



Move your body!

Change your habits by adding activity to your daily routine.

Any movement you do burns calories. The more you move, the better. Check out some of these simple activities to get started today.

- Get up 15 minutes earlier in the morning and stretch.
- Jog in place.
- Ride your stationary bike while watching TV.
- Work out along with an exercise video.
- Use the stairs instead of the elevator.
- Walk to the bus or train stop.
- Walk to each end of the mall when you go shopping.
- Jump rope or play tag.
- Use hand-held arm weights during a phone conversation with a friend.

Improve your outlook!

Physical activity can be your solution to feeling tired, bored and out of shape. With more physical activity, you may feel less stressed! Physical activity also can:

- make you feel more energetic
- help you lose weight and control your appetite
- help you sleep better
- lower your chance for developing diabetes
- lower your chance for having a stroke
- lower your blood pressure
- improve your blood cholesterol levels

For more information, visit healthierus.gov/dietaryguidelines.

Health

Winter workout

DO YOU KNOW the holiday song that goes "Oh, the weather outside is frightful"?

You probably like to stay indoors when the temperature is below freezing and clouds are thick and gray. But remember that it's even more important to get exercise during the winter months. So be ready for fun outdoors when there is a snowstorm or when the sun warms up the chilly days.

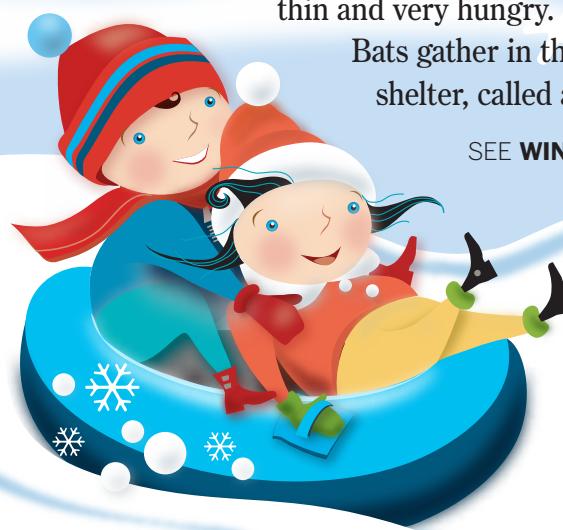
Animals, birds and plants all have their ways to deal with the cold. Many trees shed their leaves, and tender plants die down to the roots. Most birds fly south to warmer climates for the winter.

Animals may sleep during the coldest times — or hibernate. During hibernation, an animal's heart rate and body temperature go down, and it is so still that it appears to be dead. But this is just a way to live through the coldest months when there is not much to eat.

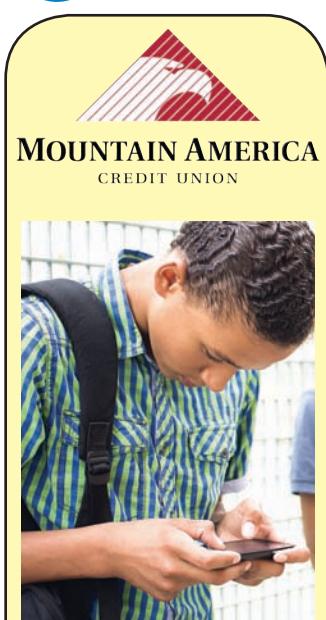
Bears will go into their dens in the fall and not come out until spring. They eat as much as they can in the late summer and fall to store fat for their long winter sleep. When they come out in the spring, bears are very thin and very hungry.

Bats gather in the fall to find shelter, called a roost, for

SEE WINTER ON PAGE 2



CHRISTIE JACKSON



Understanding needs vs. wants

Part of establishing financial goals and determining how long it will take to reach them will also include thinking about your needs versus your wants. It's easy for wants to disguise themselves as needs. Say you have an iPhone and a new version comes available. Do you really have to have the new features offered with the upgrade — or does the version you have now really handle all of your needs?



Each time you plan to make a purchase, answer these questions:

- Do I really need it or would I like to have it?
- Could I wait and buy it later — look for a good sale and save some money?
- Could I borrow it (equipment from a friend, books or DVDs from the library, etc.)?



SHUTTERSTOCK

Being more active = feeling more energetic

People of all ages who are generally inactive can improve their health and well-being by becoming active at a moderate-intensity rate on a regular basis. Being physically active helps to control weight; contributes to healthy bones, muscles and joints; helps to relieve the pain of arthritis; reduces symptoms of anxiety and depression; and is associated with fewer hospitalizations, physician visits and medications.

Physical activity does not need to be strenuous to be beneficial; people of all ages benefit from participating in regular, moderate-intensity physical activity, such as 30 minutes of brisk walking five

or more times a week. Adding activity to your daily routine will make you feel more energetic.

Children and adults should do 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity each day. You can do 30 minutes all at once or 10 minutes at a time, three times a day. If you are not used to being active, start out slowly and work up to 30 minutes a day. Add more activities for longer periods of time as you begin to feel more fit, or add some vigorous activity.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Nutrition and Physical Activity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Winter activities

List activities you like to do during the winter. Compare your list with others. Are there any new activities you would like to try? List new activities below.

Burning calories

Each activity is calculated at 30 minutes by a person weighing 80 pounds.

ACTIVITY	CALORIES BURNED
Shoveling snow	120
Walking, road	90
Dancing	67
Making the bed	54
Writing	42
Talking	29
Reading	21
Sleeping	19

SOURCE: www.cookinglight.com

WINTER

CONTINUED FROM PG. 1

the winter. They hang upside down and go into a deep sleep. Many kinds of bats need to find a cave that stays just the right temperature all winter.

Frogs and turtles bury themselves in the mud below the frostline. They get oxygen from air trapped in the mud. They stay completely asleep until the sun warms the mud in the spring. Some snakes go deep in their underground hole to hibernate. Others gather together in a sheltered place, like a rotted log.



