RECUT OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF DEATH 3244

Bruce color White	Place of Donth	1129 Fullow Car - Bury
Trs. Nos.	Days Character of premises, whether tenement, private, etc. 11 hotel,	SENEMENT
Investigation of the state of t	hospital or other institu- tion, state full title	Senement
angera Hene	Pather's Name	Frank Vienza
Antiples OSTECHICA -	Pather's Birthplace	Whatand
extends (5 pears	Mother's Maiden Name	Unable to state
the king position in the first of the first	Mother's Birthplace	2 mland
Thereby cartify that I attended decayed to	rom Man	13: 1981 to June 3
ited on the 3 day of June 1961, about 8 o'clock A. M. or		
and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the cause of her death was as follows :		
ente Nephrilis		
Inna & Extremster		
		200
SPECIAL INFORMATION Tired in deaths in hospitals and institutions and in deaths Too-residents and recent residents.		is 3 day of lune 1901
Former or }	(Signature)	al. G. Garry. D.
low long resident }	(Residence)	2 8. 127 2 8.

3244 Place of Burial

Place of Burial Calvary

Date of Burial Funt 6+1911

Undertaker Fun Muggur

Place of Business 348" Flind Que

N. B.—A certificate of death is a document of great importance. More than 25,000 copies of such certificates are issued annually from this office for use here and abroad as legal proof of death. It is essential, therefore, that the particulars called for shall be given correctly, legibly, and as fully as possible.

TO PHYSICIANS.

- 1. The attending physician must furnish a certificate to the Department of Health within 36 hours after death, and where death has resulted from infectious or contagious disease a certificate must be furnished by him forthwith (Sanitary Code, Sections 135 and 161).
- 2. All physicians practicing in The City of New York (including those in public institutions) must be registered in the Bureau of Records (Sanitary Code, Section 160).
- 3. If a person dies from criminal violence or by a casualty, or suddenly while in apparent health, or when unattended by a physician or in prison, or in any suspicious or unusual manner, the case must be referred to the Coroner; any person who may become aware of a death in the manner stated shall report such death forthwith to one of the Coroners, etc., etc. (Chapter 410, Section 1773, Laws of 1883).
- 4. Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death:

Abortion, Gastritis, Peritonitis,
Cellulitis, Erysipelas, Phlebitis,
Childbirth, Meningitis, Pyæmia,
Convulsions, Metritis, Septicæmia,
Hæmorrhage, Miscarriage, Tetanus.

(Any one of these may be the result of an injury, and thus be a subject for investigation by a Coroner.

If it is not, the certificate should make that fact plain.)

Necrosis.

5. No certificate giving "Heart failure," "Dropsy," or other mere symptom as the sole cause of death will be accepted, unless accompanied by a satisfactory written explanation.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

- 1. No burial permit can be obtained without a proper certificate.
- 2. Certificates must be written throughout in black ink.

Gangrene.

No certificate will be accepted which is mutilated, illegible, inaccurate, or any
portion of which has been erased, interlined, corrected or altered, as all such changes
impair its value as a public record.