

is extremely effective in regard to stopping qualities. It is a wicked "dum-dum." The jacket of this bullet is carried to point and then turned into a hole at the point; the cavity shows exposed lead. This bullet tears on soft tissue and has rather an explosive effect.

When a bullet of the hollow point type strikes man or beast, the cavity in the point of the bullet seems to gather cloth, leather or flesh and pack it in front of the expanded bullet in the shape of the shaded section shown on the drawing. The point of entrance will then be of the diameter of the bullet, while the exit will show a "tear-out" the size of the palm of your hand.

Figure 7 shows a Spitzer bullet that, suppose we say, has struck a small bone and spit the jacket. Yet it keeps on going. When you think of that bullet leaving the muzzle of the rifle at a velocity of 2,500 feet per second and spinning completely around once in each ten inches of its flight, can you wonder why a doctor would say that a "dum-dum" bullet had been used in this case, although you know that the bullet was perfect when it left the rifle?

Imagine the "buzz-saw" action of that split jacket whirling inside one's body. At short range, when a full jacketed bullet strikes a heavy bone, it seems to fairly explode. The jacket will be shattered, as shown in Figure 8, the lead slivered and powdered and thrown away from the jacket. The slivers of lead pierce, the ragged jacket tears, and the combination results in a wound that is almost always fatal.

The actions of high velocity jacketed bullets are erratic. The writer has shot a grouse, at a distance, say, one hundred yards, with a military bullet and seen the grouse fairly explode; feet, head, wings and shattered fibre being all that was left of the bird. Experiments have been made with bodies as targets, and at short range the explosive action was noted, while at long range clean drilled holes resulted, both through flesh and bone.

The theory generally accepted is, that the bullet leaving the bore of the rifle with such a high velocity and spinning motion, takes a rotating action as does a top, for the first two or three hundred yards. After travelling that far the bullet steadies down and travels exactly point on. That wobbly motion may explain the explosive action at short range and the ease with which the bullet tips over on impact.

The three bullets, as shown by figures, numbers 9, 10 and 11, are full size drawings of the military bullets as now used by the French, British and German Governments, respectively.