## Mad Hatter Martini



I enjoy paring cocktails with food, especially if creating a new drink. We were serving salmon and asparagus the other day. Since asparagus does not pare with any wine, this seemed the perfect opportunity for a cocktail!
Cue the Flavor Bible. (If you cook, and or make cocktails, you need this book!) I simply looked up salmon and asparagus comparing them for complementary flavors in common. I chose thyme, lemon and carrots. Yes, carrots.

Fish in general tastes best with a light, dry beverage. Heavy or sweet can hide some of the subtle flavors inherent to fish. In this case, $I$ chose a gin martini. You could substitute vodka for the gin, but you will lose the herbal notes that work so well. I selected Ki No Bi gin for its flavors of kumquat, orange oil, juniper, spice and a slight bitterness of wormwood. I used Reisetbauer Carrot Eau de Vie that has an intense bright taste of carrots. Lemon peel expressed over the drink and fresh thyme as a garnish completed the complementary flavors.


## The Mad Hatter Martini

As noted above, I used Ki No Bi gin. Your favorite gin will work quite nicely in the cocktail. I would avoid the highly herbal gins as they might overpower the subtle carrot. If you find this too bitter for your taste, decrease the amount of vermouth or make it a perfect with $1 / 2$ bianco vermouth.

The nose is thyme, lemon and citrus. First flavors are clean, herbal, with a touch of spice. Then you note subtle carrots and juniper. The finish is long and dry.

- 1 1/2 oz Gin
- 1/2 oz Premium dry vermouth (or $1 / 4$ oz dry \& 1/4 oz. bianco vermouth)
- 1/4 oz. Reisetbauer Carrot Eau de Vie
- 2-3 drops Bitter Truth Olive Bitters
- Lemon peel for expressing
- Fresh thyme for garnish
- Dried lemon wheel for garnish (optional)

1. Chill a cocktail glass with ice and water

2. Combine the gin, vermouth, eau de vie and bitters in a mixing glass with ice and stir to chill
3. Double strain into the chilled cocktail glass
4. Express the lemon peel over the drink and discard
5. Spank the thyme and float it on the dried lemon peel Cheers!

## The Ghost of Birthdays Past

When we host a party, my wife often tells me she wants a cocktail(s) that will pair with food "X" for which she can coordinate a name, even the colors she wants. This time she wanted a cocktail with tequila and pineapple. While there are a few delicious, classic pineapple/tequila cocktails, most of these drinks are sweet and poorly balanced. Now I'll digress!


You can download this spread sheet, Pineapple Simple Sour,
follow the directions and skip the explanation below. Then just jump down to the recipe here.

The problem you encounter when you substitute one juice for another in a cocktail, especially if you swap a citrus for a non-citrus juice, is loss of balance. The drink easily becomes too sweet, (the most frequent result), too sour (acidic), too bitter, too strong or too weak. The example for this cocktail is pineapple juice, but this discussion is equally true of orange, strawberry, apple or practically any juice. When you substitute all or part of lime or lemon juice with pineapple juice, you are decreasing the primarily acidic and not very sweet lime/lemon juice and adding the sweet and not as acidic pineapple juice. Lime juice is 6\% acid and 1.5\% sugar, while pineapple juice is $0.8 \%$ acid and $10 \%$ sugar. Let's say that you have a cocktail that is:

- 2 parts Spirit (45\% ABV)
-2 parts Lime juice
The above drink will have an ABV of $22.5 \%$ and will be $3 \%$ acid and $0.75 \%$ sugar ... and will not be very good. If you were to add 2 parts pineapple juice, your drink will have an ABV of $15 \%$, and will be $2 \%$ acid and about $4 \%$ sugar. While adding pineapple juice to the above drink would probably be an improvement, it will still be a completely different cocktail. Now, think about the above with 1 part simple syrup. Figuring out how to maintain the cocktails sweet/sour balance quickly becomes mind numbing.

