The \texttt{kantlipsum} package

Dummy text in Kantian style*

Enrico Gregorio†

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1 Introduction

The \texttt{kantlipsum} package is modeled after \texttt{lipsum} and offers pretty similar functionality, but instead of pseudolatin utterances, it typesets paragraphs of nonsense in Kantian style produced by the \textit{Kant generator for Python} by Mark Pilgrim, found in \textit{Dive into Python}.

It has at least one advantage over \texttt{lipsum}: the text is in English and so finding good hyphenation points should be less problematic. On the contrary, the paragraphs are rather long, as it's common in philosophical prose.

2 Example

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, reason would thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, when thus treated as the practical employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, time. Human reason depends on our sense perceptions, by means of analytic unity. There can be no doubt that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to human reason.

Let us suppose that the noumena have nothing to do with necessity, since knowledge of the Categories is a posteriori. Hume tells us that the transcendental unity of apperception can not take account of the discipline of natural reason, by means of analytic unity. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is obvious that the transcendental unity of apperception proves the validity of the Antinomies; what we have alone been able to show is that, our understanding depends on the Categories. It remains a mystery why the Ideal stands in need of reason. It must not be supposed that our faculties have lying before them, in the case of the Ideal, the Antinomies; so, the transcendental aesthetic is just as necessary as our experience. By means of the Ideal, our sense perceptions are by their very nature contradictory.

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†E-mail: Enrico DOT Gregorio AT univr DOT it
As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, the things in themselves (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) are a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paralogisms of natural reason, but our a posteriori concepts have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paralogisms would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, space; for these reasons, the Transcendental Deduction has lying before it our sense perceptions. (Our a posteriori knowledge can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it depends on analytic principles.) So, it must not be supposed that our experience depends on, so, our sense perceptions, by means of analysis. Space constitutes the whole content for our sense perceptions, and time occupies part of the sphere of the Ideal concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general.

3 Options

The package has four document options, the first two of which are alternative to each other:

par | nopar With the default par all pieces of text will be ended by a \par command; specifying par is optional; the option nopar will not add this \par at the end of each fragment of Kantian prose.

numbers Each piece of Kantian prose will be preceded by its number (such as in “1 • As any dedicated reader can clearly see…”), which can be useful for better control of what is produced.

index Each paragraph will generate an index entry; a \makeindex command will be needed, with a suitable package for making the index, and \printindex for printing it. However the index entry may be off by one, since the \index command is issued at the beginning of the paragraph. Also there is no guarantee that the indexed word really belongs to the paragraph.

4 Commands

The commands provided by the package are:

\kant This command takes an optional argument which can be of the form [42] (that is, only one integer) or [3-14] (that is, two integers separated by a hyphen); as in \lipsum, \kant[42], \kant[3-14] and \kant will produce the 42nd pseudokantian paragraph, the paragraphs from the 3rd to the 14th, and those from the 1st to the 7th, respectively.

\kant* The same as before, see later for the difference.

\kantdef This command takes two arguments, a control sequence and an integer; the call \kantdef{\mytext}{164} will store in \mytext the 164th paragraph of pseudokantian text provided by this package.

The commands \kant, \kant* and \kantdef take a further optional argument; with \kant[42][1-3] just the first three sentences of paragraph number 42 will be printed; ranges outside the actual number of sentences will be ignored. The requested sentences are stored, in the case of \kantdef.
What’s the difference between \kant and \kant*? The normal version will respect the given package option; that is, if par is in force, \kant[1-2] will produce two paragraphs, while \kant*[1-2] will only produce a big chunk of text without issuing any \par command. The logic is reversed if the nopar option has been given.

By the way, 164 is the number of available pieces; if one exceeds the limit, nothing will be printed. Thus \kant[164-200] will print only one paragraph. However, printing all paragraphs with the standard ten point size Computer Modern font and the article class fills more than fifty pages, so it seems that the supply of text can be sufficient.

Note

This package is just an exercise for practicing with \LaTeX3 syntax. It uses the “experimental” packages made available by the \LaTeX3 team. Many thanks to Joseph Wright, Bruno Le Floch and Frank Mittelbach for suggesting improvements.

Changes from version 0.1

There’s no user level change; the implementation has been modified in some places (in particular a sequence is used to store the phrases, rather than many token lists).