SHUTTERSTOCK

Looking at snow crystals

Snowflakes are born high up in the clouds. You probably know that clouds are made of tiny drops of water, called water vapor. When the temperature is 32° F (0° C) or colder, these water drops change from liquid into ice crystals.

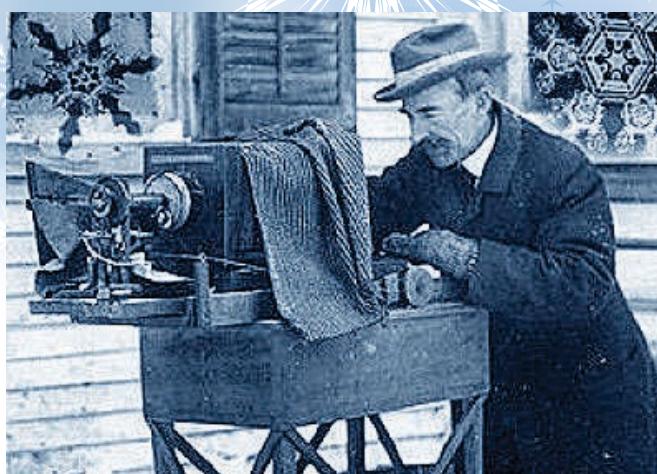
Everyone has heard that no two snowflakes are exactly alike, but is that true? While it is possible for two snowflakes to look identical, you would probably never be able to find them. Snow crystals usually have six sides or points like a star. When the air is warmer, the flakes are smoother and have simpler shapes.

If you have a magnifying glass, you can see the crystal shapes of snowflakes. It's hard to get a good look since they melt so easily, so try this. Put on a black coat or any kind of warm clothing as long as it is a dark color. After you have been outside for a few minutes your coat will be nice and cold on the outside. Let the snowflakes land on your sleeve, and hold your magnifying glass with the other hand. You'll have a dark background to see the snowflakes against, but you'll have to keep the magnifying glass from getting covered with snow.

The snowflake man

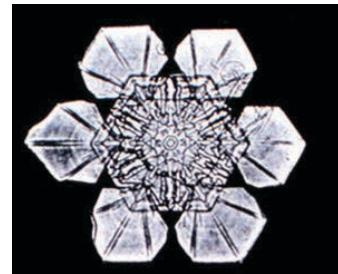
Wilson Alwyn "Snowflake" Bentley is one of the first known photographers of snowflakes. He perfected a process of catching flakes on black velvet in such a way that their images could be captured before they melted.

Bentley was born on February 9, 1865. He first became interested in snow crystals as a teenager on his family farm. He tried to draw what he saw through an old microscope given to him by his mother when he was 15. The snowflakes were too complex to record before they melted, so he attached a bellows camera to a compound microscope and, after much experimentation, photographed his first snowflake on January 15, 1885. He would capture over 5,000 images of crystals in his lifetime.



Wilson A. Bentley at work.

Techniques used by Bentley to photograph snowflakes are essentially the same as used today, and that whilst the quality of his photographs reflect the technical limitations of the equipment of the era "he did it so well that hardly anybody bothered to photograph snowflakes for almost 100 years."



Snowflake photos by Wilson Bentley circa 1902

How many words can you make using the letters in SNOWFLAKE?

Work on your own or with your classmates in small groups. Each taking a turn thinking of a word without duplicating. Write a sentence using each word you come up with.

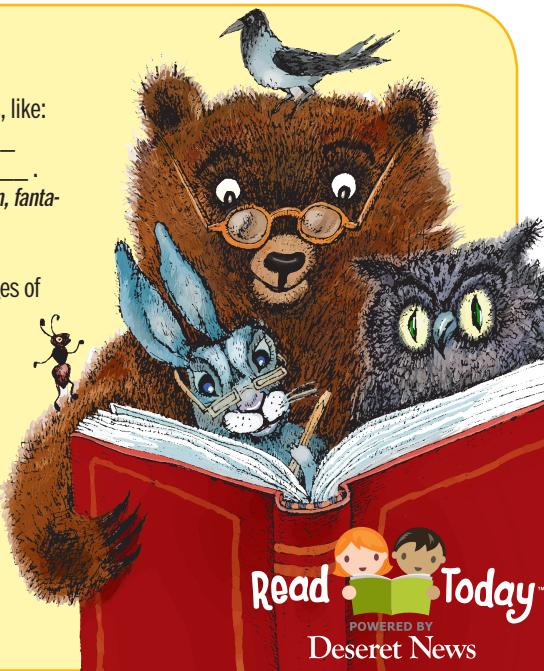


Winter wordsearch

Find the 29 words listed on the left. Words can go vertically, horizontally, forwards or backwards.

- BLIZZARD
 - BOOTS
 - COLD
 - CRYSTAL
 - DRIFTS
 - EARMUFFS
 - FREEZING
 - FRIGID
 - FROST
 - ICICLE
 - ICY
 - JACKET
 - JANUARY
 - MITTENS
 - PLOW
 - SCARF
 - SHOVEL
 - SKATING
 - SKIS
 - SLED
 - SLIDING
 - SLIPPERY
 - SNOW
 - SNOWBALL
 - SNOWBOARD
 - SNOWFLAKE
 - SNOWMAN
 - WINDY
 - WINTER

Newspapers often report on extreme weather throughout the world that cause difficulties. Look through the newspaper and find a story about the weather. What would you do if you were affected by a horrible winter storm? Write a short story about what it would be like to be caught in a winter storm.



New Year's Reading Resolution: 2016

- 1.** This year I plan to read _____ books each month.

2. I will keep track of the books I read: (check one)
 in a notebook.
 in a reading journal.
 other:

3. I will visit the library: (check one)
 every week.
 every other week.
 every month.

4. A new series that I want to try this year is:
_____.

5. I will read books written by new-to-me authors, like: _____ and _____.

6. I will read books in new-to-me genres, like:
and _____.
Hint: poetry, historical fiction, science fiction, fantasy, autobiography, biography, mystery, etc.

