



0.35 oz

# SEPTEMBER wellness Sale dates and product availability may vary per store. 14.49 Nasacort Allergy 24 Hour 60 sprays, & Allegra Allergy 12 Hour 24 tablets Allegra 12 8.19 Xyzal Allergy 24 Hour, 10 tablets 20.79 Allegra Allergy 24 Hour, 30 tablets Cherry, 30 ct X HALLS XHK RELIEF HALLS Berry, 25 ct DEFENSE Citrus, 30 ct 2/\$5.00 Select Halls Cough Drops Sensitive 4.29 Skin Vaseline Advanced Repair Lotion, 10 oz Vaseline. dvance repair







Always Maxi Regular, 28 ct, & Always Maxi Ultra Thin 22 ct

> 6.99 Always Ultra Thin Long 32 ct, Ultra Thin Regular 44 ct





Digestive Advantage Probiotic Gummies 60 ct, Children's Probiotic Gummies 60 ct, & Daily **Probiotic** 30 capsules







3

Edge Shave Gel, 7 oz



5.89 Dove Bodywash, 12 oz



Sensitive Skin Deep Moistur Refreshing



# **HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS**

## September 22 is ...

### The birthdate of Dr. Dorothy **Reed Mendenhall**



Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall is known for discovering the Reed cell, linked to Hodgkin's disease, and proving that Hodgkin's disease was not a form of tuberculosis.

Dorothy Reed was born in Columbus, Ohio in 1874. In 1880, when she was six years old, her father passed away. Initially, her family's financial situation was secure due to income from her father's shoe manufacturing company. Later, her family's financial situation declined. This financial decline is what prompted Dorothy to consider a career in medicine.

Dorothy graduated from Smith College and went on to study chemistry and physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895. In 1896, she enrolled at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Dr. Reed attained a series of impressive achievements at Johns Hopkins. She won prestigious internships and fellowships with Dr. William Osler and Dr. William Welch. Dr. Reed was working in the Hopkins laboratories when she discovered the blood-cell disorder linked to Hodgkin's disease, now known as the Reed cell.

After graduation, Dr. Reed married Charles Elwood Mendenhall in 1906. The couple moved to Madison, Wisconsin where he was a professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin. Dorothy researched health issues and wrote bulletins for the University of Wisconsin's Department of Home Economics, the Wisconsin State Board of Health, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In 1917, their family moved to Washington, D.C. and Dorothy took a job at the Children's Bureau, where she worked for the rest of her career. One notable example of her work is the 1929 study "Midwifery in Denmark" published by the Children's Bureau including a research model Dr. Reed Mendenhall had used to investigate infant and maternal mortality rates in the U.S. and Denmark.

Courtesy of The National Library of Medicine