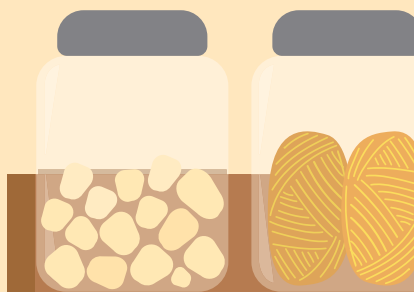
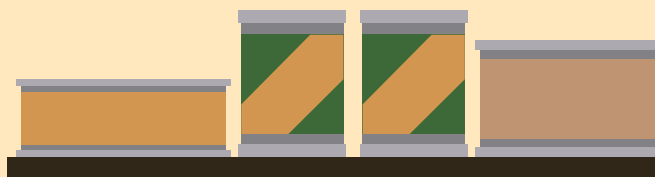


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在那些追逐着柴米油鹽的忙碌日子裏，雜貨鋪總擔當起照料人們日常生活所需的角色，是每個家庭的「命脈」之一。當時，雜貨鋪或會藏身於徙置大廈的單位內，在狹窄的 120 尺空間經營起「同舖同居」的小店面，便利了大廈內的居民。那時候「米舖多過銀行」，徙置大廈地下隨處可見雜貨鋪的身影，販售着米糧、柴薪或火水、甘糖與鹹菜、醬油和醬料。人們在這裏添補所需的同時，與老闆相互熟悉，細說起日常，積累了情感。原來，雜貨鋪不只賣與買的關係，更是連結了人情滋味。

年月漫漫，雜貨鋪也悄然轉變，從只售賣糧油乾貨，到後來供應着林林總總的生活用品。它就像一個百寶袋，應有盡有。然而，不變的是，它們始終如一，存在於街角，為人們提供所需。如今，走進深水埗和石硤尾的街區，這些傳統雜貨鋪大多仍由家族經營。在經歷了一代又一代的人來來去去，那些斑駁了的大門或招牌、店內樸實的裝潢、在貨架上琳琅滿目的貨品，以及瀰漫着的獨特氣味，猶如凝滯了的歲月痕跡，是雜貨鋪堅守下來的標誌。

每一間雜貨鋪都是一段段故事的開始，是百樣人生的其中一章。今期《四十一報》的專題走訪了區內的糧油米舖和山貨舖，這兩間店舖分別有着六十載的歷史，由最初父輩創業開始，到現在由第二代經營，在老店逐漸熄燈的今日，訴說了悠悠年月的故事。此外，尋「埗」細選了深水埗區不同形式的雜貨舖，從老派到新興，讓你好好享受一趟尋寶的樂趣。

在初夏時節，祝願大家一切安好。

2024 年 6 月

In those hectic days of pursuing daily necessities, grocery stores always took on the role of caring for people's daily needs and were one of the "lifelines" of every family. Hidden away in the units of resettlement buildings, grocery stores ran small "co-living" shops in the narrow 120-foot space, which were convenient for the residents of the buildings. During the era when there were more rice shops than banks, grocery stores could be found on the ground floor of resettlement buildings, selling grains, firewood or kerosene, sugar, pickles, and sauces. Residents came to replenish the necessities of life, befriended the owners, shared their daily lives, and built relationships with one another. Grocery stores were not only about selling and buying but also about the connection between people.

As time passed, grocery stores quietly transformed from traditional sellers of grains and oils to suppliers of various household items. It was like a treasure trove. However, what remained unchanged was their steadfast presence on the street corners, providing for people's needs. Today, stepping into the neighborhoods of Sham Shui Po and Shek Kip Mei, most of these traditional grocery stores are still run by families. As generations of people come and go, those weathered doors or signs, the simple decorations inside the shops, the wide range of goods on the shelves, and the pervasive unique scent, are like frozen traces of time. These are the symbols of the grocery store's perseverance.

Each grocery store marks the beginning of a story, a chapter in the diverse tapestry of life. In this issue of *Post 41*, we interviewed the traditional grocery store and the mountain goods shop in the district. These have a history of 60 years, respectively, starting from their fathers' establishment to the present operation by the second generation, telling the story of the long years when the lights of the old shops are gradually going out. In addition, we selected various forms of grocery stores in Sham Shui Po, from old-fashioned to emerging ones, allowing you to enjoy the pleasure of treasure hunting.

June 2024

專題：日常生活的支撐者——雜貨舖

Feature: Supporters of Daily Life - Grocery Store

昔日超級市場和百貨公司仍未普及，成行成市的雜貨舖供應着各種日常生活用品。既然是叫雜貨，這些店舖出售的貨物種類繁多，雜貨舖也有不同類型，有售食品的、有提供家居用品的，滿足顧客多樣的需求，深受街坊們的歡迎。現今每一間仍然存續的傳統雜貨舖都有相當的歷史，我們將會走訪深水埗兩間形式迥異但都已「有些年頭」的雜貨舖，探究其背後的故事。

Before the era of supermarkets and department stores, clustered grocery stores were the go-to for daily needs. These stores, known as "groceries," offered a diverse array of goods, meeting the varied needs of their customers and earning a warm welcome from the neighbors. Today, surviving traditional grocery stores carry rich histories. Let's delve into the stories of two long-standing grocery stores in Sham Shui Po, each with its own unique tale.

林記米業 Lam Kee Rice

「開門七件事：柴米油鹽醬醋茶」，這句俗語指人們日常生活必備的七樣東西。過去，人們習慣於街市購買菜、肉、魚等濕貨食材，而對於米、麵、油等主食及乾貨食材，則會到糧油雜貨舖採購。這些店舖散落在香港的街角，默默為人們提供所需。

在石硤尾街市內，有一間名為「林記米業」的傳統糧油雜貨舖，外觀看似平凡，其實已開業約六十五年了。走進店內，可以看到整個空間被劃分成不同的區域，擺放着各種貨物，而旁邊還掛着一個桶子，這是傳統雜貨舖用來裝錢的。

"Daily Sevens: Firewood, Rice, Oil, Salt, Sauce, Vinegar, and Tea" is a proverb that encapsulates the essential items for daily life. In the past, people used to buy wet ingredients like vegetables, meat, and fish at markets, while staple dry goods such as rice, noodles, and oil were purchased from grain and oil grocery stores. These grocery stores were scattered around the four corners of Hong Kong, quietly meeting people's needs.

Inside the Shek Kip Mei Indoor Market, there is a traditional grain and oil grocery store named "Lam Kee Rice." While its exterior may appear ordinary, this store has been in business for about 65 years. Upon entering, it is noticed that the space is divided into different areas, each displaying various types of goods. There is also a bucket hanging on the side, traditionally used to hold money in these shores.



▲ 位於石硤尾街市內的林記米業，是一間逾六十年歷史的傳統雜貨舖。
Lam Kee Rice, located inside the Shek Kip Mei Indoor Market, is a traditional grocery store with a history spanning over 60 years.