7. I will:
 read at least two chapters or ten pages of each book before I leave it.
 use self-monitoring strategies like connecting and questioning while I read to make sure I am understanding a text.
 try to find the questions I have about what I read.
 talk to people about what I read—what I liked, didn't like, and wondered about.



Hint: Ask a teacher, classmate, parent, or sibling for a recommendation!



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All about the Benjamins

UNDERSTANDING THE VALUE OF THRIFT

benjamins
 (ben'-jah-menz)

n: 1. a slang term for money inspired by Benjamin Franklin's picture on \$100 bills;
 2. wise sayings that promote thrift, like those Benjamin Franklin popularized.

Benjamin memorized a daily benjamin so that he'd make wise use of his benjamins.



A penny saved is a penny earned.

In this world, nothing can be said to be certain, except death and taxes.

An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

HOW BENJAMIN FRANKLIN INSPIRED GENERATIONS OF THRIFT

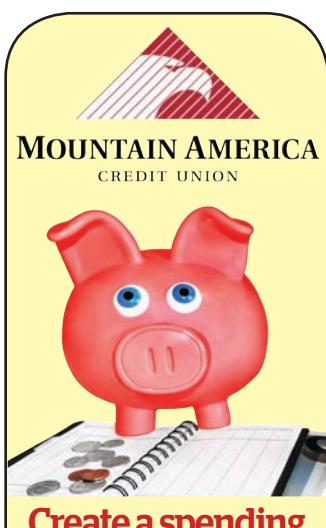
Benjamin Franklin was a man ahead of his time. Long before texting, tweeting and instant messaging became popular, Franklin churned out short, memorable messages, promoting thrift as the path to human thriving.

Some of Franklin's maxims (or "benjamins") made their way into "*Poor Richard's Almanac*," the highly popular annual guide that Franklin published from his

Philadelphia print shop. Others appeared in "*The Way to Wealth*," Franklin's advice book, which became an international best-seller.

Franklin's pithy sayings reflected his belief that anyone could get ahead by working hard, saving for the future, spending less than one earns and making wise use of one's time and talents.

SEE BENJAMIN ON PAGE 2



Create a spending and savings plan

The first step for creating a basic financial plan is to make a list of your income from all sources — paid work (shoveling sidewalks, baby-sitting, etc.), allowance, gifts. Next, begin keeping track of what you spend. This is an important part of figuring out where you may be spending more than you think. Knowing how you spend your money is the key to creating a successful plan so you can save for what's most important.

Take a look at "impulse" purchases — when you spend money you hadn't planned to spend — such as on something that's on sale or a splurge. Maybe you're in the habit of always buying yourself a treat when you're at the mall with your friends, or maybe you buy too many music downloads.

To work on your plan, take the following steps:

- Write down what you spend each day in a small notebook.
- Keep the receipts for your purchases — no matter how small — and at the end of the week write everything on a tracking sheet or in a notebook.
- If you have access to a debit card, use it and not a credit card — that way you are actually paying as you go.
- If you use an ATM, keep track of how often and how much you take out.

How Americans once celebrated thrift week

Two hundred and ten years after Benjamin Franklin's birth on Jan. 17, 1706, the YMCA hosted quite a celebration in his honor. The "Y" used Franklin's 1916 birthday as a fitting occasion to launch "National Thrift Week."

This annual commemoration promoted thrift "for Success and Happiness," because its organizers hoped to correct the false perception that thrift is all about leading a miser's life of joyless self-denial.

"Thrift by definition means thriving, and the miser is the man who does not thrive," wrote Britain's G.K. Chesterton in the early 1900s. "The whole meaning of thrift is making

the most of everything, and the miser does not make anything of anything."

For the next 50 years, National Thrift Week remained a fixture on the January calendar. National Thrift Week reached the zenith of its popularity in the mid-1920s when Calvin Coolidge was presi-



dent. In many ways, "Silent Cal" personified modesty and "frugal flourishing." His public agenda — paying down the national debt and cutting government waste — certainly incorporated thrift themes.

During World War II, thrift campaigns encouraged Americans on the home front to work, save and give like never before. However, after the war, thrift began a slow but steady decline in the popular imagination. Thrift Week completely fizzled out in the mid-1960s, and over the next several decades Americans increasingly embraced ideas such as "instant gratification," "buy now, pay later" and "the one who dies with the most toys, wins."

In the early 2000s, a group of prominent scholars issued a report which raised concern about skyrocketing levels of personal and public debt. This report, *For a New Thrift: Confronting the Debt Culture*, called for Americans to once again "spend prudently, save abundantly, invest wisely and give generously."

In the wake of this report, Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia hosted a 2011 Thrift Week celebration, its first in nearly 50 years. Thrift Week commemorations are now spreading to other parts of the country. These celebrations are helping Americans rediscover thrift and its three traits: industry (working hard), frugality (eliminating waste and saving for the future) and stewardship (sharing generously with others).



Talk it Over

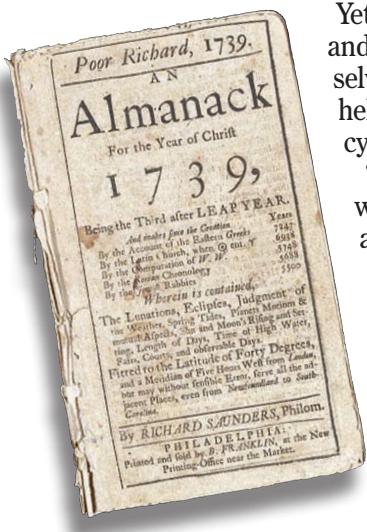
- Do you think people today value economic independence (being able to support yourself) as much as Benjamin Franklin did? Why or why not? Is thrift more about self-denial or self-reliance? Do you think people today think much about thrift? Talk much about thrift? What would you say is the opposite of thrift? The purpose of thrift?

- Why do you suppose ideas such as "buy now, pay later" became so popular in the late 20th Century? What problems are commonly associated with this practice?

