MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ACE OF DEATH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH Villag Registered No. or [If death occurred in a City Ward) hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number) PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH BINGLE 8EX COLOR OR RACE Marriel DATE OF DEATH MARRIED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (Write the word) (Month) (Day) (Year) DATE OF BIRTH I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from (Month) (Year) AGE If LESS than I dayhrs. and that death occurred, on the date stated above. or___mln.? DEATH* was as follows: OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry. business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) BIRTHPLACE (City or town. State or foreign country) Contributory NAME OF (SECONDARY) FATHER BIRTHPLACE ' OF FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) MAIDEN NAME of *State the Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury: and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. OF MOTHER LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR BIRTHPLACE RECENT RESIDENTS OF MOTHER At place (City or town, State or foreign country) In the of death. State Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? THE ABOVE IS TRUE Former or (Informant) usual residence ١. BURIAL OR REMOVAL MONE (ADDRESS) REGISTRAR

Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

Statement of occupation.-Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer Coal mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid Housekeepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Honsewife, Housework, or At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as At school or At home. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the disease causing death, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: Farmer (retired, 6 yrs.). For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria (avoid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever (never report "Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc., Carcinoma, Sar-

coma, etc., of (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), to ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "Puerperal septichaemia," "Puerperal puritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For violent deaths state means of injury and qualify as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of head-homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid-probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and censequences (e. g., sepsis, tetanus) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)