從柴米到雜貨 From Firewood and Rice to Grocery

林女士¹是林記米業的第二代負責人，「林記米業是我爸爸1959年左右開業的。起初，店舖位於石硤尾徙置區第八座地下，就在石硤尾街市南昌街入口馬路對面的酒樓旁。」後來第八座拆除重建，1979年，林記米業搬進新建成的石硤尾街市。

Ms. Lin, the second-generation owner of Lam Kee Rice, recounted the history of the store, stating, "Lam Kee Rice was established by my father around 1959. Initially located on the ground floor of Block 8 in the Shek Kip Mei resettlement estate, adjacent to a restaurant near the Nam Cheong Street entrance of Shek Kip Mei Market." Later, Block 8 was demolished and rebuilt. In 1979, Lam Kee Rice moved to the newly constructed Shek Kip Mei Indoor Market.

¹ 林女士的姓氏英文拼寫是「Lin」，是依照普通話拼音；而林記米業的「林」，英文拼寫是「Lam」，是粵語拼音，因此在英文寫法上會有所不同。在香港，「Lam」和「Lin」均可以是「林」的英文拼寫。

The English spelling of Ms. Lin's surname is based on Putonghua Pinyin, whereas "Lam" in Lam Kee Rice is based on Cantonese Pinyin, and therefore the English spelling will be different. In Hong Kong, both "Lam" and "Lin" can be the English spelling of "林".

林記米業，顧名思義是一間米舖。林女士回憶道，初時店裏只賣兩樣東西，「在第八座時候，我們只賣米和火水——主食和燃料，在那時這兩樣是最重要的，米是統一在米行取貨。當年我爸爸會親自送貨上門，因為多數顧客是徙置區的街坊。由於徙置大廈沒有電梯，他得扛着一包包米、一罐罐火水走上去，有時候甚至得走上最高的七樓。因為辛苦，所以很多人都不會這樣做，但是我爸爸能夠捱得住。」

True to its name, Lam Kee Rice started out as a rice business. Ms. Lin recalled, "During our time at Block 8, we exclusively sold rice and kerosene — essential staples and fuels of that era. Rice was commonly purchased from specialized rice stores. My father personally delivered these goods, as most of our customers were from the resettlement estate. Since the resettlement buildings lacked elevators, he often had to carry bags of rice and cans of kerosene up to even the seventh floor. It was challenging work that many avoided, but my father persevered."



▲ 店舖的架上擺放着各種醬料和調味料，下方則有不同的豆類，顧客可按照所需分量購買。
The shop shelves showcase a variety of sauces and seasonings, with assorted beans neatly arranged below for customers to buy in their preferred quantities.

傳統的糧油雜貨舖以售賣主食及各式醬料為主，有些甚至提供乾貨，林記米業起初也是如此，隨着後來搬到街市，店舖賣的貨物種類也開始增加，主食有米、麵條、麵粉、粉絲、各種豆類；調味料和醬料有油、鹽、糖、醬油、醋、蒸餾酒、黃酒等；另外還有蛋、鹹菜、臘腸、陳皮、腐竹、冬菇、鹹魚、魷魚乾、瑤柱、花膠等各式食品 and 乾貨海味，雖然店舖規模不大，卻是一個應有盡有的寶庫。

Traditional grain and oil grocery stores primarily focus on selling staple foods alongside a range of sauces, with some also offering dry goods. Lam Kee Rice is no different. Since moving to the market, their product variety has expanded. Staples now include rice, noodles, flour, vermicelli, and various types of beans. Their assortment of seasonings and sauces comprises oil, salt, sugar, soy sauce, vinegar, distilled liquor, yellow wine, and more. Also, they stock a diverse array of foods and dried seafood, such as eggs, preserved vegetables, Chinese sausages, dried tangerine peel, tofu skin, dried mushrooms, salted fish, dried squid, dried scallops, and fish maw. Despite its small size, the store is a treasure trove of diverse products.

而在店門旁，懸掛着一個牌，上面寫着「林記米業代售 左顯記 添丁甜醋」。林女士解釋道：「『左顯記』以前是非常有名的品牌，很多人來這裏買他們的甜醋，不過逐漸越來越少人買，所以我們也不再入貨了。」

Near the entrance hangs a sign reading "Lam Kee Rice, authorized retailer for Tso Hin Kee Sweetened Vinegar." Ms. Lin explained, "Tso Hin Kee used to be a renowned brand, with many customers coming specifically for their sweetened vinegar. However, its popularity has declined over time, leading us to discontinue stocking it."



▲ 已超過 80 年歷史的「左顯記」，當年林記米業也代售馳名的甜醋。
"Tso Hin Kee," with over 80 years of history, was formerly a well-known brand, and Lam Kee Rice used to retail their renowned sweetened vinegar.

保留「糴米」傳統 Preserving the Tradition of Buying Rice by Weight

六、七十年代，多數的糧油雜貨舖都是按斤兩去「糴米」（即買米的意思），但如今這樣的傳統已經式微，僅有少數雜貨舖堅守着，而林記米業就是其中之一。店內擺放着數個米桶，米上插着價錢牌，顧客可以按照自己的喜好和需要，逐斤「糴米」。「我們主要賣泰國米，六十年代時大概一元一斤，現在已經八元一斤。」此外，店舖內的豆類、乾貨等也可以按照客人需求的分量出售。

In the 1960s and 1970s, most grain and oil grocery stores followed the traditional practice of selling rice by weight, known as "dek mai" (literally "buying rice"). However, this tradition has gradually faded over time, leaving only a few grocery stores, Lam Kee Rice being one of them. Inside the store, several rice barrels with price tags inserted into the rice allow customers to purchase rice by weight according to their preferences and needs. "We mainly sell Thai rice, which used to cost about one dollar per pound in the 1960s. Now it is \$8 per pound," explained Ms. Lin. Customers can also buy beans, dried goods, and other items according to their needs.



▲ 散裝米存放於米桶內，插上價錢牌，方便顧客「糴米」。
Loose rice is stored in rice barrels with price tags inserted, making it convenient for customers to buy rice by weight.

街坊生意 競爭與挑戰

Competition and Challenges for Neighborhood Businesses

林記米業坐落於石硤尾邨內，顧客基本上都是邨內的街坊鄰舍，「以前生活條件不太好，大家都很難，我們的售價都偏低，而且選擇又多，很多街坊來光顧，大家互相幫助啦！雖然說賺的不是很多，但都足夠養活到我們的家庭。」

然而，糧油雜貨舖也不可避免地遇到了強大的競爭對手——超級市場，林女士回憶道：「隨着超級市場的數目增加，它們提供的貨品種類更加繁多，我們有賣的、沒有賣的超級市場都有，即使有些貨物我們的價錢相對便宜，顧客都寧願去超級市場買，因為更加方便；此外，有些藥房也會賣像蠔油這樣的雜貨，我們的競爭真的很大！」林女士補充道，目前來店購買的客人多是因為在超級市場買不到散裝貨品，所以才會來光顧他們的店舖。

Located in Shek Kip Mei Estate, Lam Kee Rice mainly serves its neighbors in the estate. Reflecting on the past, Ms. Lin said, "Living conditions were not very good, and everyone faced difficulties. Our prices were affordable, and we had a wide selection of products. Many neighbors came to support us and we helped each other. Although we did not make much profit, it was enough to sustain the family."