- What does it mean to spend prudently? Can you think of examples from your own life where you've spent prudently or where you've failed to do so? What lessons can you draw from these experiences?

BENJAMIN

CONTINUED



Yet, Franklin never saw practicing thrift and accumulating wealth as ends in themselves. Rather, he saw them as ways of helping people avoid economic dependency and chronic debt.

"When you run into debt," Franklin wrote in *"The Way to Wealth,"* "you give another power over your liberty."

Franklin's ideas about economic freedom and upward mobility proved to be very important to shaping America's national character. In *"Franklin's Thrift,"* Barbara Dafoe Whitehead observes, "If Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and Madison crafted the Constitution,

then Benjamin Franklin, it might truly be said, invented the American Dream."

Franklin used much of the wealth he earned to help others start businesses and become economically self-sufficient. In fact, at his death, Franklin left an endowment to provide start-up loans for young married tradesmen considered worthy of such investment. His stipulation that these tradesmen be married reflected the fact that Franklin attributed much of his own business success to his wife Deborah's frugality and good judgment.

Today, Franklin's memorable maxims remain popular with many readers and are well suited to our text-messaging age. Their value lies in the wisdom they contain about a big idea that is important to every age: Thrift!

How a Kansas Boy Inspired the Spread of 'Piggy Banks'

When the head of a leprosy relief program stopped in a small Midwestern town in 1913, he probably never imagined the effect his visit would have on a 10-year-old boy named Wilbur Chapman — or the effect that Wilbur's response would have on the wider world.

William Danner of the American Leprosy Mission often traveled the country raising money to aid victims of leprosy. On a swing through Kansas, Danner stopped in White Cloud and stayed in the home where Wilbur Chapman lived with his parents.

So committed were Mr. and Mrs. Chapman to fighting leprosy that they had pledged to help Danner raise \$250 — enough for



10 victims to receive a year's worth of care. By the time Danner was ready to leave for his next stop, the people of White Cloud had contributed enough for nine leprosy patients (\$225).

Danner appreciated this outpouring of generosity, as well as the hospitality shown him by the Chapmans and their son, Wilbur. To show his thanks, Danner gave Wilbur three shiny silver dollars at the train station on his way out of town.

Wilbur

considered using this money to buy some things he wanted, but he decided instead to invest his \$3. Wilbur

bought a piglet he named Pete. Over the next year, Wilbur cared for his pig, fattening him up so that Pete could be sold at market. When Pete reached maturity, Wilbur sold his pig for \$25 and mailed the entire proceeds to the American Leprosy Mission.

The day Wilbur's gift arrived, Mr. Danner happened to be meeting with some New York City editors. They were so moved by Wilbur's actions that soon the story of "Pete the Pig" began circulating around the country. A campaign arose to have Americans put their loose coins in "Pete the Pig" banks to help raise money for leprosy victims. More than \$1 million in contributions eventually poured into the mission.

Thus, thanks to the hard work, careful investment and generosity of a 10-year-old boy, many Americans were inspired to "feed the pig" and care for others. Piggy banks became a common fixture in American life.

Why Franklin's 'Benjamins' are Especially Needed Today

When Benjamin Franklin was churning out all those pithy proverbs in the 18th Century, his fellow Americans had many good reasons to pay attention. Franklin had a way with words. His playful spirit and keen wit were endearing. His wise sayings managed to be simple, yet profound.

Still, many 18th Century Americans gobbled up Franklin's "benjamins" for a reason that may surprise some today: because they were in a heap of trouble.

IN THE NEWS

- Look in your local newspaper for a job that you would be qualified to fill once you graduate from high school. Calculate how much you would earn doing this job each month, and what you would have to pay in taxes. Next, create a hypothetical budget based on your net (after-tax) earnings. Be sure to include the cost of housing, transportation, food, and other expenses.

That's right. America, in Benjamin Franklin's day, faced many of the same economic problems that now confront our nation. As Barbara Dafoe Whitehead has noted, for much of Franklin's early life, America was "a nation drowning in debt, a society living on credit, and a people burdened by bankruptcies, over-indebtedness and real estate deals gone bust."

Thankfully, many 18th-Century Americans embraced Franklin's sage advice. They broke reckless spending habits (or avoided them in the first place) and helped put themselves and our country on a much better economic path.

Today the challenges facing our nation are similar. We simply cannot sustain the reckless economic patterns of the last half-century. At some point, debts have to be paid.

Changes have to be made. Families and individuals cannot consume more

than they produce year after year, and governments cannot spend more than they take in year after year after year.

Young people today face a unique burden and a unique opportunity. While they are coming of age at a time when America's economic health is suffering due to past mistakes, today's youth have the opportunity to chart a different course for themselves, establishing thrifty habits that draw upon the time-honored wisdom of men like Benjamin Franklin.

In his day, Franklin believed that Americans should save more and spend less and that they should work hard and sacrifice short-term pleasure for long-term growth.

While this advice is sound in any age, since we now find ourselves facing many of the same problems that Americans faced in the 18th Century, we should be doubly certain to follow Franklin's thrifty prescriptions.



Talk it Over

- Franklin believed that "well done is better than well said." What do you think he meant by that? What are some thrift habits you can adopt to help you earn all you can? To help you save all you can? To help you give all you can?

- How do you think Wilbur felt when he mailed his hard-earned \$25 to Mr. Danner? Do you think people like Wilbur actually find it fun to save up and give to others? Do you have a piggy bank? A savings account? For what are you saving? Is it necessary to have a specific purpose in order to save? Is it helpful?

