 1954. "It was too difficult to control the heat and smoke," he says, and the procedure took a long time. Wagner remembers rubbing a 25-pound See SMOKEHOUSES, E24, Col. 1

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Keep the Home Fires Burning

By Linda Greider IKE: MANY another gentle cooking art, the art of smoking food has gone from a means for us to outsmart starvation to a means for us to outsmart each other. What started out in prefrigeration days as a method of drying and therefore preserving meat and fish has evolved into a game of entrepreneurial oneupsmanship, with us urban Easterners reduced to buying small bags of weed-tree chips imported at great expense from the other side of the continent.

Once the mesquite smoke clears, though, we're left with great-tasting food. And, since we've been deprived by anti-pollution laws of standing around leaning on our rakes watch-

Equipment

ing the leaves burn, standing around leaning on our rakes watching the

fish smoke is not a bad substitute.

There are degrees of smoking food, from the traditional cold-smoking meant to preserve food as well as to flavor it, to the current practice of throwing a handful of damp wood chips on the charcoal fire. Cold-smoking, done at temperatures usually no higher than 90 degrees, preserves food by drying it out and usually isn't done at home.

Hot-smoking, or hot-smoke cooking, which involves slightly higher temperatures, is much easier to do at home. Hot-smoking can preserve food, but is usually done to cook and

impart flavor rather than to preserve. Throwing wood chips on a hot charcoal fire to produce fragrant smoke will add a bit of flavor, but is not really smoking because high temperatures will cook the food before the smoke has a chance to penetrate. To really impart a smoke flavor the food needs long exposure to slowly smoldering wood chips or chunks. Charcoal or electric coils can provide the heat that makes the chips smolder.

A charcoal grill can be used for smoke-cooking if it has a hood, or an apparatus especially for smoking can be purchased. Or, as Buzz Beam, a Maine hunting guide and longtime

smoker, points out, you can use an old barrel, a cardboard box or a worn-out refrigerator. All that is needed is some fragrant wood, a low-temperature heat source to keep it smoldering and a means of trapping the smoke around the food.

The apparati designed especially for smoking will in general be fairly tall and thin so as to keep greater distance than in normal grilling between the food and the heat source at the bottom. The old standby smoker, called the Little Chief, is a 12-by-12-by-24-inch aluminum box with an electric heating element in the bottom, a pan to hold wood chips, three racks and a top.

Smoking times in the Little Chief vary from an hour or two to all day depending on the size and type of See EQUIPMENT, E5, Col. 1





By Shelley Davis

ALVIND OLSON oversees a cooperative garden. The one-acre community garden in Rock Creek Park is run by committee—128 gardeners who volunteer for a water committee to see that the hoses work properly, a cutting committee to trim the grass, a maintenance committee to tidy supply bins and an inspection committee of five who see that the garden is

As manager, Olson buys the hay for mulching and roto-tills individual plots whenever he's asked. Members chip in a dollar apiece to help pay for the first-aid kit he keeps stocked. Each spring he plants a banana tree. "It doesn't bear fruit," Olson says, "but everyone enjoys looking at it."

aesthetically appealing.

In the Garden

This community garden, one of many owned by the National Park Service, is a solution for apartment and house dwellers who want to plant a garden but don't have the space or who want to grow more than their present gardens will hold. Most are free and run by the National Park Service or private community groups who are happy to see a vacant lot cleared of its broken bottles and converted into a bed for glorious food.

Olson's garden is made up of individual plots 20 feet long ranging in width from 10 to 20 feet. Individuals are responsible for their own plots and are free to grow whatever vegetables they choose. No doubt you'll see plenty of tomatoes, limas, green beans and lettuce, he says. But few grow their own herbs—this group maintains a communal herb garden from which members may pick and choose.

"We're a self-contained unit," Olson brags of the garden that has grown from 38 plots to 125 in its eight years of existence. "It works out just fine. We've got lots of different professionals out there—doctors, lawyers, even a rabbi. They all like to get on their knees and play in the soil."

There's something to be said for watching your garden grow. A suc-

cessful garden is akin to giving birth, say many who have been gardening in Washington for years. It's a thrill to watch tiny seeds sprout, mature and thrive, and a good excuse to get out of the house and into the air on balmy summer evenings. Gardeners' families never have it so good as when served food that often tastes better-and fresher-than what you can buy even at height-of-summer. full-blown farmers' markets. Convinced? Here are some numbers to call to line up a garden for next spring, followed by a list of cataglogs from which to order your seeds. Call for your garden now, they warn, plots are usually assigned on a firstcome, first-serve basis.

• GROW (Garden Resources of Washington, 797-9284): Grow currently has 11 functional community gardens available in all neighborhoods throughout the district. It also has 50 additional lots that need clearing and planting throughout the city to be matched with interested gardeners.

In addition, GROW has a library for members filled with resource books on plants, diseases and planting techniques. There is a monthly newsletter for members. Executive director Tricia Gabany holds educational seminars for groups on planning and garden design, garden pests, soil improvement, starting and managing a community garden, and harvesting and preserving.

harvesting and preserving.