However, grain and oil grocery stores inevitably encounter stiff competition from supermarkets. Ms. Lin noted, "With the rise of supermarkets, they offer a broader product range, including what we sell and more. Even if some of our items are relatively cheaper, customers prefer the convenience of supermarkets. Moreover, some pharmacies also sell groceries like oyster sauce. It's tough competition." Ms. Lin added that most customers currently visit Lam Kee Rice because they cannot find bulk goods in supermarkets.

林女士又說，雜貨舖的利潤本就微薄，「比如一斤豆售價是八、九元，但來貨價可能已經六、七元，所以根本賺不到多少錢，而且價格也不能定得太高，否則只會更少人幫襯。現在的生意真的很難做，整個上午只有不足二十個顧客。」最讓林女士頭痛的，就是使用膠袋的問題，「幾年前開始實施膠袋徵費，除了散裝貨物外，顧客買其他東西我們都不能給予膠袋。但有些顧客買支醬油或者醋，都堅持要求我們提供膠袋，否則就不再光顧。這件事讓我們真的少了很多人幫襯。」

Ms. Lin also emphasized the slim profit margins for grocery stores. "For example, if a pound of beans sells for \$8 or \$9, our cost may already be \$6 or \$7. So, we don't make much profit, and the price cannot be set too high, or else even fewer people will patronize us. Business is really tough now; we have fewer than 20 customers in the whole morning." The biggest problem for Ms. Lin is the use of plastic bags. "The plastic bag regulation was introduced a few years ago, and we are not allowed to provide plastic bags to customers who buy anything other than bulk goods. However, some customers buying just a bottle of soy sauce or vinegar insist on getting a plastic bag, or they won't shop with us anymore. This has led to us losing many customers."



▲ 店舖雖小，但貨物排列分類整齊，無論顧客想要買甚麼，林女士都能馬上找到貨物。
The shop is small, but the goods are neatly arranged and clearly categorized, and whatever customers want to buy, Ms. Lin can find it right away.



▲ 受到超級市場的影響，雜貨舖的經營環境越來越難做。
The operating environment of grocery stores has become increasingly challenging due to the influence of supermarkets.

經營六十五載 終有完結的一天 Operating for 65 Years, Inevitably an End Will Come

近年來，石硤尾街市一直傳出拆除重建的消息。若果重建，林記米業也將受到很大的影響，林女士無奈地說道，「我們不清楚甚麼時候會拆，但如果真的到了那一天，可能林記米業也將徹底結業了，不會再找地方繼續做下去。外面的舖位租金很貴，而且雜貨舖又越來越難做。沒有辦法，我們在這裏已經幾十年了，始終會有完結的一天。」

從上世紀五十年代開始，因應各種需求，誕生了各種各類的雜貨舖，諸如糧油店、家品店，到今天還能在街頭巷尾見到它們的身影。而曾經非常普及的山貨舖，如今卻已漸漸消失在人們的視線之中。

In recent years, rumors have circulated about the potential demolition and reconstruction of the Shek Kip Mei Indoor Market. Should reconstruction take place, Lam Kee Rice will face significant disruptions. Ms. Lin helplessly remarked, "We are uncertain about the timing of the demolition, but if it happens, Lam Kee Rice might have to permanently close its doors. The cost of renting elsewhere is exorbitant and running a grocery store is becoming increasingly difficult. It's a reality we must face; we've been here for decades, and there will eventually be an end."

Since the 1950s, various types of grocery stores have emerged to meet different needs, including grain and oil shops, household goods stores, all of which can still be found on the streets today. However, the once-popular mountain goods shops have gradually disappeared from the sight of people.

泰和山貨 Tai Wo Bamboo

沿着石硤尾街走到與醫局街交界，往左轉入界限街再向前數步，會看到一間店舖，門前擺滿了竹子和竹籬，頂上掛着一塊招牌，上面寫着「泰和山貨工藝」。這就是我們今天要介紹的山貨舖。

Walking along Shek Kip Mei Street towards the intersection with Yee Kuk Street, take a left onto Boundary Street and walk a few steps forward. You will come across a shop with bamboo and bamboo baskets displayed in front of it, topped with a sign that reads "Tai Wo Bamboo Crafts." This is the mountain goods shop we are introducing today.



▲ 泰和山貨位於深水埗的界限街地段，李先生是店舖的第二代負責人。
Tai Wo Bamboo is located in the Boundary Street section of Sham Shui Po. Mr. Lee is the second-generation owner in charge of the shop.



甚麼是山貨？ What are Mountain Goods?

泰和山貨在上世紀六十年代末開業，李先生是這家店舖的第二代負責人，「我爸爸當年就在這裏開了一間山貨舖，這麼多年來一直沒有搬遷。」山貨，其實就是指用山上的產物所製成的貨物，包括竹子、藤、黃麻等，「六、七十年代的香港，塑膠製品尚未盛行，當時山貨成本便宜，所以大多數的家庭用品都是山貨，一個竹籬或者細笏箕只需幾元、掃帚賣約三元。」

Tai Wo Bamboo has been in operation since the late 1960s, with Mr. Lee as its second-generation owner. "My father initially opened a mountain goods shop here, and it has remained in the same location ever since." Mountain goods encompass items crafted from natural materials found in mountains, such as bamboo, rattan, and hemp. "During the 1960s and 1970s in Hong Kong, plastic products were not yet popular, making mountain goods inexpensive to produce. Consequently, most household items were crafted from these materials. A bamboo basket or a small broom would only cost a few dollars, with brooms selling for around \$3."



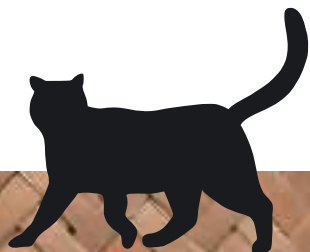
▲ 掃帚、鮑魚刷、長短竹子、木梯這些都是泰和主要的山貨。
Brooms, abalone brushes, bamboo of various lengths, and wooden ladders are among the main mountain goods sold at Tai Wo Bamboo.