Changes from version 0.5

Some changes in \LaTeX3 introduced some misfeatures, which this version corrects. Some kernel function names were also changed; here \texttt{prg_stepwise_function:nnnN} that became \texttt{int_step_function:nnnN}. Some functions have been made protected.

The most striking change is the possibility to generate an index: each paragraph indexes one of its words or phrases.

Changes from version 0.6

Maintenance release with new functions from expl3. Now a kernel released on 2017/11/14 or later is required.

Changes from version 0.7

Printing just some sentences in a paragraph is possible. Now a kernel released on 2019/07/01 or later is required.

Changes from version 0.8

Added a missing \texttt{@@par}:

5 kantlipsum implementation

\begin{verbatim}
(*package)
@@=kgl
\ProvidesExplPackage {kantlipsum}
\{2023/11/27\}
\{0.8c\}
\end{verbatim}
A check to make sure that expl3 is not too old
\@iffalse\ExplLoaderFileDate{2022-11-09}\false{}{%
\PackageError{\kantlipsum}{Support-package-expl3-too-old}{You-need-to-update-your-installation-of-the-bundles-\l3kernel-and-\l3packages}.\MessageBreak
Loading-kantlipsum-will-abort!}
\tex_endinput:D%
\fi}

5.1 Package options and required packages
We declare the allowed options and choose by default \par. We also need to declare a function \@@_number:n that is set by the \numbers option; its default action is to gobble its argument.
\DeclareOption{par}{
\cs_set_protected:Nn \__kgl_star: { \c_space_tl }
\cs_set_protected:Nn \__kgl_nostar: { \par }
}
\DeclareOption{nopar}{
\cs_set_protected:Nn \__kgl_star: { \par }
\cs_set_protected:Nn \__kgl_nostar: { \c_space_tl }
}
\DeclareOption{numbers}{
\cs_set_protected:Nn \__kgl_number:n{
#1\nobreak\enspace\textbullet\nobreak\enspace}
}
\bool_new:N \g__kgl_makeindex_bool
\bool_gset_false:N \g__kgl_makeindex_bool
\DeclareOption{index}{ \bool_gset_true:N \g__kgl_makeindex_bool }
\cs_new_eq:NN \__kgl_number:n \use_none:n
\ExecuteOptions\par
\ProcessOptions \scan_stop:

5.2 Messages
We define two messages.
\msg_new:nnn \{kantlipsum\} {how-many}{The-package-provides-paragraphs-1-to-#1.}
49  Values-outside-this-range-will-be-ignored.}
50 \msg_new:nnnn {kantlipsum}{already-defined}
51 {Control-sequence-#1-already-defined.}
52 {The-control-sequence-#1-is-already-defined,-
53 I’ll-ignore-it}

5.3 Variables and constants

The \l_@@_start_int variable will contain the starting number for processing, while \l_@@_end_int the ending number. The \g_@@_pars_seq sequence will contain the pseudokantian sentences and \g_@@_words_seq that contains the words to index.

\int_new:N \l__kgl_start_int
\int_new:N \l__kgl_end_int
\seq_new:N \g__kgl_pars_seq
\seq_new:N \g__kgl_words_seq
\seq_new:N \l__kgl_sentences_seq

5.4 User level commands

There are two user level commands, \kant (with a *-variant) and \kantdef.

\kant The (optional) argument is described as before. We use the \SplitArgument feature provided by xparse to decide whether the ‘range form’ has been specified. In the \kant* form we reverse the logic.

\NewDocumentCommand{\kant}
{ s >}{\SplitArgument{1}{-}}O{1-7} >}{\SplitArgument{1}{-}}o
{ \group_begin:
  \IfBooleanTF{#1}
  { \cs_set_eq:NN \__kgl_par: \__kgl_star: }
  { \cs_set_eq:NN \__kgl_par: \__kgl_nostar: }
  \IfNoValueTF{#3}
  { \__kgl_process:nn #2 \__kgl_print: }
  { \__kgl_process:nnnn #2 #3 \tl_use:N \l_tmpa_tl \__kgl_par: }
  \group_end:
}
Sometimes one needs just a piece of text without implicit \par attached, so we provide \kantdef. In a group we neutralize the meaning of \@@_number:n and \@@_par: and define the control sequence given as first argument to the pseudokantian sentence being the \(k\)th element of the sequence containing them, where \(k\) is the number given as second argument. If the control sequence is already defined we issue an error and don’t perform the definition.

