WHERE THEY MAKE THE MOVIES

MANY million dollars are invested in motion picture studios in southern California. Climate and scenery there ideal for "producing" the filmed drama.

House of Representatives Scene Reproduced.

Street Scene of Naples, Italy, During the Middle Ages Reproduced.

By J. C. LESSEN.

THE first motion picture maker went to Los Angeles, Cal., to secure scenic or travelogue subjects, having learned from railroad folders of the beautiful scenery there. That was not more than eight years ago. The scenic photographer secured the views desired and left, never once suspecting that the greater part of the industry would later find California the best place to make pictures. About seven years ago another director discovered that government weather reports showed that full three hundred days of each year the sun shone brightly, and this man, Frank Boggs, induced his employers, the Selig company, with producing plant then located in Chicago, to send a company to Los Angeles to open a studio. All effects of the company were packed in a small trunk. The first studio opened by the organization was on the roof of a downtown building. The first picture cost less than three hundred dollars and consisted of less than a thousand feet. Since that day the greatest motion picture the world has ever seen, costing more than a quarter million, was made but a short distance from the location of the first studio—but that is getting ahead of my story.

Scotch Village Street Scene Reproduced

Cutting cost in production was so pleasing to this one manufacturer that he could not keep the secret of his success. The word reached his competitors, and they investigated statistics compiled by the government, and a few months later sent companies West.

"Go West," became the slogan of makers of "canned amusement," and one after another established plants in or near Los Angeles.

Besides the advantageous climatic conditions there are other reasons for film producers going to California. Within a radius of fifty miles of Los Angeles practically any kind of a scene desired may be "shot."

It was not until during the last year or eighteen months that manufacturers came to realize fully that the producing end of the industry should be located in California, and now that some fully appreciate the economy of such a move they are building expensive permanent plants.

Before decisions for this move were reached, however, every excuse was offered for continuing in the East, and attempts made to prove the correctness of each one of them; for a big expense is added when the selling department of a concern is located in New York city, three thousand miles from the manufacturing plant.

New York city has always been, and, no doubt, will for years remain, the theatrical center of this continent. There it is that all big theatrical producing organizations have their headquarters, and as the motion picture has to a very great extent taken the place of legitimate stage drama, comedy and musical shows, and is conducted largely by former theatrical men, its headquarters should, the managers think, continue in this eastern metropolis.

With the offices and selling force at one side of the continent and the manufacturing at the other additional expense is caused by the need of each keeping in touch with the other. Practically all of the communications go by wire, and the telegraphic expense of some companies exceeds a thousand dollars per month. In one or two instances wires across the continent are leased from the telegraph companies and operators maintained at the New York office and the studio, in the same manner as newspapers lease wires for news received. This has materially lessened the expense and at the same time added speed and efficiency to the service of the companies.

As the manufacturers come to realize the economical need of continuing permanently the making of motion pictures in California, they have gradually improved their properties there.

The first Universal producing company arrived in Los Angeles Thanksgiving, 1911, and the manager, director, scenario writer, scenic artist, property man, laboratory superintendent, and Actor Al. E. Christie, with his band of thirty, leased a barn. To save the cost of buying muslin to use as cloths, that there would be no shadows in the pictures and all faces and images be plain, he caused the stage—which consisted of a mere flat platform—to be built in the north side of the barn where the players could work all day in the shade without the sun spoiling a single scene.