儘管材料簡單，山貨卻是那個年代人們的必需品，常見的山貨包括竹掃帚、竹籬、竹笏箕、鮑魚刷、扁擔、木梯，以及可以用來編織竹籃的竹蔑，還有魚檔用來盛魚的竹篩，和長短不一的竹子，這些山貨都能夠在泰和找到，「長的竹子一般會在大時大節用作為旗杆或者搭棚，例如新年舞獅、盂蘭勝會等節慶；短竹則可用於晾曬衣物、作為地盤的測量工具，有時候還會有童軍買來做紮作。」李先生又指，泰和的山貨都是從內地來貨，供應量多，價格便宜，無需自己親手製造。不過，有些貨物仍需要進行二次加工，「因為顧客有各種需要，有時候我會將這些長竹切割成短竹；亦有人可能會一次購買幾把竹掃帚，因此我會將它們捆成一扎，方便攜帶。」

Mountain goods, though simple, were indispensable in that era. Common mountain goods included bamboo brooms, bamboo baskets, bamboo dustpans, abalone brushes, carrying poles, wooden ladders, bamboo splints for weaving baskets, bamboo sieves used at fish stalls, and bamboo of various lengths for different purposes. All these mountain goods can be found at Tai Wo Bamboo. "Long bamboo poles are typically used as flagpoles or for building shelters during major festivals, such as the Lunar New Year lion dance or the Yu Lan Festival," Mr. Lee explained. "Short bamboo poles are used for drying clothes, as measuring tools on construction sites, and sometimes scouts buy them for knotting practice." Mr. Lee also mentioned that Tai Wo Bamboo sources its mountain goods from mainland China, with ample supply and low prices, eliminating the need for in-house manufacturing. However, some goods require secondary processing, "Because customers have diverse needs, sometimes I cut long bamboo poles into shorter ones. And some customers may buy several bamboo brooms at once, so I bundle them together for easy carrying."



▲ 李先生正將幾把竹掃帚捆成一扎，方便有需要的顧客購買。
Mr. Lee is bundling several bamboo brooms together for the convenience of customers who may need them.



夕陽西下的山貨 Sunset on Mountain Goods

泰和以前的顧客都是附近的街坊，因為家裏需要掃帚、竹籬、鮑魚刷這些必需品，因此時常來光顧。然而，隨着八、九十年代塑膠產品的流行，對整個山貨行業造成沉重打擊，「膠掃帚、膠桶、膠筲箕等的出現，加上塑膠製品比山貨更耐用，很多家庭都取而代之。」時至今日，一般家庭已經很少購買山貨，仍然光顧的多數是一些特定群體，「有些酒樓會買鮑魚刷用來清潔、地盤會買竹掃帚和用以測量的短竹，還有些老師會來購買，用作勞作材料。」

隨着生意量的減少，李先生表示貨物的種類也相應減少，「以前山貨的種類更加多，曾經很多街市的雞檔都會使用竹牌，割好雞後顧客可以憑牌取貨，這些竹牌我們以前都有賣，但現在雞檔都已經轉用膠牌；以前很常見的竹帽，現在我們都沒有出售啦，因為沒有人買；還有手工蒸籠，都是以前有賣的，現在沒有了！」



▲ 以前魚檔會用來盛魚的竹篩，現在同樣被塑膠製品取代了。
In the past, fish stalls used bamboo sieves to hold fish, but now they have been replaced by plastic products as well.

Tai Wo Bamboo used to have many customers from nearby neighborhoods. They often came to buy essential items like brooms, bamboo baskets, and abalone brushes. However, when plastic products became popular in the 1980s and 1990s, the mountain goods industry suffered a heavy blow. "Plastic brooms, buckets, and dustpans became popular because they're more durable than mountain goods, and led many households to switch to plastic alternatives," explained Mr. Lee. Today, few regular households buy mountain goods, and most customers are specific groups. "Some restaurants buy abalone brushes for cleaning, construction sites buy bamboo brooms and short bamboo for measuring, and some teachers buy them for handicraft materials."

As business declined, Mr. Lee mentioned that the variety of goods had decreased. "In the past, we had more types of mountain goods. Many chicken stalls in markets used bamboo tags; after chopping the chicken, customers could use the tag to collect their orders. We used to sell these bamboo tags, but now chicken stalls use plastic ones. Bamboo hats were once common, but we don't sell them anymore because there's no demand. Handmade steamers were also sold in the past, but not anymore!"

而對山貨行業的影響不僅於此，李先生指成本的上升讓經營空間不斷縮窄，「現在一個掃帚要十二元，筲箕十幾二十元，竹籬需三、四十元，很少人會買，而山貨的利潤很低，只是剛剛好夠維生，更何況現在人工又高。不過，好在我沒有請人，舖位也是爸爸留下來的，不用付租金，否則真的很難捱下去。」李先生又表示，許多山貨舖因負擔不了高昂的經營成本而結業，「以前僅僅這一條街就有三、四間山貨舖，現在只剩下我們這一間了。」今日，整個深水埗的山貨舖更已經是寥寥可數。

山貨無市場，因此近年來，李先生不得不面對這個現實，開始「轉型」。如今的泰和還會出售膠桶、米袋等貨品，「時代在轉變啊，我們要適應，也需要作出改變。現在，主要是地盤和運輸公司會來買膠桶和米袋，這些米袋一般會用來裝磚頭、垃圾。」



▲ 為了增加收入來源，店舖內也有出售膠桶和米袋。
The shop has also sold plastic buckets and rice bags to increase its income sources.

The impact on the mountain goods industry goes beyond that, as Mr. Lee pointed out that rising costs have continuously narrowed the operating space. "Nowadays, a broom costs \$12, a dustpan costs over \$20, and a bamboo basket requires \$30 to \$40. Fewer people buy them, and the profit from mountain goods is very low, just enough to make a living, especially with high labor costs nowadays. Fortunately, I don't hire anyone, and the shop was left by my father without rent; otherwise, it would be really difficult to survive." Mr. Lee also mentioned that many mountain goods shops have closed due to high operating costs. "There used to be three or four mountain goods shops just on this street alone; now only our shop is left." Today, mountain goods shops in Sham Shui Po are even scarcer.

Because there's less demand for mountain goods, Mr. Lee has had to face reality in recent years and make changes. Now, Tai Wo Bamboo also sells plastic buckets, rice bags, and other products. "Times are changing, and we have to adapt. These days, construction sites and transportation companies come to buy plastic buckets and rice bags, mainly for transporting bricks and garbage."