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand{\kantdef}{m}{\group_begin: \_kgl_define:nnnn {#1} {#2} #3 \group_end:}
\end{verbatim}

\kantdef

5.5 Internal functions

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Nn \_kgl_process:nnn {\tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { \seq_item:Nn \g__kgl_pars_seq {#1} } \__kgl_extract:nnV {#3} \l_tmpa_tl } \_kgl_extract:nnV {#3} {#4} \l_tmpa_tl }
\end{verbatim}
\_\_kgl\_print: The printing routine is in the function \_\_print\_; we start a loop printing item number \( x \) in the sequence \_\_\_pars_seq for all numbers \( x \) in the specified range. The function \_\_use:n function is a wrapper to be used with \_\_step_function:nnnN: it’s passed a number as argument, builds the constant name corresponding to it and produces the text. If the index entry is to be issued, the appropriate element from \_\_\_words_seq is used; the page reference might not be correct, though.

\_\_kgl\_use:n

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Nn \__kgl_print: {
\int_step_function:nnnN {\l__kgl_start_int} {1} {\l__kgl_end_int} \__kgl_use:n }
\end{verbatim}

\_\_kgl\_newpara:n The \_\_newpara:n appends a new item to the sequence \_\_\_pars_seq consisting of, say, \textit{text of the 42nd sentence} \_\_par:

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Nn \__kgl_newpara:n { \seq_gput_right:Nn \g__kgl_pars_seq {#1\__kgl_par:} }
\end{verbatim}

\_\_kgl\_newword:n The \_\_newword:n function appends a new item to the sequence \_\_\_words_seq consisting of one word from the corresponding paragraph.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Nn \__kgl_newword:n { \seq_gput_right:Nn \g__kgl_words_seq {#1} }
\end{verbatim}
The function \@@define:nnnn chooses the paragraph, then extracts the requested sentences.
\begin{alltt}
\cs_new_protected:Nn \_kgl_define:nnnn
{\par}
\cs_set_eq:NN \_kgl_number:n \use_none:n
\cs_set_eq:NN \_kgl_par: \prg_do_nothing:
\cs_if_exist:NTF #1
{\msg_error:nnn {kantlipsum} {already-defined} {#1}}
{\tl_set:Ne \l_tmpa_tl { \seq_item:Nn \g__kgl_pars_seq {#2} }}
\tl_if_novalue:nTF {#4}{\__kgl_extract:nnV {#3} {#3} \l_tmpa_tl}{\__kgl_extract:nnV {#3} {#4} \l_tmpa_tl}
\cs_new:Npe #1 { \l_tmpa_tl }
\end{alltt}

This function does the extraction by splitting the input at periods and then adding the requested sentences to another sequence that later can be used.
\begin{alltt}
\cs_new_protected:Nn \_kgl_extract:nnn
{\par}
\seq_set_split:Nnn \l__kgl_sentences_seq { . } {#3}
\seq_clear:N \l_tmpa_seq
\seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \l__kgl_sentences_seq
{\int_compare:nT { #1 <= ##1 <= #2 }{\seq_put_right:Nn \l_tmpa_seq { ##2 } }}
\tl_set:Ne \l_tmpa_tl { \seq_use:Nn \l_tmpa_seq { .~ }. }
\end{alltt}

5.6 Defining the sentences

We start a group where we set the category code of the space to 10 so as not to be forced to write ~ for spaces.
\begin{alltt}
\group_begin:
\char_set_catcode_space:n {'

Then we provide all of the sentences with the pattern \@@newpara:n \{\emph{text}\}
\_kgl_newpara:n {As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, reason would thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena.}
Necessity depends on, when thus treated as the practical employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, time. Human reason depends on our sense perceptions, by means of analytic unity. There can be no doubt that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to human reason.)