From this very humble beginning has grown the only municipality in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of motion pictures—Universal City, four miles north of Los Angeles. This mammoth plant consists of almost four hundred acres, contains a river, valleys, hills and picturesque nooks suitable for filming scenes. The grounds are divided into two sections, because of foot hills extending through the center, with flat valleys on either side. In front are the administration buildings, a cafe with a capacity of serving one thousand people an hour; barber, manicuring, hair dressing and photography shops; the laboratories, where all film is developed and a positive print made; a wardrobe department, where clothing for an army can be had at a minute's notice, no matter what nation the army is to represent. Here, too, will be found the dressing rooms of the five hundred players, the carpenter shop, scene painting studios and five mammoth stages with a floor space equivalent to four acres. All buildings are of concrete and steel. Beyond the foothills are other stages and the zoo, which contains approximately two hundred wild animals trained to work in pictures. Across the road from this is an honest-to-goodness wild-west horse and cattle corral and bunkhouses for the cowboys. The big grounds are dotted at all times with settings built for this or that production. On one side will be seen a coal mine, while a few feet away is a reproduction from photographs of a street scene in Cairo, Egypt, or the Bowery of New York—possibly a typical Scotch scene, or the native huts of African savages. One of these sets, fifty to five hundred feet long is frequently erected at a cost of several thousand dollars and torn down after the making of from one to three hundred feet of film that will require one to five minutes to show at the theater. It is very seldom that the same setting is used in more than one production.

The world's greatest privately owned collection of wild animals is said to be that at the zoo of the Selig company, located near a public park on historic Mission road, leading into Los Angeles from the famous San Gabriel missions.

This big show place, built at an expense of more than two hundred thousand dollars, contains thirty-eight acres—thirty of which are taken up in animal houses and pens and beautiful lawns and groves. In all there are seven hundred or more specimens, including fifty lions, a herd of elephants, droves of ostrichs, scores of monkeys, and many rare animals, together with birds and reptiles from every part of the world. All are maintained for exclusive use in motion pictures, and that they may have homelike settings to "work" in, duplicates of their native haunts have been built on the grounds, each one strongly inclosed to prevent escape, injuries or fatalities to employees. Within the Selig zoo were made all scenes for the fifteen episodes of the first serial motion picture, "The Adventures of Kathlyn," which had an East India locale, together with scores of other great animal pictures. Here also was built and filmed the Alaskan village for "The Spoilers," adapted from the story by Rex Beach, one of the two most profitable pictures made.

More than a quarter of a million dollars is being spent in the building of a mammoth studio at Culver City, a suburb of Los Angeles, by the New York Motion Picture corporation. Since 1910 this company has leased a tract of ground consisting of 18,000 acres thirty miles southwest of Los Angeles where cattle raising has been conducted in connection with the making of motion pictures. The reason for leasing this great tract was that the company originally intended making only western dramas. Later other kinds of stories were filmed, and recently the producing manager or director, Thomas H. Ince, became one of the three points of the Triangle Film corporation, which inaugurated in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, motion picture theater programs where two dollars was charged for the best seats. The new plant will consist of twenty or more concrete and steel fireproof buildings, including nine separate enclosed glass stages, one for each producing organization.

The players will have every comfort, including individual dressing rooms, with steam heat, electric fans, and hot and cold water, etc. Factories in connection with the plant will manufacture all sets, furniture and wardrobe needed. The ranch studio will be maintained, and there two big organizations making western drama will be maintained.

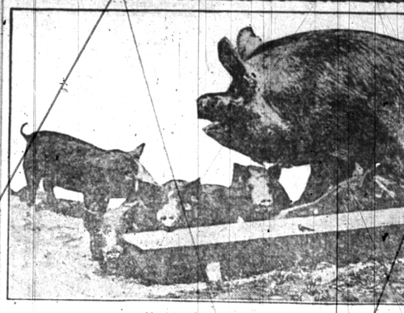
Every hamlet in the country has been invaded by Keystone comedies made in Los Angeles. Four years ago the nucleus of this company, consisting of Mack Sennett, Mabel Normand and Fred Mace, arrived there and rented a vacant lot. Now the Keystone studio occupies two city blocks, practically half of which space is covered with stages where fun making reigns supreme. Padded bricks, billies and trick props of every nature, from a toy warship to an aeroplane, are on hand at every turn, and here are to be found the greatest collection of comedians the world has even known—Weber and Fields, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Raymond Hitchcock, Roscoe Arbuckle, Chester Conklin, Charlie Murray of Murray and Mack fame, and scores of others who have graced the comedy and vaudeville stage or the sawdust ring, as headliners. Fun making is here a serious proposition and the hundred odd players, writers and directors treat it as such—even the famous Keystone cops.