六十載歲月 兩代情懷

Six Decades of History, Two Generations of Emotions

泰和山貨在開業之初，李先生並沒有在店舖幫忙，因為他有自己的工作。後來在爸爸堅持下，於八十年代末，他決定回到泰和接手。

「我本來是做電梯維修工作的，當時爸爸很希望我回來，他說他要退休了，如果我不做，泰和就只能結業。」為了守住家業，李先生毅然回到泰和，並一直努力維持着泰和的運轉，但對於山貨的前景，他不抱有信心，「現在誰還會用山貨呢？大多數人都用塑膠製品，就連我自己家裏都沒有用了。我們售賣塑膠品，也是希望能增加一些生意。然而，將來山貨很難再繼續下去，因為現在沒有人願意入行了。」

當被問到泰和未來有甚麼打算時，李先生無奈地笑言大概只去到他這一代，「除了山貨之外，我沒有甚麼東西可以做了，所以一直做到今天。但我兒子並不對接手這個生意感興趣，所以在我退休後，泰和恐怕也會走向結束！在這裏經營了三十多年，一定會有點不捨的，但沒有辦法，我今年 63 歲了，雖然還可以多做幾年，但始終有做不下去的一天，我希望能做到那時候啦！」

When Tai Wo Bamboo first opened, Mr. Lee didn't work at the shop because he had his own job. It wasn't until the late 1980s, when his father insisted, that he decided to return and take over Tai Wo Bamboo. "I used to work as an elevator maintenance worker. At that time, my father really wanted me to come back. He said he wanted to retire, and if I didn't take over, Tai Wo Bamboo would have to close." To keep the family business going, Mr. Lee resolutely returned to Tai Wo Bamboo and has been working hard to keep it running. However, he doesn't have much confidence in the future of mountain goods. "Who still uses mountain goods now? Most people use plastic products, even in my own home. We sell plastic items hoping to boost business. But it's tough for mountain goods to survive because no one wants to enter the industry."

When asked about Tai Wo Bamboo's future, Mr. Lee sadly joked that it might only last until his generation. "Besides mountain goods, I have nothing else to do, so I've been doing this until today. But my son isn't interested in taking over this business, so after I retire, Tai Wo Bamboo will probably come to an end. I've been running this for over thirty years, so there will be some reluctance to let go. But there's nothing I can do. I'm 63 years old this year, and although I can work for a few more years, there will come a day when I can't continue. I hope I can make it until then!"



▲ 扎根深水埗數十年的「老招牌」，是現時香港為數不多的山貨舖。
The old signboard that has been rooted in Sham Shui Po for decades is one of the few remaining mountain goods shops in Hong Kong today.

幾十年不變的陳設、有些年頭的招牌、佈滿整個店舖的不同種類貨物、為顧客提供日常必需品，都是傳統雜貨舖的特徵。但是，這些雜貨舖如今已經屈指可數，沒有人知道還能存在多久。它們藏身於城市裏不起眼的角落，每一間猶如一本充滿年代感的故事集，不妨在大街小巷中，探尋這些「百寶箱」的身影吧！

For decades, the unchanged layout, vintage signboard, diverse array of goods filling the entire shop, and provision of everyday essentials to customers were all characteristics of traditional grocery stores. However, these grocery stores are now few and far between, and no one knows how much longer they will survive. They are hidden in inconspicuous corners of the city, each resembling a collection of nostalgic stories. Exploring these "treasure chests" in the streets and alleys could be an intriguing journey!



▲ 在上世紀六、七十年代香港盛行的傳統雜貨舖，現在已經式微了。（照片由高添強先生提供。）
Traditional grocery stores that were prevalent in Hong Kong during the 1960s and 1970s have now declined. (Photo provided by Mr. Ko Tim Keung.)

老派雜貨舖之必要
The Necessity of Old-Fashioned Grocery Stores



走進美荷樓生活館，傳統雜貨舖的場景躍於眼前，搶眼的「海盛」舊招牌、木牆架裝放的美酒甜醋、地上擺放着的酒罈、米秤和大米桶，木櫃上的雞皮紙、秤、算盤，以及頭頂懸掛着的裝錢竹籃，比比皆是昔日糧油雜貨舖內常見的物品。此外，米牌上的花碼數字（又稱為蘇州花碼），亦是以前雜貨舖流行寫在價錢牌上或作記賬時用，配合算盤使用，雖然後來逐漸被阿拉伯數字及計算機所取代。

那個年代生活並不容易。有舊街坊分享當年在徙置區經營雜貨舖的口述歷史，售賣鹹菜、米粉、柴魚等家常菜食材；大多數街坊會自備容器，逐少逐少分量購買酒、油、火水，因此店舖內有不同容量的勺，這種購物方式在今天看來，可算是另一種的「環保」。當遇到經濟有困難的熟客時，雜貨舖老闆甚至願意讓街坊「賒數」，先渡過生活的難關。年月有價，從店舖佈置，到人情世故，這些都是老派雜貨舖任君細味的故事。

Stepping into the Heritage of Mei Ho House, one is greeted by the scene of a traditional grocery store - the prominent "Hoi Shing" old signboard, wooden shelves displaying fine wines and sweet vinegar, wine containers, rice scales, and rice barrels on the floor, chicken skin paper, scales, abacus on wooden cabinets, and hanging money baskets overhead are all common items seen in old-time grocery stores. In addition, the Suzhou numerals on the rice labels were once popular for indicating prices or for bookkeeping purposes in grocery stores, complementing the use of abacus, although they were gradually replaced by Arabic numerals and calculators.