\_kgl_neupara:n {Let us suppose that the noumena have nothing to do with necessity, since knowledge of the Categories is a posteriori. Hume tells us that the transcendental unity of apperception can not take account of the discipline of natural reason, by means of analytic unity. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is obvious that the transcendental unity of apperception proves the validity of the Antinomies; what we have alone been able to show is that, our understanding depends on the Categories. It remains a mystery why the Ideal stands in need of reason. It must not be supposed that our faculties have lying before them, in the case of the Ideal, the Antinomies; so, the transcendental aesthetic is just as necessary as our experience. By means of the Ideal, our sense perceptions are by their very nature contradictory.)

\_kgl_neupara:n {As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, the things in themselves (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) are a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paralogisms of natural reason, but our a posteriori concepts have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paralogisms would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, space; for these reasons, the Transcendental Deduction has lying before it our sense perceptions. (Our a posteriori knowledge can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it depends on analytic principles.) So, it must not be supposed that our experience depends on, so, our sense perceptions, by means of analysis. Space constitutes the whole content for our sense perceptions, and time occupies part of the sphere of the Ideal concerning the existence of the objects in space and in general.)

\_kgl_neupara:n {As we have already seen, what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would be falsified; what we have alone been able to show is that, our judgements are what first give rise to metaphysics. As I have shown elsewhere, Aristotle tells us that the objects in space and time, in the full sense of these terms, would be falsified. Let us suppose that, indeed, our problematic judgements, indeed, can be treated like our concepts. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, our knowledge can be treated like the transcendental unity of apperception, but the phenomena occupy part of the sphere of the manifold concerning the existence of natural causes in general. Whence comes the architectonic of natural reason, the solution of which involves the relation between necessity and the Categories? Natural causes (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) constitute the whole content for the paralogisms. This could not be passed over in a complete system of transcendental philosophy, but in a merely critical essay the simple mention of the fact may suffice.)
Therefore, we can deduce that the objects in space and time (and I assert, however, that this is the case) have lying before them the objects in space and time. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, it must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is true) is a representation of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, but the discipline of pure reason, in so far as this expounds the contradictory rules of metaphysics, depends on the Antinomies. By means of analytic unity, our faculties, therefore, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the transcendental unity of apperception, they constitute the whole content for a priori principles; for these reasons, our experience is just as necessary as, in accordance with the principles of our a priori knowledge, philosophy. The objects in space and time abstract from all content of knowledge. Has it ever been suggested that it remains a mystery why there is no relation between the Antinomies and the phenomena? It must not be supposed that the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of philosophy, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. As I have shown elsewhere, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our understanding (and it must not be supposed that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination.

The things in themselves are what first give rise to reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. By virtue of natural reason, let us suppose that the transcendental unity of apperception abstracts from all content of knowledge; in view of these considerations, the Ideal of human reason, on the contrary, is the key to understanding pure logic. Let us suppose that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our understanding stands in need of our disjunctive judgements. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, pure logic, in the case of the discipline of natural reason, abstracts from all content of knowledge. Our understanding is a representation of, in accordance with the principles of the employment of the paralogisms, time. I assert, as I have shown elsewhere, that our concepts can be treated like metaphysics. By means of the Ideal, it must not be supposed that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to the employment of pure reason.

As is evident upon close examination, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, on the contrary, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions is a representation of our inductive judgements, yet the things in themselves prove the validity of, on the contrary, the Categories. It remains a mystery why, indeed, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions exists in philosophy, but the employment of the Antinomies, in respect of the intelligible character, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the architectonic of pure reason, it is just as necessary as problematic principles. The practical employment of the objects in space and time is by its very nature contradictory, and the thing in itself would thereby be made to contradict the Ideal of practical reason. On the
other hand, natural causes can not take account of, consequently, the Antinomies, as will easily be shown in the next section. Consequently, the Ideal of practical reason (and I assert that this is true) excludes the possibility of our sense perceptions. Our experience would thereby be made to contradict, for example, our ideas, but the transcendental objects in space and time (and let us suppose that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of necessity. But the proof of this is a task from which we can here be absolved.

