## MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

3	BUREAU OF VI				BOARD OF HEALTH TAL STATISTICS TE OF DEATH			438	2
•	1. PLACE OF DEATH  County DOK  Township Sha	No							
	2. FULL NAME						onresident give city o	-	  da
		STATISTICAL I	NGLE, MARRIED, Y	VIDOWED OR	MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  16. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) 7 28 1927				
F. Wh. Merried  5a. If Married, Widowed, or Divorced HUSDAND-co- (or) Wife or Joseph Andrews					17.  I HEREBY CERTIFY. That I attended deceased from 192.5 to 192.7				
	DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, I	DAY AND YEAR)	lar. 18	1859 ESS (han 1	Į.	e date stated above		etu.	
8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED  (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.  (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).  (c) Name of employer  9. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN)					(duration) Jyrs. mos. ds.  CONTRIBUTORY. (SECONDARY)  (duration) yrs. mos. ds.  18. Where was disease contracted  If not at place of death?				
14	13. BIRTHPLACE OF MO (STATE OR COUNTRY)	*State the Dibbase Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state  (1) Means and Nature of Indust, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space.)  19. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL   DATE OF BURIAL							
15	(Address)	7 7 9	Ano	REGISTRAR	Uni 20. UNDERTAKE U.	on Chape	l no.	010	19 / 7

## Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

(Approved by U. S. Census and American Public Health Association.)

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 Housewife, 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: ebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria aroid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever (never report

"Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia: Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite): Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritoneum, etc., Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc., of ......... (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasma); 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), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions. such as "Asthenia," "Anemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uremia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septicemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify AS ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OF HOMICIDAL, OF AS probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning: struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of headhomicide. Poisoned by carbolic acid-probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (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.)

Note.—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificate, will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hemorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phiebitis, pyemia, septicemia, tetantus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.

Additional space for further statements by physician.