Why thrift matters

- Thrift helps people achieve financial peace of mind.
- Having a financial plan is linked to overall happiness and greater self-esteem.
- Thrift teaches habits associated with higher academic achievement and later success in life.
- Thrift provides a route to greater self-sufficiency in uncertain times.
- Thrift encourages an ethic of hard work, which contributes to economic growth and productivity.
- Thrift reduces waste and inspires creative reuse.
- Thrift inspires neighborly cooperation and social trust.
- Thrift cultivates generosity.
- Savings spur economic growth.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship. – Benjamin Franklin



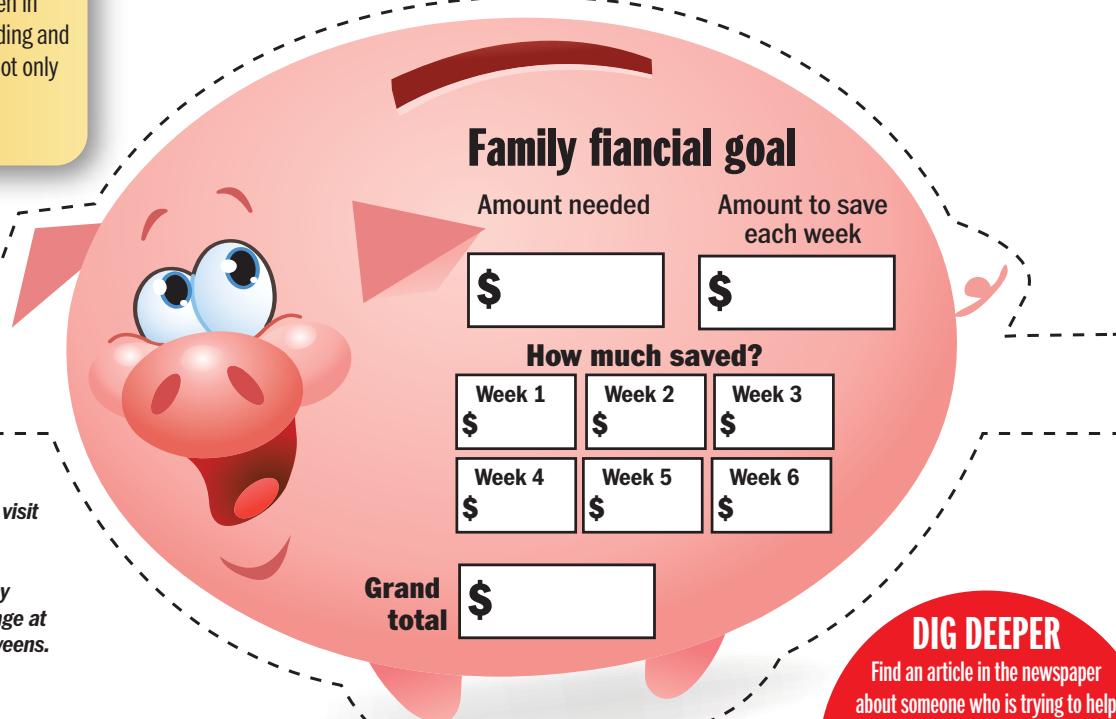
Feed the Pig family goal

Get your family to work together to save for a financial goal. It's really easy and the reward is great! Just follow these simple steps:



Dear parents/caregivers:

Your child has been learning about the importance of saving and responsible financial decision making. With the Feed the Pig Family Goal activity, you can support your children in developing sound spending and saving habits that will not only benefit them now—but especially in the future.



For more information about financial literacy, visit www.FeedthePig.org.

For more family fun, play The Great Piglet Challenge at www.FeedthePig.org/tweens.

What would you do with \$100? What would you do with \$1,000?

ASK YOURSELF

- What is responsible financial decision making?
- Why is saving important?
- How does saving help people reach their goals?
- What is interest and how does it help money grow over time?

Pretend you have been given \$100. What would you do with the money? Spend it? Save it? Or share? How would your answers change if you were given \$1,000? What would you buy? Would you have enough money or would you need to save more for a future purchase? Think about these questions and then write down what you would do.



Spare and have is better than spend and crave. – Benjamin Franklin

1. Pick a short-term goal everyone wants. It could be a family outing to enjoy ice cream sundaes, a night out at the movies, a new item for your home, a financial gift to a favorite charity, or something else you choose together.
2. Map out your plan to save the money, including how much you need for the goal and how much you need to save each week to reach the goal.
3. To make a piggy bank, glue the "Feed the Pig" cut-out so that it wraps around a can or jar.
4. Ready to get started? **Let's Feed the Pig!**

Read Today
POWERED BY
Deseret News



School receives 2,000 books

SALT LAKE CITY — Woodrow Wilson Elementary School students tried to get a peek at Santa Claus during an assembly recently at the Salt Lake City school.

Santa was joined at the assembly by KSL-TV's Deanie Wimmer to tell the students that almost 2,000 books have been provided for a new school library as part of **Read Today**, a high-impact literacy program sponsored by Deseret Media Companies.

Read Today teamed up with Security Service Federal Credit Union, The Larry H. Miller Foundation and United Way of Salt Lake to provide the books. Currently the school's library is filled with books from the 1960s and '70s.

DESERET NEWS

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If you would like to receive FREE copies of Connect 1•2•3 for your classroom, order on the Web at deseretnews.com/nie.