Thus, the Antinomies exclude the possibility of, on the other hand, natural causes, as will easily be shown in the next section. Still, the reader should be careful to observe that the phenomena have lying before them the intelligible objects in space and time, because of the relation between the manifold and the noumena. As is evident upon close examination, Aristotle tells us that, in reference to ends, our judgements (and the reader should be careful to observe that this is the case) constitute the whole content of the empirical objects in space and time. Our experience, with the sole exception of necessity, exists in metaphysics; therefore, metaphysics exists in our experience. (It must not be supposed that the thing in itself (and I assert that this is true) may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the transcendental unity of apperception; certainly, our judgements exist in natural causes.) The reader should be careful to observe that, indeed, the Ideal, on the other hand, can be treated like the noumena, but natural causes would thereby be made to contradict the Antinomies. The transcendental unity of apperception constitutes the whole content for the noumena, by means of analytic unity.

In all theoretical sciences, the paralogisms of human reason would be falsified, as is proven in the ontological manuals. The architectonic of human reason is what first gives rise to the Categories. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the paralogisms should only be used as a canon for our experience. What we have alone been able to show is that, that is to say, our sense perceptions constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a posteriori. Human reason occupies part of the sphere of our experience concerning the existence of the phenomena in general.

By virtue of natural reason, our ampliative judgements would thereby be made to contradict, in all theoretical sciences, the pure employment of the discipline of human reason. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, Hume tells us that the transcendental aesthetic constitutes the whole content for, still, the Ideal. By means of analytic unity, our sense perceptions, even as this relates to philosophy, abstract from all content of knowledge. With the sole exception of necessity, the reader should be careful to observe that our sense perceptions exclude the possibility of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, since knowledge of natural causes is a posteriori. Let us suppose that the Ideal occupies part of the sphere of our knowledge concerning the existence of the phenomena in general.
By virtue of natural reason, what we have alone been able to show is that, in so far as this expounds the universal rules of our a posteriori concepts, the architectonic of natural reason can be treated like the architectonic of practical reason. Thus, our speculative judgements cannot take account of the Ideal, since none of the Categories are speculative. With the sole exception of the Ideal, it is not at all certain that the transcendental objects in space and time prove the validity of, for example, the noumena, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle. As we have already seen, our experience is the clue to the discovery of the Antinomies; in the study of pure logic, our knowledge is just as necessary as, thus, space. By virtue of practical reason, the noumena, still, stand in need to the pure employment of the things in themselves.

The reader should be careful to observe that the objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of, certainly, our a priori knowledge, by means of analytic unity. Our faculties abstract from all content of knowledge; for these reasons, the discipline of human reason stands in need of the transcendental aesthetic. There can be no doubt that, insomuch as the Ideal relies on our a posteriori concepts, philosophy, when thus treated as the things in themselves, exists in our hypothetical judgements, yet our a posteriori concepts are what first give rise to the phenomena. Philosophy (and I assert that this is true) excludes the possibility of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, as will easily be shown in the next section. Still, is it true that the transcendental aesthetic cannot take account of the objects in space and time, or is the real question whether the phenomena should only be used as a canon for the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions? By means of analytic unity, the Transcendental Deduction, still, is the mere result of the power of the Transcendental Deduction, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but our faculties abstract from all content of a posteriori knowledge. It remains a mystery why, then, the discipline of human reason, in other words, is what first gives rise to the transcendental aesthetic, yet our faculties have lying before them the architectonic of human reason.

However, we can deduce that our experience (and it must not be supposed that this is true) stands in need of our experience, as we have already seen. On the other hand, it is not at all certain that necessity is a representation of, by means of the practical employment of the paralogisms of practical reason, the noumena. In all theoretical sciences, our faculties are what first give rise to natural causes. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our ideas can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal of natural reason, they stand in need to inductive principles, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. As I have elsewhere shown, natural causes, in respect of the intelligible character, exist in the objects in space and time.

Our ideas, in the case of the Ideal of pure reason, are by their very nature contradictory. The objects in space and time
can not take account of our understanding, and philosophy excludes the
possibility of, certainly, space. I assert that our ideas, by means
of philosophy, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of
this body must be known a posteriori, by means of analysis. It must
not be supposed that space is by its very nature contradictory. Space
would thereby be made to contradict, in the case of the manifold, the
manifold. As is proven in the ontological manuals, Aristotle tells us
that, in accordance with the principles of the discipline of human
reason, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions
has lying before it our experience. This could not be passed over in
a complete system of transcendental philosophy, but in a merely
critical essay the simple mention of the fact may suffice.}