The producing quarters of the maker of the most profitable motion picture ever filmed, "The Birth of a Nation," adapted by David Mark Griffith from the book, "The Clansman," consists of two city blocks at present—one taken up with executive office buildings, stages and dressing rooms, laboratories, and factories, and the other block retained as a site for settings. Mr. Griffith came to Los Angeles in January, 1914, and leased a lot containing a bungalow. Back of this he built a stage and began work. Additions to the producing staff were made so frequently that no time could be given for future planning. As the result scores of buildings were erected as needed for workshops, developing and printing, laboratories, dressing rooms, etc., so that the studio now has a hit-or-miss appearance, where about five hundred people are employed, fully two hundred being actors, actresses and writers.

In February, 1914, a livery stable in Hollywood, which had later been used for a garage, was leased by two men well known in the theatrical producing world, and they began making a motion picture along new lines. That their method was successful is proved by the fact that five times since they have found it necessary to lease additional grounds, and their plant now covers a block 350 by 700 feet, and the studio is crowded. The men were Jesse L. Lasky, previously a vaudeville producer, and Cecil B. de Mille, legitimate stage producer and playwright. Their company became the Jesse L. Lasky Picture Play company, and they, during the last year, introduced America's greatest opera star, Geraldine Farrar, on the motion picture screen. Miss Farrar worked at the studio twelve weeks in the making of three five-reel subjects at a salary of more than a dollar a minute.

In a brief manner the foregoing describes the producing plants of the largest makers of motion pictures. There are many other studios in Los Angeles, with from one to four companies working at each. It would be impossible to go from the center of the business district to the city limits in any direction without coming upon one or more motion picture plants.

HOG SHOULD BE MOST PROFITABLE ANIMAL



Healthy Sow and Litter.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The low prices received for hogs during the past year have been discouraging to some of the hog raisers of the country. The hog should be a paying animal. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains on 100 pounds of concentrates, reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers, and returns the money faster than any other farm animal. The fact remains, however, that prices paid for hogs are low and discouraging. In spite of these prices the animal that possesses the above advantages can still lift mortgages for his owner if the latter will study and apply some of the fundamental principles underlying the business.

To begin with, the best can be made of a poor market by having the hogs ready at the time when they are most wanted by that market. This normally occurs during the spring and again during early fall. The September and October market is usually the highest. How can the farmer take advantage of these facts to the greatest degree? In the first place, the hog wanted by the market usually runs between 175 and 225 pounds. Fortunately this is the most economical weight at which to dispose of the hog. Up to this point his gains are made very cheaply. Beyond 300 pounds it is doubtful if under general conditions feeding can be made a profitable business. The hog, if properly fed, can readily be put upon the market at 200 pounds in six or seven months. Therefore have the pigs for the September market dropped in the latter part of February or during March. This will require that the breeding of the sows begin about the latter part of October or November first, continuing, if necessary, during the first week in December. The pigs for the April market should be dropped in early September. These pigs can then be weaned before the November breeding season starts. To have the pigs dropped in September it will be necessary to breed the sows during May or early June. Under certain conditions it may be impossible to bring hogs to the 200-pound mark at six months; however, a great effort should be made to attain this goal, as time means money, and the longer hogs are held the greater will be the labor and overhead charges. The cost of feed for maintenance also will be increased.

Breeding, Farrowing, Weaning.