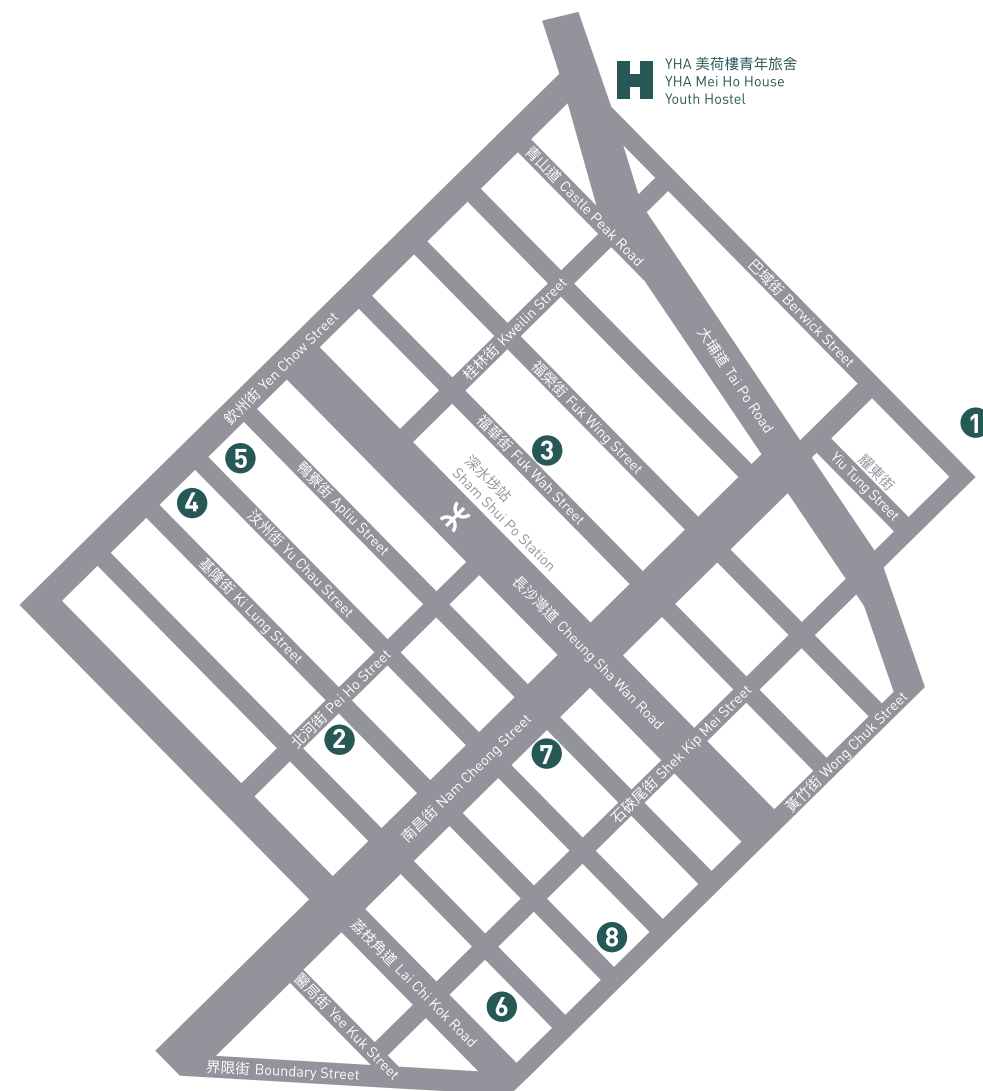
Life in those times was challenging. Some old neighbors shared oral histories of running grocery stores in resettlement estates, selling pickled vegetables, rice noodles, dried fish, and other everyday cooking ingredients. Most neighbors would bring their own containers and buy wine, oil, and sauces in small quantities, so the grocery stores had spoons of different capacities. This shopping method can be considered another form of "eco-friendliness" by today's standards. When encountering financially distressed regular customers, grocery store owners were even willing to permit them to settle their bills later to help them through tough times. Years have their value; from grocery store layout to human interactions, these are the stories worth savoring in old-fashioned grocery stores.

尋寶 · 深水埗

Treasure Hunt · Sham Shui Po

深水埗區內有各種不同類型的雜貨舖，從傳統的糧油雜貨舖、像百貨公司一般的生活百貨店、到新興走藝文路線的中古雜貨店，每家各有特色。以下搜羅了區內部份雜貨舖，讓大家可以前去尋寶。

In Sham Shui Po, various grocery stores cater to different tastes, from traditional ones selling grains and oils to department store-style lifestyle grocery shops and emerging vintage shops with an artsy vibe. Each shop offers unique features. Below are selected shops for you to explore and find treasures.



糧油雜貨 Traditional Grocery

開門七件事：柴、米、油、鹽、醬、醋、茶，全都可以在糧油雜貨舖買到。以前貨品並未有獨立包裝，顧客自備容器，按需要分量購買。雖然如今大多數商品都已有獨立包裝，但一些歷史悠久的店舖仍保留這方式，讓顧客依舊可以根據需求購買。

Traditional groceries provide essentials like firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar, and tea, known as the "Daily Sevens." Previously, goods were often unpackaged, allowing customers to bring their own containers. Though less common now, some traditional shops still maintain this approach.

1 成興泰糧食 Shing Hin Tai

石硤尾街 107 號 | 107 Shek Kip Mei Street

七十年代在石硤尾徙置區開業，這家店提供泰國及澳洲產的大米，顧客可以按斤自由選購，與一般超級市場預先包裝的袋裝米有所不同。更為特別的是，成興泰糧食曾經有駐店溝米師父，能夠根據顧客對米飯軟硬口感的個人喜好，調配新舊米的比例，以確保顧客能享受到最合口味的米飯。

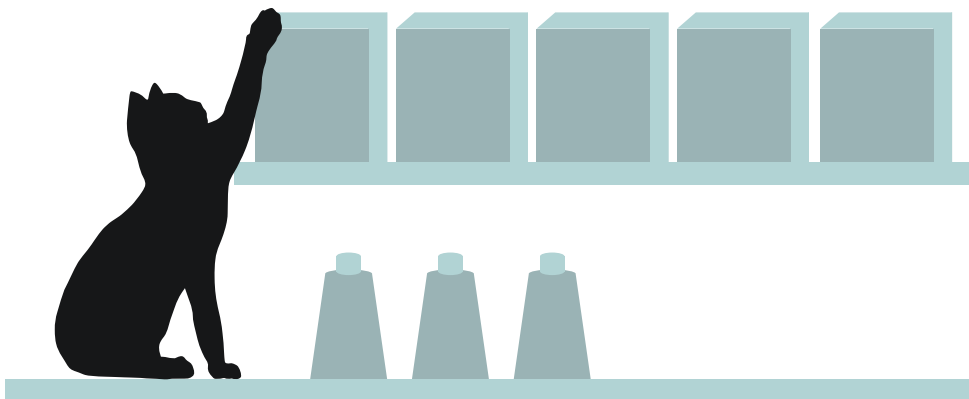
Operating since the 1970s in the Shek Kip Mei resettlement estate, Shing Hin Tai specializes in Thai and Australian rice, offering weight-based purchases. Notably, it once had a rice-mixing master to tailor textures to customers' preferences, ensuring optimal blends.

2 泰興公司 Tai Hing

北河街 70 號 | 70 Pei Ho Street

區內歷史悠久的雜貨舖和醬油老字號。店內擺設着一列大玻璃瓶，裝滿了各式自家製的醬料和醃菜。顧客只需向老闆說明所需分量，老闆便會從大玻璃瓶中取出對應分量，裝入小玻璃瓶中。這種傳統的販售方式如今已越來越少見。

A historic grocery shop known for its homemade sauces. Numerous glass jars filled with sauces and pickles are displayed like an exhibition. In addition, the shop operates in a traditional selling style, which is increasingly rare these days.



生活雜貨 Lifestyle Grocery

貨品以實惠及實用為主，並沒有太多的外觀設計，功能性是生活雜貨追求的價值。

There is a great variety of lifestyle grocery products that are mainly affordable and practical, without much exterior design, with function as the core value.

3 莉莉雜貨店 Tung Toko Indonesia Bahagia

福華街 133 號 | 379 Fuk Wa Street

深水埗區充滿着不同的文化，自然而然衍生不同文化背景的店舖。這家店主要售賣印尼土產食品、各種家鄉醬料等。這裏不僅是在港工作的印尼人懷念家鄉風味的好地方，同時也為我們提供了一個探索、體驗不同文化的場所。

The rich cultural diversity in Sham Shui Po fosters a variety of shops with diverse cultural backgrounds. This shop mainly offers Indonesian local food, sauces, and seasonings. It is an excellent place for Indonesians to purchase local goods and for others to explore different cultures.