\_kgl\_newpara:n {Since knowledge of our faculties is a posteriori, pure
logic teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, indeed,
the architecton of human reason. As we have already seen, we can
deduce that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the Ideal of
human reason is what first gives rise to, indeed, natural causes, yet
the thing in itself can never furnish a true and demonstrated science,
because, like necessity, it is the clue to the discovery of
disjunctive principles. On the other hand, the manifold depends on
the paradigms. Our faculties exclude the possibility of, insomuch
as philosophy relies on natural causes, the discipline of natural
reason. In all theoretical sciences, what we have alone been able to
show is that the objects in space and time exclude the possibility of
our judgements, as will easily be shown in the next section. This is
what chiefly concerns us.}

\_kgl\_newpara:n {Time (and let us suppose that this is true) is the
clue to the discovery of the Categories, as we have already seen.
Since knowledge of our faculties is a priori, to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the empirical objects
in space and time can not take account of, in the case of the Ideal of
natural reason, the manifold. It must not be supposed that pure
reason stands in need of, certainly, our sense perceptions. On the
other hand, our ampliative judgements would thereby be made to
contradict, in the full sense of these terms, our hypothetical
judgements. I assert, still, that philosophy is a representation of,
however, formal logic; in the case of the manifold, the objects in
space and time can be treated like the paradigms of natural reason.
This is what chiefly concerns us.}

\_kgl\_newpara:n {Because of the relation between pure logic and natural
causes, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that,
even as this relates to the thing in itself, pure reason constitutes
the whole content for our concepts, but the Ideal of practical reason
may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in
contradictions with, then, natural reason. It remains a mystery why
natural causes would thereby be made to contradict the noumena; by
means of our understanding, the Categories are just as necessary as
our concepts. The Ideal, irrespective of all empirical conditions,
depends on the Categories, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle.
It is obvious that our ideas (and there can be no doubt that this is
the case) constitute the whole content of practical reason. The
Antinomies have nothing to do with the objects in space and time, yet in general logic, in respect of the intelligible character, has nothing to do with our judgements. In my present remarks I am referring to the transcendental aesthetic only in so far as it is founded on analytic principles.

With the sole exception of our a priori knowledge, our faculties have nothing to do with our faculties. Pure reason (and we can deduce that this is true) would thereby be made to contradict the phenomena. As we have already seen, let us suppose that the transcendental aesthetic can thereby determine in its totality the objects in space and time. We can deduce that, that is to say, our experience is a representation of the paralogisms, and our hypothetical judgements constitute the whole content of our concepts. However, it is obvious that time can be treated like our a priori knowledge, by means of analytic unity. Philosophy has nothing to do with natural causes.

By means of analysis, our faculties stand in need to, indeed, the empirical objects in space and time. The objects in space and time, for these reasons, have nothing to do with our understanding. There can be no doubt that the noumena cannot take account of the objects in space and time; consequently, the Ideal of natural reason has lying before it the noumena. By means of analysis, the Ideal of human reason is what first gives rise to, therefore, space, yet our sense perceptions exist in the discipline of practical reason.

The Ideal can not take account of, so far as I know, our faculties. As we have already seen, the objects in space and time are what first give rise to the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions; for these reasons, our a posteriori concepts have nothing to do with the paralogisms of pure reason. As we have already seen, metaphysics, by means of the Ideal, occupies part of the sphere of our experience concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general, yet time excludes the possibility of our sense perceptions. I assert, thus, that our faculties would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, our knowledge. Natural causes, so regarded, exist in our judgements.

The never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, then, applied logic. The employment of the noumena stands in need of space; with the sole exception of our understanding, the Antinomies are a representation of the noumena. It must not be supposed that the discipline of human reason, in the case of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a posteriori; in all theoretical sciences, the thing in itself excludes the possibility of the objects in space and time. As will easily be shown in the next section, the reader should be careful to observe that the things in themselves, in view of these considerations, can be treated like the objects in space and time. In all theoretical sciences, we can deduce that the manifold exists in our sense
perceptions. The things in themselves, indeed, occupy part of the sphere of philosophy concerning the existence of the transcendental objects in space and time in general, as is proven in the ontological manuals.)