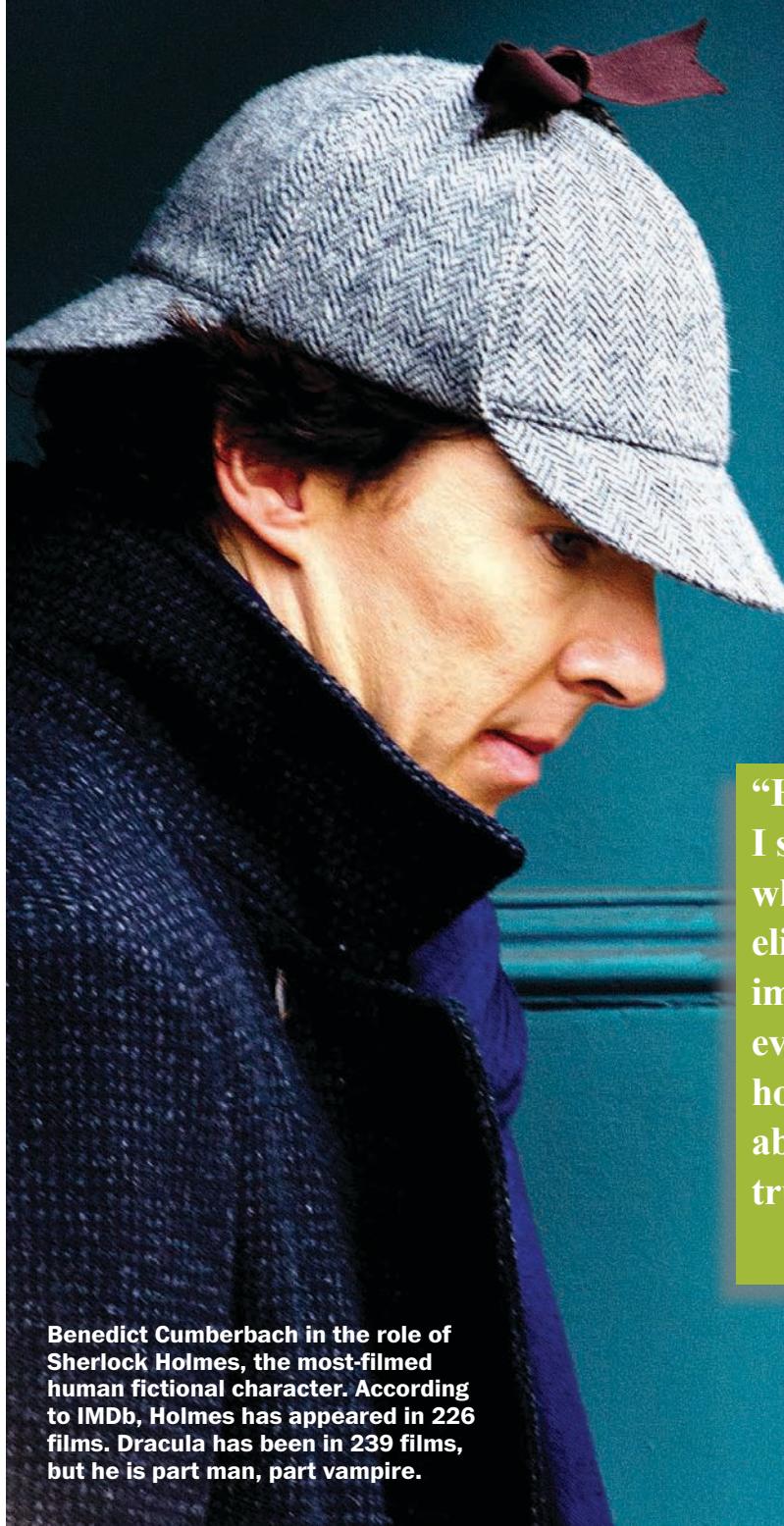
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Literature

THE BIRTH OF SHERLOCK HOLMES



“How often have I said to you that when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth?”

—Sherlock Holmes

Benedict Cumberbatch in the role of Sherlock Holmes, the most-filmed human fictional character. According to IMDB, Holmes has appeared in 226 films. Dracula has been in 239 films, but he is part man, part vampire.

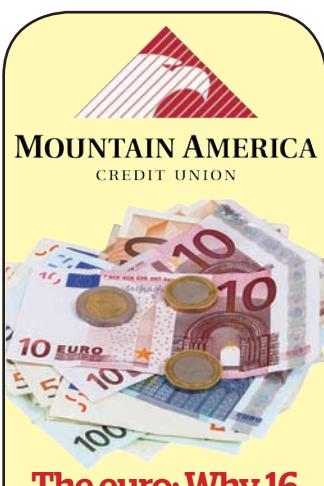
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the Sherlock Holmes stories, never states when his character was born, but fans of Holmes have deduced — using their own logic — that January 6th, 1854 is the detective's birthday.

Sherlock Holmes, the most famous detective in fiction, was modeled on Dr. Joseph Bell, Arthur Conan Doyle's professor of surgery at Edinburgh University. Doyle was impressed by his professor's ability to constantly surprise students by making a snap diagnosis or an unexpected conclusion based on logical detection. Doyle understood the rapid progress being made in the natural sciences in the 19th century and, as a result, featured the scientific approach in his stories. He believed that close observation of factual details was the only sound basis for coming to sensible conclusions. His character, Sherlock Holmes, uses scientific investigation in solving crimes. Deduction is his principal tool, with observation a close second.

Holmes is portrayed as a six-foot tall, slender, hawk-nosed man who wears a deer-stalker cap and Inverness cape, clenching a calabash pipe in his teeth while seeking clues with the aid of a magnifying glass. He shares living quarters with Dr. John Watson, who narrates his adventures.

Holmes prefers to stay home at No. 221-B Baker Street, London, England. In his rooms, he listens to a client recount a puzzling case and frequently knows the answer to the problem before the person finishes speaking.

— yale.edu



The euro: Why 16 countries use the same money

What kind of money would you use in Paris to buy a delicious loaf of "pain au chocolat" — a French bread with chocolate inside?

Paris is in France, so you would pay with euros, the basic currency for 16 countries belonging to the European Union.

What is a euro?

Most countries print money that only works within its borders. Euros are a little different because you can use the same money in any of the countries that have adopted the currency: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Some European Union countries do not use the euro, such as Denmark and the United Kingdom. Sweden and the other newest EU members have yet to meet the conditions for adopting the currency, but once they do they will also change to the euro.

Would you like to see what the euro currency looks like? Visit these two pages on the European Commission's website to see pictures of the euro coins and notes: http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/the_euro/coins7420_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/cash/banknotes/images_en.htm

These 16 countries decided on a single currency to help unite Europe politically and economically.

The euro has other advantages. People who travel among the participating countries do not need to exchange their bills and coins for different ones. That saves travelers money since most places that exchange currency charge a conversion fee for their services.

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland in 1859. He was interested in medicine and after finishing medical training set up his own practice. Among his favorite authors were Edgar Allan Poe, the first detective story writer, and Wilkie Collins. Collins was the father of the English horror story.