4 兩蚊店 A Buck or Two

基隆街 379 號 | 379 Ki Lung Street

售賣各種日用品，如毛巾、紅白藍袋、廁所泵、地拖等等，是除了百貨公司及超級市場外，購買生活用品的絕佳去處。價錢相當實惠，正如店名「兩蚊店」，最便宜甚至只需兩元已有交易。

Offering a range of daily necessities such as towels, red-white-blue bags, toilet plungers, and mops, it is an excellent destination for purchasing household items and a good alternative to department stores and supermarkets. With prices that are incredibly affordable, as suggested by its name, some items can even be purchased for as low as two dollars.

5 奇興百貨 Ki Hing

基隆街 322-324 號 | 322-324 Ki Lung Street

開業逾 40 年的老字號，售賣各種生活雜貨，產品與時並進，從傳統的芭蕉扇到電子的「芭蕉扇」都有。除了零售外，也提供批發服務，其中由自家廠房製造的梳子更是熱賣貨品之一。

A 40-year-old store offers a range of household items that evolve with the times, from traditional palm-leaf fans to electronic versions. Wholesale services are also available, with their in-house manufactured combs being one of the best-selling items.

中古雜貨 Vintage Grocery

販售各種用於增添生活品味的貨品，例如舊物、舊擺設、塑膠玩偶，以及具有設計感的日用品等。這些貨品大多為非必需品，即使超出原有功能，也可作擺設佈置環境，為生活注入獨特美感。

Offering a variety of items to enhance lifestyle tastes, most of which are unnecessary yet add aesthetic value to spaces, it's an ideal destination for treasure hunters seeking to adorn their spaces with a nostalgic ambiance.

6 文化屋雜貨店（深水埗） BUNKAYA ZAKKATEN 大南街 171 號 | 171 Tai Nan Street

本店在東京原宿，深受日本潮人的追捧，於 2009 年進駐香港。店內充滿日式昭和年代的氛圍，售賣的都是富有年代感的精品，如塑膠玩偶、衣著、擺設等，種類繁多，非常適合喜歡舊物的人前來尋寶。此外，店內還有售具香港特色的自家設計產品。

A popular Tokyo shop, now in Hong Kong since 2009, exudes the atmosphere of the Japanese Showa era and specializes in vintage treasures. Perfect for vintage enthusiasts and offers uniquely HK-inspired designs.

7 雅俗共想 Good Bad Creative

南昌街 124 號 | 124 Nam Cheong Street

主打香港舊玩具，還有佛像、卡式錄音帶、餐桌用具、舊雜誌等包羅萬有。比起售賣舊精品的雜貨舖，這裏的貨品更加「貼地」。店內的貨品強調情懷而非金錢價值，昂貴或便宜的舊物同樣俱備，這也恰好體現了店名的含義。

The merchandise here is more local and down-to-earth, such as vintage toys, cassettes, Buddha statues, magazines etc. Nostalgia holds greater importance than monetary value. Both affordable and luxury items are available.

8 木瓷坊 Wooden Porcelain Antique Shop 基隆街 136 號 B | 136B Ki Lung Street

主要售賣香港舊物品，同時也收購舊物件。店內只有一條狹窄的通道，兩側擺滿了各種貨物，尤其以瓷器和木製品為主，例如木椅、瓷餐具和雕塑等。進店的客人要特別小心自己的袋子，以免碰撞到貨品。

Primarily selling vintage items from Hong Kong, the shop also purchases old items. Inside, there's a narrow aisle lined with various goods, mainly porcelain and wooden products like chairs, tableware, and sculptures. Be careful with your belongings to avoid bumping into them.

美荷樓舊居民網絡活動

Mei Ho House Alumni Network Activities

「大隱於市——藏於公眾街市內的香港史與建築設計」主題講座 "Hidden in the Market: Hong Kong's History and Architectural Design in Public Markets" Thematic Talk



公眾街市是城市的載體，承載着居民生活的日常與社區發展的軌跡。上期《四十一報》以街市為主題，透過舊街坊和街市檔主的口述歷史，紀錄了石硤尾區從露天市集到室內街市，乃至今日街市屢次傳出清拆重建的消息，不僅細說了居民的生活百態，更淺述街市歷經時代的種種轉變。

為了深入探討這主題，2 月份舉辦了主題講座，邀請了嶺南大學歷史系副教授徐頌雯教授擔任主講嘉賓。徐教授分享了香港公眾街市出現的起因，以及街市建築風格從開埠初期到上世紀 80 年代的演變，凸顯了公眾街市是香港百多年發展的縮影。講座現場座無虛席，反應熱烈，相信有助於更深入地理解香港街市的發展和建築特色。

Public markets serve as the arteries of a city, carrying the daily lives of residents and tracing the development of communities. In the previous issue of *Post 41*, the theme revolved around markets. Through oral histories from former residents and market stall owners, it documented the transition of the Shek Kip Mei area from outdoor markets to indoor ones and even the current frequent news of market demolition and reconstruction. This not only vividly portrayed the diverse lives of residents but also outlined the various transformations the markets have undergone over time.

To delve deeper into this theme, a thematic talk was organized in February with Professor Tsui Chung Man, an Associate Professor of the Department of History at Lingnan University, as the guest speaker. Professor Tsui shared the origins of public markets in Hong Kong and the evolution of their architectural styles from the early days of the founding of Hong Kong to the 1980s, highlighting their significance in Hong Kong's century-long development. With a full house and enthusiastic response, it is believed that the talk contributed to a better understanding of the development and architectural features of Hong Kong's markets.

《四十一報》過往期數
Previous issues of *Post 41*



復活節活動：搜樓蛋特工隊 Easter Event: Evil Easter Egg Hunters

適逢復活節長假期，YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍舉辦了「搜樓蛋特工隊」節慶活動。活動開始前已經出現人龍，蓄勢待發等待着。當日除了有大型復活兔及立牌打卡點外，亦不乏精彩活動，如「拆蛋大賽」、「專業彩繪」、「攤位遊戲」、「尋找壞壞蛋」及「復活蛋 DIY 攤位」。為了贏得紀念獎品，一眾參加者都東奔西走，使出混身解數，全力投入參與。活動能夠順利舉行，多謝眾參加者的支持，希望各位都度過了一個輕鬆快樂的復活節下午。

During the recent Easter holiday, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel held the "Evil Easter Egg Hunters" festive event. Crowds were queuing up and eagerly waiting for the events to begin before the scheduled starting time. Apart from the festive decorations, such as a large Easter bunny and photo spot, there were numerous activities and competitions, including the Egg Bomb Defusing Competition, Face-painting, Booth Games, Finding Evil Eggs, and Easter Egg DIY. Participants gave their best effort in competing for the prizes and souvenirs. We hope everyone enjoyed and had a happy and relaxed Easter afternoon.



