LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRY. Three-fourth of the raw material comes from foreign sources. Constantinople annually uses 20,000 beef hides, most arrive over Hamburg, some from Antwerpe and le Havre.

Valonea and Kiefernrinde is on hand in the country, Eichenrinde, on the other hand, is not present. All of the synthetic tanning materials come from foreign sources (1902...
500,000 kg, with a worth of 1,300,000 Francs was used).

Most tanneries are small enterprises with a capital of 1500-2000 FrnCs. In Constantinople and its vicinity there are 6 large and around 30 small tanneries. The largest (Velocitas) has focused on the business since 1902. A primitively equipped factory is in Yedikule, it has 80-100 male workers and annually prepares 500,000 hides; half is used for soles, and half for upper leather.

The small enterprises work mainly sheep and goat leather. The total production is:
600,000 kg. sole leather for 2.50-2.70 FrnCs.
100,000 kg upper leather for 3 Francs.
6,000 pieces of goat leather.
300,000 pieces of black and dyed sheep leather.

Yedikule for 16 years has had a pelt finishing factory which exports sheep, lamb and goat pelts to America.

The products of the local tanners for the most part is consumed by the local shoe industry. This started 25 years ago and has increased its markets from year to year and has also for a large part gained the markets in the provinces.

Oriental shoe works are: Tscharuk, sandal like shoes for herders and farmers.
Mest, longer, side lacing socks out of leather.
Terlik, street shoes in Kaloschenform.
Yemeni, coarse, heavy shoes for work.
The current prices for shoes are (in Piaster):
Leather slippers..............5-12
Common men lace up boots ..................35
Finished men boots ..........................35-75
Men's boots fitted ............................80-120
Women's shoes, simple, finished ...........20-40
Women's double soled .........................45-70
Women's shoes, fitted .........................20-30 or more.

Masters generally use 5-10, sometimes 40-50 male workers. Upt to the Stepps all is home industry. In the outskirts of Constantinople (end of page 11), at Tatavla, one third of the Greek population (around 15,000) inhabitants are occupied in shoe making.

The cobblers of Stambul are generally Armenian. The product for the most part is good and attractive.

Constantinople also has a saddle union that does moderate business and consists of 200-220 workshops.