To please his wife, Doyle began to think about writing a detective story. He remembered the writings of Poe and Collins and set himself to follow in their footsteps. Doyle wanted his master detective to be striking in appearance. The detective would have to be absolutely fearless and have an unusual manner. Above all, he must be a man with a special charm of his own. But Doyle felt he also needed someone to tell the stories. And he decided it should be a doctor, like himself. And so Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson were born.

When Arthur Conan Doyle's first short stories appeared in the Strand Magazine, there were no great books on criminology. Doyle had to depend on his own powers of deduction and observation to solve the problems he created for Holmes.

By 1890, Doyle



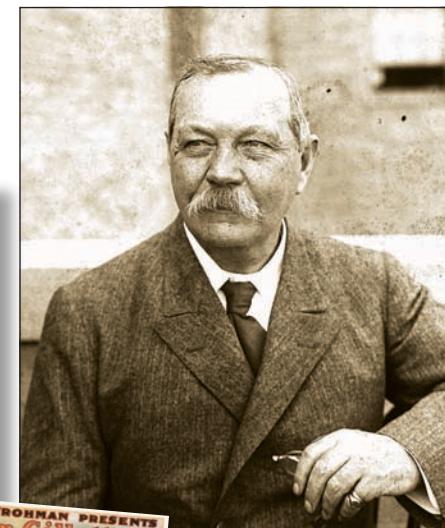
ABOUT THE AUTHOR Sir Arthur Conan Doyle



An engraving by British illustrator Sidney Paget. Paget was commissioned by The Strand Magazine to illustrate "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

had given up medicine to devote himself to writing. Soon he was famous. The tall lean figure with the peaked cap and pipe, answering to the name of Sherlock Holmes, was known almost everywhere. Doyle had intended to write only six stories, but the public would not let him drop Holmes and Watson. But drop Holmes he did. When people read of the supposed death of Holmes and his enemy at the foot of Reichenbach Falls, they were stunned. But Doyle remained firm. Later Doyle wrote a play called Sherlock Holmes. The play was a huge success both in England and America.

In 1899, England was at war in South Africa. Doyle decided to enlist. He got an appointment as an army



doctor. The king wanted to reward Conan Doyle by making him a knight. At first Doyle refused. But eventually he became Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. At the age of 43 he was the world's most popular writer. Still he refused to bring Holmes back to life.

Finally, in the spring of 1903, he gave in. Doyle wrote "The Adventure of the Empty House" and Holmes returned.

In 1907, Doyle married again. To please his new wife, he wrote several more Holmes stories. When World War I broke out Doyle again volunteered. After the war, Arthur Conan Doyle began to study spiritualism. He continued to write and went on several speaking tours. In July, 1930, Arthur Conan Doyle died. His memory will live forever in the immortal characters of Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson.

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Write on!

Newspapers are full of crime and other intriguing stories. Look through the **Deseret News** and find a story that you can put a mysterious spin on. The writing project will involve small groups of three to four students. Each group will begin by creating a personality for a fictional detective that will be the central character in a short mystery that they will write together based on a story in the newspaper. The students will decide on a name, character traits, and a past life for their detective. Each detective must have a special method or talent that he uses to facilitate his or her crime solving. Through the process of outlining, drafting and revising, the group will have their detective solve a crime using whatever special deductive or other powers he has been given. For example, Sherlock Holmes using his powers of observation and logic. John Sherwood's mysteries feature Celia Grant, a well known botanist, as his detective and use Grant's knowledge of flowers to help her solve crimes. In "Escape from Mr. Lemoncello's Library," by Chris Grabenstein, 12 kids use their love of literature to solve the puzzles that will point to the way out of the library.

How good a detective are you?

A newspaper columnist, Austin Ripley, popularized the "Minute Mystery" in his syndicated column in the 1930s. Ripley's character, Dr. Fordney, a criminologist, faces a simple crime that can be read in a minute. The one single clue leading to the only possible solution is contained in the story. Below is one of his stories. Try your wits on it.

A Simple Solution

The sun streamed cheerfully through the window, bringing into lively play the soft tones of the luxurious furnishings, as the two house guests, Professor Fordney and Inspector Kelley, entered the oil magnate's bedroom.

"Nothing in here to get excited about," said Kelley.

Fordney, opening the window and seeing Smith lying on the ground three stories below it, cried, "Run downstairs, Inspector. Quick! There he is!"

Kelley nodded, and was on his way. As he hurried out the door, he came face to face with the butler. Fordney eyed the servant suspiciously as he entered.

"When did you see Mr. Smith last?" he asked.

"About an hour ago. He had a tele-

phone call which seemed to excite him and he came right up here to his room."

"Who brought this up?" Fordney asked, fingering an unopened letter with an illegible postmark.

"He brought it up himself, sir, saying he was not to be disturbed."

"Anyone been here since?"

Kelley's noisy entrance interrupted the butler's "No, sir."

"Smith broke his neck. I found this on him," he remarked, handing the Professor a note.

Ill health and financial trouble have made life a burden. I'm leaving my bedroom for the last time. A three-story drop and my misery will be over.

"His suicide will be a blow to the oil



industry,' Kelley mused, as Fordney sat down at the desk and began to write with Smith's fountain pen.

"His death will be, Inspector," said Fordney. "Better get the servants together. This is murder—not suicide!"

What reason did Fordney have for making such a statement?