「國際博物館日 2024」特備節目 International Museum Day 2024 Programme



自 1977 年起，國際博物館協會 (ICOM) 將每年 5 月 18 日定為「國際博物館日」。今年的主題是「博物館致力於教育和研究」，強調博物館作為教育和研究場所，在促進學習、探索和文化理解等方面的重要性。

為響應這一主題，美荷樓生活館舉辦了一系列活動，其中「口述連線：博物館的口述歷史與社區記憶的共構」主題講座邀請了資深口述歷史研究員王惠玲博士擔任嘉賓，她不僅分享了口述歷史在收集、保存和展示方面的方法，還強調了口述歷史作為第一手經驗，對塑造社區歷史的重要性，參與者均獲益良多。而「社區導賞 X 手作萬花筒」活動從美荷樓出發，前往賽馬會創意藝術中心 (JCCAC)，沿途介紹了石硤尾的二三事。到達「豆腐潤工作室」後，在導師的指引下，參加者完成了自己的萬花筒。此外，現場還設有攤位遊戲，讓公眾挑戰自己對舊事物的認識，並體驗接觸收藏品的過程。

活動順利結束，感謝大家的參與，希望大家都有所收穫，獲得新知識！

Since 1977, the International Council of Museums (ICOM) has designated May 18th as International Museum Day. This year's theme is "Museums for Education and Research," emphasizing the importance of museums as places for education and research, promoting learning, exploration, and cultural understanding.

In response to this theme, the Heritage of Mei Ho House organized a series of activities. Among them, Dr. Wong Wai Ling, a senior oral history researcher, was invited to be the guest speaker for the thematic talk on "Oral Connections: Constructing Community Memory through Museum Oral History," in which she not only shared the methodology of collecting, preserving, and presenting oral history, but also highlighted the importance of oral history as a first-hand experience in shaping the history of the community. Participants found her insights highly beneficial. The "Community Guided Tour X Handmade Kaleidoscope" activity started from Mei Ho House to the Jockey Club Creative Arts Centre (JCCAC), introducing the history of Shek Kip Mei along the way. After arriving at the Studio de Dimension de Tofu, participants completed their own kaleidoscopes under the guidance of the instructors. In addition, there were booth games on-site for the public to challenge their knowledge of old things and experience the process of handling collectibles.

The event concluded successfully. We thank everyone for their participation and hope that everyone gained new knowledge and insights!

美荷樓舊居民網絡及義工團隊 Mei Ho House Alumni Network & Volunteer Group

導賞活動 | 口述歷史 | 資料搜集 | 故事分享 | 文化活動
Guided Tours | Oral History | Research | Story Sharing | Cultural Activities

* 活動以廣東話為主 Activities are mainly conducted in Cantonese

歡迎加入我們！
You are welcome to join us!

雙語導賞員義工培訓 Bilingual Docent Training



早前 YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍招募了一班雙語導賞員義工，並順利完成兩場導賞培訓。各位導賞員朋友非常熱情，參與培訓時亦很踴躍發問，相信對美荷樓已有更多的了解。

接下來，他們將會在完成考核後，正式加入導賞員義工團隊，為公眾解說美荷樓的歷史和故事。希望大家多多參加生活館的導賞團，支持一班這麼熱心的導賞員朋友！

YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel recently recruited a group of bilingual docent volunteers who successfully completed two rounds of training. These enthusiastic docents actively participated and asked questions during the training sessions, undoubtedly deepening their understanding of Mei Ho House.

After completing the assessment, they will officially join the docent volunteer team, where they will share the history and stories of Mei Ho House with the public. Let's join the guided tours and support our enthusiastic docents!



詳情及登記
Details & Registration

導賞團 Guided Tour

YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍作為「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」之一，着重保育及傳承此二級歷史建築所代表的歷史、建築、文化及社會意義。透過導賞，訪客將認識美荷樓所標誌的香港公共房屋發展史、早期徙置大廈居民的生活面貌、舊居民的人生經歷和美荷樓的建築特色等。導賞員亦會為參加者介紹香港青年旅舍協會在活化計劃中的角色，及細述活化工程如何平衡保育和改建發展的細節。

Our public guided tours introduce how the historical, architectural, cultural and social significance of the Grade 2 historic building, Mei Ho House, is conserved and passed down through the 'Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Revitalisation Scheme)'. Visitors will learn about the history of Hong Kong's public housing development, the livelihood and interesting stories of early resettlement block residents, and the architectural features of Mei Ho House. Our docents will also explain the role of the Hong Kong Youth Hostels Association in the Revitalisation Scheme and how the project has managed to balance conservation and adaptive redevelopment.

公眾導賞團 Public Guided Tour

廣東話 Cantonese
逢星期二至日，以及公眾假期
Tuesdays to Sundays, and Public Holidays
15:00 - 16:00

名額 Quota
15 人 15 People

英文 / 普通話 English / Mandarin
隔週星期日
Alternate Sundays
11:00 - 12:00

費用 Charge
全免 Free



詳情
Details

團體導賞團服務 Group Guided Tour Service

人數 No. of Visitors
10 至 30 人
Group with 10 to 30 Visitors

導賞時段 Sessions
星期一（公眾假期除外）
Mondays (except public holidays)

星期二至五
Tuesdays to Fridays

導賞語言 Language Available
廣東話 / 英文 / 普通話
Cantonese / English / Mandarin

導賞服務 Guided Tour Service
1 小時導賞服務
1-hour Guided Tour

費用 Charge
每團港幣 1,000 元正
HKD\$1,000 for each tour

* 所有收費將用作美荷樓生活館之日常營運及展品保養維修等。
* All the revenue will be used for daily operation, repair and maintenance of the museum and artifacts.



詳情及申請
Details & Application

POST 41

四十一報
NO 17
雜貨舖

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Heritage of Mei Ho House
Culture & Community Relations Department

編撰 Editorial

鄧思茵 K Tang Sze Yan
楊臻珉 Alment Yeung Chan Man
盧頌衡 Jerry Lo Chung Hang
翁千雅 Tracy Yung
Philip Edward Kenny (義工 Volunteer)

設計 Design

Ziggy Li

鳴謝 Acknowledgement (排名不分先後 In no particular order)

受訪者 Interviewees

林女士 Ms Lin (林記米業 Lam Kee Rice)
李先生 Mr Lee (泰和山貨貿易公司 Tai Woo Bamboo Trading Company)

部分照片提供 Photo Provider

高添強 Ko Tim Keung

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☎ 3728 3544

✉ hmhh@yha.org.hk

🌐 www.yha.org.hk/hmhh

📘 美荷樓生活館 Heritage of Mei Ho House

📷 heritagemhh

HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
美荷樓
生活館

地址 Address

九龍深水埗石硤尾邨41座YHA美荷樓青年旅舍地下
(港鐵深水埗站B2出口步行約8分鐘)
G/F, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel,
Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon
(8-min walk from Sham Shui Po MTR Station Exit B2)

