

Now," he said, "That doesn't mean you won't drop dead from heart disease tomorrow." He said, "You may; I've had them do it, that I had said were absolutely perfect." He said, "It means that all I can find is all right." Well, as I say, even the most skillful examiner couldn't necessarily give us a complete answer to this question by induction, but he could go a lot further than I could.

Now the second method would be "deduction". I could look at the watch and see the word "Elgin". I might make a syllogism: "Elgin watches are good watches; this is an Elgin watch; therefore, it's a good watch." But now that watch was made before I was born; my father carried it for a time, and I used it for about forty years myself. ~~MM~~ How long would that watch last? My syllogism wouldn't tell me. There are differences among Elgin watches; I wouldn't know from that.

The third method would be the method of revelation. If I could find the man who made the watch, and if I could talk to him, and could find out from him about what kind of watches they were making at that time, what were the materials they were using, ~~MMM~~ what was their experience with the materials, how skillful were the workmen? during the subsequent years, what complaints have they had? how long would these watches last which were made at that time? I would have the best possible basis to make a judgment about this work, about this watch, on the basis of revelation: communication from someone who knows.

Now, the various things I learn by induction, and some I learn by deduction, ~~MM~~ by my observation, by my study; but 95%, at least, of what I learn in life, I get by revelation from some other personality.

I come here tonight and I meet Dr. MacLean for the first time, and I wonder, "Where was he educated?" And I could look at Dr. MacLean and I could ~~MMM~~ talk to him; I hear his voice, and I make a guess from his dialect that he was educated in Scotland. But I find out that he