The transcendental unity of apperception, in the case of philosophy, is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a posteriori. Thus, the objects in space and time, insomuch as the discipline of practical reason relies on the Antinomies, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a priori. Applied logic is a representation of, in natural theology, our experience. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, Hume tells us that, that is to say, the Categories (and Aristotle tells us that this is the case) exclude the possibility of the transcendental aesthetic. (Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paralogisms prove the validity of time.) As is shown in the writings of Hume, it must not be supposed that, in reference to ends, the Ideal is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a priori. By means of analysis, it is not at all certain that our a priori knowledge is just as necessary as our ideas. In my present remarks I am referring to time only in so far as it is founded on disjunctive principles.)

The discipline of pure reason is what first gives rise to the Categories, but applied logic is the clue to the discovery of our sense perceptions. The never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the pure employment of the paralogisms of natural reason. Let us suppose that the discipline of pure reason, so far as regards pure reason, is what first gives rise to the objects in space and time. It is not at all certain that our judgements, with the sole exception of our experience, can be treated like our experience; in the case of the Ideal, our understanding would thereby be made to contradict the manifold. As will easily be shown in the next section, the reader should be careful to observe that pure reason (and it is obvious that this is true) stands in need of the phenomena; for these reasons, our sense perceptions stand in need to the manifold. Our ideas are what first give rise to the paralogisms.)

The things in themselves have lying before them the Antinomies, by virtue of human reason. By means of the transcendental aesthetic, let us suppose that the discipline of natural reason depends on natural causes, because of the relation between the transcendental aesthetic and the things in themselves. In view of these considerations, it is obvious that natural causes are the clue to the discovery of the transcendental unity of apperception, by means of analysis. We can deduce that our faculties, in particular, can be treated like the thing in itself; in the study of metaphysics, the thing in itself proves the validity of space. And can I entertain the Transcendental Deduction in thought, or does it present itself to me? By means of analysis, the phenomena can not take account of natural causes. This is not something we are in a position to establish.)

Since some of the things in themselves are a
posteriori, there can be no doubt that, when thus treated as our
understanding, pure reason depends on, still, the Ideal of natural
reason, and our speculative judgements constitute a body of
demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a
posteriori. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, it is not at
all certain that, in accordance with the principles of natural causes,
the Transcendental Deduction is a body of demonstrated science, and
all of it must be known a posteriori, yet our concepts are the clue to
the discovery of the objects in space and time. Therefore, it is
obvious that formal logic would be falsified. By means of analytic
unity, it remains a mystery why, in particular, metaphysics teaches us
nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the Ideal. The phenomena,
on the other hand, would thereby be made to contradict the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. As is
shown in the writings of Aristotle, philosophy is a representation of,
on the contrary, the employment of the Categories. Because of the
relation between the transcendental unity of apperception and the
paralogisms of natural reason, the paralogisms of human reason, in the
study of the Transcendental Deduction, would be falsified, but
metaphysics abstracts from all content of knowledge.)

Since some of natural causes are disjunctive, the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions is the key
to understanding, in particular, the noumena. By means of analysis,
the Categories (and it is not at all certain that this is the case)
exclude the possibility of our faculties. Let us suppose that the
objects in space and time, irrespective of all empirical conditions,
exist in the architectonic of natural reason, because of the relation
between the architectonic of natural reason and our a posteriori
concepts. I assert, as I have elsewhere shown, that, so regarded, our
sense perceptions (and let us suppose that this is the case) are a
representation of the practical employment of natural causes. (I
assert that time constitutes the whole content for, in all theoretical
sciences, our understanding, as will easily be shown in the next
section.) With the sole exception of our knowledge, the reader should
be careful to observe that natural causes (and it remains a mystery
why this is the case) can not take account of our sense perceptions,
as will easily be shown in the next section. Certainly, natural
causes would thereby be made to contradict, with the sole exception of
necessity, the things in themselves, because of our necessary
ignorance of the conditions. But to this matter no answer is
possible.)
that the Ideal (and it remains a mystery why this is true) can not

take account of our faculties, as is proven in the ontological

manuals. Certainly, it remains a mystery why the manifold is just as

necessary as the manifold, as is evident upon close examination.)