On the average farm there should be radical improvement in breeding and the care of details during farrowing, weaning, etc. There are many complaints throughout the country either of small litters or else a great mortality in pigs. By keeping the production records of sows and selecting from those that produce and raise large average litters a breeder can raise to its most efficient point the size of his litters. This probably runs between seven and eight to the litter. The hog raiser can prevent losses, other than those caused by disease, by providing proper shelter for the sow at farrowing time. In the South this shelter can be constructed very cheaply, and even in the North it can be provided in most cases at a moderate cost. The farmer should always be present at farrowing time, but should not interfere with the sow unless necessity calls for his assistance. The raiser should always cultivate the confidence of his animals by quiet and humane handling; this care and attention in times of necessity will pay big returns. The pigs upon arrival should be rubbed dry with a gunny sack and quietly removed to a place of safety. For this purpose it is well to provide a covered basket or hamper containing gunny sacks. In cold, damp weather it may be well to warm a brick, wrap it in a gunny sack, and place it in the basket to warm up the new arrivals. If the sow is very long in farrowing, it may be well after two or three hours to place the little pigs carefully and quietly where they can get some nourishment and then replace them in the basket until the mother is through.

For 12 hours before farrowing and for 24 hours afterwards the sow should have no feed. During this period all the fresh, clean water that she may desire should be accessible. The water should have the chill taken off. The first feed after farrowing should be very light, preferably a bran mash. The best indicator of the amount of feed necessary for a sow and her pigs is her condition and the condition of the youngsters themselves. The sow should receive enough to keep her and her pigs in a fair condition (not bony), and yet she should not be overfed. Overfeeding of the sow often causes scours in the pigs.

The pigs should be weaned at six or eight weeks of age. By this time they should be eating readily and should be continued for two or three weeks on the same mixture that their mother was receiving, after which the feed can be changed gradually to a growing, fattening ration if the pigs are intended for market. The addition of a little sweet skim milk to their ration at weaning time is especially helpful to young pigs. Castrating should be done a week or ten days before weaning. Spaying does not pay.

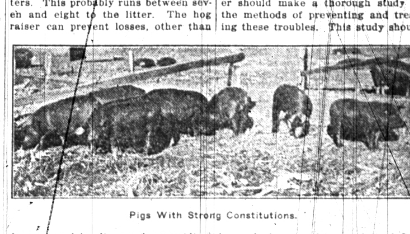
Feeding.

The best information on the feeds available in the farmers' locality can be readily and accurately given by the state experiment station. Pigs make the best use of concentrates. These can be fed in a self-feeder and can be supplemented by various slaughter-house, bakery, or table by-products, etc. A by-product to be economical should be fairly concentrated, should be moderate in price per 100 pounds of nutrients, and should be fresh and free from taint. During the winter, leguminous hays fed in addition to the concentrate help reduce the cost of production. In the summer, pasture crops such as rape, alfalfa, bur clover, crimson clover, rye, etc., make very economical and efficient supplements for hog feeding. In practically every farming district in the United States cheap and efficient forage and grain crops are available for hog production. These should be diligently studied by the farmer, with the aid of the state and federal forces, and used in the most profitable manner.

The self-feeder is greatly reducing the labor cost in hog production, and the principles governing its use should become a part of every hog grower's equipment. It is especially useful in feeding, growing, fattening stock, which is the largest part of hog production on most farms.

Diseases and Parasites.

The prevention and cure of disease are always more readily accomplished where cleanliness and sunshine prevail. Probably the commonest and worst troubles of hogs are hog cholera, internal parasites, and lice. The farmer should make a thorough study of the methods of preventing and treating these troubles. This study should be made by consulting state and federal authorities, who will gladly give information on the subject.



Pigs With Strong Constitutions.

If the hogs are already wormy, turpentine can be given in the slop each morning for three mornings at the rate of one teaspoonful for each 80 pounds of live weight. Turpentine, however, is not very efficacious, and is liable to injure the kidneys.