Vocabulary

Below are words used in Sherlock Holmes books that you may not be familiar with. Can you use your deductive skills as well as the letter clues to form the word that matches each definition?

florid
settee
embellish
pompous
chagrin
snuff
pawnbroker
rueful
languid
introspect
propagation

askance
hansom
labyrinth
contemplative
aperture
hoax
conundrum
compunction
ennui
bullion
solicitor

1. low, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage
_ _ n s _ _
2. bars of gold or silver _ u l _ _ _
3. given to meditation; thoughtful
_ _ _ m p _ _ _ _
4. decorate _ _ _ _ s h
5. with distrust or doubt _ s k _ _ _
6. trick or deception _ _ x
7. embarrassment _ _ g r _ _
8. feeling of discontented weariness or boredom _ n _ _ _
9. sofa big enough for two or three people
_ _ t t _ _
10. opening or hole _ _ r t _ _
11. feeling of guilt or regret
_ _ d m _ _ _ _
12. lacking energy or spirit _ _ g _ _ _

13. reproduction _ _ _ _ g a _ _ _
14. riddle whose answer depends on a pun
_ _ _ _ d r _ _
15. British word for lawyer _ _ _ i t _ _
16. examine one's own thoughts and emotions _ n t _ _ _ _
17. person who lends money at interest on valuable objects left as security
_ _ b r _ _ _ _
18. maze _ b y _ _ _ _
19. self-important _ _ _ _ s u s
20. having a ruddy, flushed color _ o r _ _
21. showing sorrow or regret _ _ _ l u _ _
22. tobacco ground into a fine powder and inhaled through the nostrils _ _ _ f

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Answers

VOCABULARY: 1. Hansom, 2. Bullion, 3. Contemplative, 4. Embellish, 5. Askance,
MINUTE MYSTERY: Had Smith com-
mitted suicide, the window through
which he jumped would not have
been closed as Fordney found it.

6. Hoax, 7. Chagrin, 8. Ennui, 9. Settee, 10. Aperture, 11. Compunction, 12.
Languish, 13. Propagation, 14. Conundrum, 15. Solicitor, 16. Introspect, 17.
Pawnbroker, 18. Labyrinth, 19. Pompous, 20. Florid, 21. Rueful, 22. Snuff

Fun facts

● Sherlock Holmes appeared in a total of 60 stories, written by Arthur Conan Doyle and published between 1887 and 1927.

● *Sherlock Holmes Baffled* was his first film, a 30-second silent spoof made in the US in 1900.

● Holmes often said "elementary" and "My dear Watson" but never "Elementary my dear Watson."

● The Sherlock Holmes Museum, officially at 221b Baker Street, London, is actually at number 239. In Holmes' time, Baker Street was short, barely over a quarter of a mile, and house numbers only got up to No. 85. In 1930, however, the entire length of the thoroughfare was renamed Baker Street, requiring a renumbering.

● Sherlock's brother Mycroft only appears in two Holmes stories – and is referred to in just two others.



● Though most identify Sherlock Holmes by his cap and cape, but in the stories he only wore them for cases that took him to the country. Watson, however, never specifically identified the headgear as a deerstalker. That was an image created by Sidney Paget who illustrated the original stories.

● Sherlock Holmes' first novel is said to be a failure of sorts. Sir Doyle was only 27 year-old when he wrote this novel in a span of 3 weeks. This novel was rejected several times, by several publishers before it was published in Beeton's Christmas Annual.

● After retiring from his job of a detective he became a beekeeper in Sussex, a county in southern England.

SOURCES: interestingliterature.com, www.express.co.uk, www.ibtimes.com

Sentence fragments

Authors often use sentence fragments in dialogue; they can do so because the meaning is understood by the context. Each of the following sentence fragments appears in the dialogue of one of the Sherlock Holmes stories. Practice correcting fragments by adding words to make each one a complete sentence. Feel free to use your imagination!

Example: *Nothing to complain of, sir.*

We have nothing to complain of, sir, for you have paid us well for our services.

1. No, a client.
2. Showing that she had struck a light and looked about her. 3. Dark enough and sinister enough.
4. Holmes the busybody!
5. Perhaps I have.
6. Driving it through the ventilator.
7. John Clay, the murderer, thief, and forger.
8. About a month.
9. In answer to an advertisement.
10. Because he would come cheap.
11. Small, stocky, very quick in his way, no hair on his face, though he's at least thirty.
12. What I expected to see.
13. Oh, fresh and glossy.
14. Only as much as we can deduce.
15. The landlord of the Alpha.
16. The white one, with the barred tail, right in the middle of the flock.
17. Or to cut your hair quite short before you came to us?
18. If you please, Miss Stoper.
19. But the money, Mr. Holmes, the money!

SOURCE: www.coreknowledge.org



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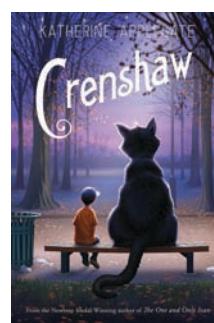
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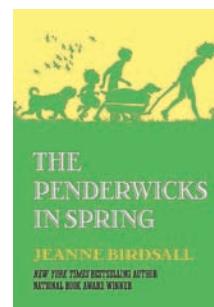


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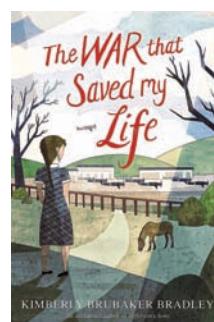


"Crenshaw," by Katherine Applegate. Jackson and his family have fallen on hard times.

Crenshaw is a cat. He's large, he's outspoken, and he's imaginary. He has come back into Jackson's life to help him. But is an imaginary friend enough to save this family from losing everything?



"The Penderwicks in Spring," by Jeanne Birdsall. Filled with all the heart, hilarity, and charm that has come to define this beloved clan, The Penderwicks in Spring is about fun and family and friends (and dogs), and what happens when you bring what's hidden into the bright light of the spring sun.



"The War that Saved My Life," by Kimberly Brubaker Bradley. Nine-year-old Ada has never left her one-room apartment. So when her little brother Jamie is shipped out of London to escape the war, Ada doesn't waste a minute—she sneaks out to join him.



"The Blackthorn Key," by Kevin Sands. Following a series of murders, an apothecary's apprentice must solve puzzles and decipher codes in pursuit of a secret that could destroy the world in this suspenseful debut novel.



"Echo," by Pam Munoz Ryan. Lost and alone in a forbidden forest, Otto meets three mysterious sisters and suddenly finds himself entwined in a puzzling quest involving a prophecy, a promise, and a harmonica.