GROW will hold a fall harvest festival Sunday, noon to 5 p.m., at 6th and Independence Ave. NW (behind the Air and Space Museum), in its demonstration. garden. The festival will feature sales of produce from community gardens, and canned and baked goods. There will also be free seeds, literature and displays of fall

See GARDEN, E24, Col. 5

A Fish Tale From Backwater Peru

Magnificent Ceviche in the Jungle

By Mark London

HE PROPRIETOR of the Tropical Restaurant in Peru's Amazon jungle is a big, blond, crookedly built man with fingers like bratwursts and worn tattoos on his wide forearms and swollen ankles. He swears profusely and very profanely that his ceviche is the best around.

Considering that Iquitos, a city of 150,000 people and home of the Tropical, is about 400 miles from any other place of size, Paul Hittscher's boast probably is justified. His ceviche, nevertheless, in the opinion of the oil roustabouts, drug smugglers, missionaries and jungle camp directors—his colorful clien-

tele—is the jewel of the menu.

This preference surprises Hitt-scher, who says he opened the Tropical because "we needed a damn

good steak and a joint where you could get real American powdered mashed potatoes." He adds that he is not disappointed because "the fish in the Amazon are real good, some real monsters."

Firm, large-boned white fish make the best ceviche, and in the paiche, a six-foot-long monster, and the dorado, the Amazon sports two of the best ceviche fish in the world. The dish is Peru's answer to sushi; it is a raw fish offering in marinade spiced to one's pleasure. In the Amazon, the dish's coolness in temperature and tingling sensation make it as necessary to one's diet as brandy in the Alps.

Restaurants in Lima, Peru's capital, make their ceviche primarily of sea bass, and specialized ceviche bars will use almost anything that swims or soaks, including clams and mus-

See CEVICHE, E28, Col. 1

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EQUIPMENT, From E1

food being smoked and how much smoke flavor is desired. Though it isn't absolutely necessary, the food to be smoked is usually marinated or brined (soaked in a salt-water solution) first. The flavor added by marinating or brining nicely complements the smoky taste, which can be overwhelming by itself. Brining can also act as a preservative.

The Little Chief is not big enough to hold a huge whole turkey, but will smoke nearly anything else. Veteran smoker Alice Kelleter of Vinalhaven, Maine, has smoked various kinds of cheese in her Little Chief, as well as turkey breasts, pork chops and ribs, mussels (which she marinates beforehand and keeps in olive oil afterward) and salt.

The Little Chief comes with hickory shavings, which are replaced in the smokers every hour or so as they burn out. No charcoal is used. Small fish can be completely cooked as well as smoked in the Little Chief, but larger things like chickens or roasts will need additional cooking time in the oven or on a grill. The Little Chief is available in sporting goods and department stores, or by mail from L.L. Bean (Freeport, Maine 04033, telephone 207-865-3111, 24 hours a day) or the manufacturer, Luhr Jensen and Sons, Inc., PO Box 297, Hood River, Ore. 97031. Cost is about \$55.

More often seen in kitchenware and hardware stores are charcoal-fired smokers, which look and act like barbecue grills that got taller. These smokers include a pan to hold liquid as part of their standard equipment, making them steamersmokers. One company, Brinkmann, makes an add-on smoking element that fits on top of its regulation-style charcoal grill to elongate it. Brinkmann says its "Smoke'n Pit" can be used for smoking, roasting, steaming or barbecuing. Smoking in this case simply means putting pre-soaked wood chips on top of the burning charcoal. The food's exposure to smoke is controlled by how low the temperature is kept.

The Brinkmann smoker also is available in an electric version. The grill-cum-smoker is about \$80, the electric smoker about \$120.

Weber, renowned as maker of the dome-topped grill, also makes a smoker. It is taller and narrower than the grill and includes a special pan for water, but otherwise is strikingly similar to the grill. The smoker comes in two sizes; one 141/2 inches in diameter (about \$100), the other 181/2 inches in diameter (about \$120).

Although Weber obviously prefers that you buy both its grill and its smoker, Weber home economist Betty Hughes is able to offer some tips for cooks who want to double up with the grill. All vents should be left partially open, Hughes advises, and all should be open an equal amount. Use the indirect heating method, which means two piles of charcoal on opposite sides of the grill. Place a pan full of water, wine or other flavored liquid between the burning coals, though this is optional.

The rack's handles are designed so more charcoal or wood chips can be added to the burning fire as the food smokes. Make sure the rack handles, are placed directly above the two piles of burning charcoal. Wood chips should be soaked before they're put on the burning charcoal, but must be well drained or they'll put out the fire.

Neatly packaged mesquite and hickory wood chips and chunks are available in hardware, kitchenware and department stores, but there's no reason not to use locally available woods like oak, walnut, maple or fruitwood. In Cutler, Maine, Buzz Beam is able to gather sawdust from alder, hickory, oak or apple trees, save it for a year so it will dry out, and use it in his Little Chief. Soft woods like pine can't be used because they contain resins and will add an unpleasant flavor.

The only difference between chunks and chips or sawdust is that chunks burn longer. Chips or sawdust are usually used in slower-burner electric smokers, chunks with charcoal grills.



<u>Weekend</u>