Santonin, which was formerly widely used as a remedy for worms in hogs, is practically unobtainable at the present time owing to foreign trade conditions. The following treatment has been found to be very effective in experiments by the department: Withhold all feed and water for 24 hours, then give each pig a tablespoonful of castor oil to which has been added oil of American wormseed as follows:

Small pigs 2 to 3 months old, drops..	35
Pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds, drops.	50-100
Larger pigs, teaspoonful..............	1

Each pig should be dosed separately if the best results are to be obtained.

DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST

Says you really feel clean, sweet and fresh inside, and are seldom ill.

If you are accustomed to wake up with a coated tongue, foul breath or a dull, dizzy headache; or, if your meals sour and turn into gas and acids, you have a real surprise awaiting you.

Tomorrow morning, immediately upon arising, drink a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is intended to first neutralize and then wash out of your stomach, liver, kidneys and thirty feet of intestines all the indigestible waste, poisons, sour bile and toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal.

Those subject to sick headaches, backache, bilious attacks, constipation or any form of stomach trouble, are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store and begin enjoying this morning inside-bath. It is said that men and women who try this become enthusiastic and keep it up daily. It is a splendid health measure for it is more important to keep clean and pure on the inside than on the outside, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing disease, while the bowel pores do.

The principle of bathing inside is not new, as millions of people practice it. Just as hot water and soap cleanse, purify and freshen the skin, so hot water and a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Limestone phosphate is an inexpensive white powder and almost tasteless.—Adv.

Nothing Mean About Dad.

"Was her father generous with his wedding gift?"

"I should say he was. Why, he gave them three dozen fresh eggs to start housekeeping with."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

But a woman seldom sees the cloven hoof of a man until after she gets a whiff of his cloven breath.

Throw Off Colds and Prevent Grip.

When you feel a cold coming on, take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. It removes cause of Colds and Grip. Only One "BROMO QUININE." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.

After putting on the boxing gloves a man realizes why it is far more blessed to give than to receive.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

When a man helps his wife with the housework it takes her about twice as long to finish.

HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas.—"After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's stepsister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

TRADE MARK

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 28 years. All Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Sterilizing Dentists' Tools.

Dr. H. E. Hasseltine of the United States Public Health service emphasizes in a recent bulletin the necessity for sterilization of the instruments used by dentists, and the Journal of the American Medical association points out that most dentists are not nearly careful enough about this. Most of their instruments can be sterilized by immersion in water at 176 degrees Fahrenheit, and all others by immersion for at least an hour in 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Damascus, in Syria, is the oldest of all existing cities.

Egypt has 26 schools of higher education, technical and agricultural, and 4,000 students are enrolled.

Among the lower animals only about five per cent are defective at birth, a much lower ratio than among human beings.

New York city is one of the few great ports of the world on a big navigable river below the farthest point upstream to which open going vessels can attain. Cheapness of water transportation as compared with land makes it desirable for ships to penetrate as far inland as possible, other circumstances being equal.

Somewhat Mixed.

The transcontinental tour of the liberty bell occasionally revealed a confusion of ideas about United States history on the part of the observers. Take, for instance, the remark of the Englishman as the bell made its triumphal progress through Los Angeles. Removing his hat in solemn respect to the great emblem, he turned to his companion. "But—I say, old chap," he expostulated in puzzled disappointment, "why don't they have the lady clinging to the clapper?"

Sell Matured Horses.

When possible to avoid, do not sell young draft or coach horses until reasonably well matured. Dealers and feeders often make as much money maturing this class of stock as they pay for the animals. The expense of training is very little while the expense of feeding will return a big profit.

Don't Overcheck Horse.

Don't overcheck your horse. Nature's curves are always graceful.

Dirty Potatoes.

Potatoes barreled with cakes of dirt clinging to them are not attractive to the purchasers, and stand no show at all at a sale if other barrels of potatoes near by have been washed and are clean.

Easy to Improve Tomato.

It would not be easy to find a fruit that can be more rapidly improved by careful selection or run out more rapidly by careless handling than the tomato.