Figure 1 is a full-size drawing of a metal cased, thirty calibre, round nose bullet, as used in a military rifle. Thirty calibre signifies that the diameter of the bore of the barrel is about three-tenths of an inch. Russia and the United States use a .300; Belgium and Turkey a .301; England a .303; German a .311; Austria and France a .315.

The metal jackets are generally made of steel or an alloy of copper and nickel. The cupro-nickel jacket is the most popular. Jacket material is about twice as thick as heavy writing paper and is so stiff that you can hardly bend a shattered jacket with your fingers.

The pointed bullet shown in Figure 2 is the so-called Spitzer bullet, patented by a German and first adopted by Germany as a standard military bullet. It slips through the air better than a round nose bullet, and as high velocity and flat trajectory is considered important for a military bullet this type of bullet has been adopted by nearly all the nations. It is evident that this pointed bullet cannot be "dum-dummed" as readily as could the round nose bullet, although the nickel point can be easily filed or rubbed off, thus exposing the front of the lead core.

Officers will generally caution their men not to "dum-dum" the bullet, as blunting the point reduces the range and velocity. If the point is split or ground off too far back, the pressure of the gases on the rear of the lead core at the discharge of the rifle causes the core to push through the jacket, probably splitting the jacket open, leaving the split jacket in the barrel and putting the rifle out of action or even blowing back the rifle bolt or bursting the barrel on the next discharge.

The theory of this can be seen in looking at Figure 3, which is a soft point (lead exposed on point) bullet that is manufactured for game purposes. Note that the jacket completely encases the rear end of the bullet, thus stopping any "blow through" of the lead core. This type of bullet is a "dum-dum" and is the type of bullet that the German Ambassador at Washington recently claimed as being manufactured in the United States for the British Government; which statement was flatly contradicted by the cartridge companies and thought of too little consequence by the United States authorities to warrant any investigation of same.

Figure 5 shows how this (Fig. 3) soft point bullet upsets or mushrooms on striking a bone, with a result as if a bullet three times the size was fired, helped out by pieces of splintered bone.

In Figure 4 you see the hollow point, "mushroom tip" bullet. This type of jacketed bullet was a British issue at one time and