Dave Arnold extensively covers all of this in his book, Liquid Intelligence. A book I highly recommend. His suggestion for solving the above substitutions is to add acid to the juice to make it equal in acidity to lime juice. Then you can sub away. I heard Dave speak at this year's San Antonio Cocktail Conference. In addition to discussing the above, Dave covered creating fruit juice syrup with the same sugar content by weight as 1:1 simple syrup. It is not uncommon for a cocktail
to be $20 \%$ simple syrup. That means a $20 \%$ dilution. If you use a fruit simple syrup, you will still be diluting the ABV and acidity, but you'll at least be enforcing the fruit flavor. This is all a whole lot easier than it sounds.

## Acidifying Fruit Juice

Lime juice has both citric and malic acids. So, to acidify a juice, you need only know the percent acid in that juice and subtract that from 6\% (the acid content of lime juice). Since pineapple juice is $0.8 \%$ acid, $6 \%-0.8 \%=5.2 \%$. To acidify a liter of pineapple juice, you will add 32 gm of citric acid and 20 gm of malic acid. Pineapple juice has a highly variable quantity of pulp, even if you filter it. This means that 1 liter of pineapple juice will actually weigh more than 1 Kg . However, it usually makes little difference, so you can just measure out 1 liter of juice and add 32 gm of citric acid and 20 gm of malic acid. The spread sheet above, actually asks you to weigh 1 cup of juice because it also calculates your pineapple simple syrup.

## Making Pineapple Simple Syrup

Simple syrup is made by dissolving 1 part sugar in 1 part water. This should be by weight, though it's frequently made by volume. The issue with making a syrup from fruit juice is that the juice already contains sugar. Adding the full quantity of sugar by weight or by volume will result in a syrup that is too sweet, thus easily unbalancing your cocktail. To avoid this, you need to know the weight of sugar in the juice and the weight of the liquid - which will equal the weight of the sugar to make 1:1. If you're using bottled
juice, just look at the label to see the weight of sugar in a "serving" of the juice. The weight of sugar per volume will vary by brand. The nutritional chart shown here indicates that 240 ml of juice contains 30 grams of sugar. If you're using fresh juice, consult the Google! So to use this juice:

## Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 240 mL
Servings Per Container 6


1. Weigh 240 ml of juice in grams
2. Subtract 30 grams (the weight of sugar in that juice) to calculate the weight of liquid.
3. The weight of the liquid will equal the weight of sugar needed. But you already have 30 grams of sugar. So subtract 30 from the calculated weight of liquid to equal the weight of additional sugar needed.

So by example:

1. Lets say the 240 ml of juice weighed 250 grams
2. The liquid weight will equal: 250-30 = 220 grams
3. You need 220 grams of sugar. But, you already have 30 grams.
4. Therefore, the weight of additional sugar needed will equal 220-30 = 190 grams.

Or you can use the spread sheet: Pineapple Simple Sour

## The Ghost of Birthdays Past

The only extra tool you will need for this is a digital kitchen or postal scale that will measure in grams. You can purchase one from Amazon here. You will also need to purchase
citric and malic acid, also available from Amazon.
The name of this cocktail is derived from Ghost Tequila and the fact that I made the drink for my birthday! The flavors are pineapple and the tequila with the Ghost Tequila bringing just a touch of heat. You can alter the amount of Ghost Tequila to adjust the spiciness to fit your taste.

## Ingredients:

- 1/2 oz. Ghost Tequila
- 1 1/2 oz. Silver tequila such as Milagro
- 2 1/2 oz. Acid adjusted pineapple juice
- 1 1/2 oz Pineapple Simple Syrup
- 1/4 oz. Cointreau or triple sec

1. To make the Acidified Pineapple juice and the pineapple simple syrup, refer to the spread sheet: Pineapple Simple Sour
2. Chill a large, stemmed glass with ice and water
3. Add all ingredients to a cocktail shaker with ice
4. Shake to chill
5. Double strain into chilled glass

Cheers!