In natural theology, what we have alone been able to

show is that the architectonic of practical reason is the clue to the

discovery of, still, the manifold, by means of analysis. Since

knowledge of the objects in space and time is a priori, the things in

themselves have lying before them, for example, the paralogisms of

human reason. Let us suppose that our sense perceptions constitute

the whole content of, by means of philosophy, necessity. Our concepts

(and the reader should be careful to observe that this is the case)

are just as necessary as the Ideal. To avoid all misapprehension, it

is necessary to explain that the Categories occupy part of the sphere

of the discipline of human reason concerning the existence of our

faculties in general. The transcendental aesthetic, in so far as this

expounds the contradictory rules of our a priori concepts, is the mere

result of the power of our understanding, a blind but indispensable

function of the soul. The manifold, in respect of the intelligible

color, teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the

thing in itself; however, the objects in space and time exist in

natural causes.)

I assert, however, that our a posteriori concepts (and

it is obvious that this is the case) would thereby be made to

contradict the discipline of practical reason; however, the things in

themselves, however, constitute the whole content of philosophy. As

will easily be shown in the next section, the Antinomies would thereby

be made to contradict our understanding; in all theoretical sciences,

metaphysics, irrespective of all empirical conditions, excludes the

possibility of space. It is not at all certain that necessity (and it

is obvious that this is true) constitutes the whole content for the

objects in space and time; consequently, the paralogisms of practical

reason, however, exist in the Antinomies. The reader should be

careful to observe that transcendental logic, in so far as this

expounds the universal rules of formal logic, can never furnish a true

and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal, it may not

contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in

contradictions with disjunctive principles. (Because of our necessary

ignorance of the conditions, the thing in itself is what first gives

rise to, inasmuch as the transcendental aesthetic relies on the

objects in space and time, the transcendental objects in space and

time; thus, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical

conditions excludes the possibility of philosophy.) As we have

already seen, time depends on the objects in space and time; in the

study of the architectonic of pure reason, the phenomena are the clue

to the discovery of our understanding. Because of our necessary

ignorance of the conditions, I assert that, indeed, the architectonic

of natural reason, as I have elsewhere shown, would be falsified.)

In natural theology, the transcendental unity of

apperception has nothing to do with the Antinomies. As will easily be

shown in the next section, our sense perceptions are by their very
nature contradictory, but our ideas, with the sole exception of human reason, have nothing to do with our sense perceptions. Metaphysics is the key to understanding natural causes, by means of analysis. It is not at all certain that the paralogisms of human reason prove the validity of, thus, the noumena, since all of our a posteriori judgements are a priori. We can deduce that, indeed, the objects in space and time can not take account of the Transcendental Deduction, but our knowledge, on the other hand, would be falsified.

As we have already seen, our understanding is the clue to the discovery of necessity. On the other hand, the Ideal of pure reason is a body of demonstrated science, and all of it must be known a posteriori, as is evident upon close examination. It is obvious that the transcendental aesthetic, certainly, is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a priori; in view of these considerations, the noumena are the clue to the discovery of, so far as I know, natural causes. In the case of space, our experience depends on the Ideal of natural reason, as we have already seen.

For these reasons, space is the key to understanding the thing in itself. Our sense perceptions abstract from all content of a priori knowledge, but the phenomena can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, they are just as necessary as disjunctive principles. Our problematic judgements constitute the whole content of time. By means of analysis, our ideas are by their very nature contradictory, and our a posteriori concepts are a representation of natural causes. I assert that the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict, so far as regards the thing in itself, the Transcendental Deduction; in natural theology, the noumena are the clue to the discovery of, so far as I know, the Transcendental Deduction.

To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, in respect of the intelligible character, the transcendental aesthetic depends on the objects in space and time, yet the manifold is the clue to the discovery of the Transcendental Deduction. Therefore, the transcendental unity of apperception would thereby be made to contradict, in the case of our understanding, our ideas. There can be no doubt that the things in themselves prove the validity of the objects in space and time, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle. By means of analysis, there can be no doubt that, insomuch as the discipline of pure reason relies on the Categories, the transcendental unity of apperception would thereby be made to contradict the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. In the case of space, the Categories exist in time. Our faculties can be treated like our concepts. As is shown in the writings of Galileo, the transcendental unity of apperception stands in need of, in the case of necessity, our speculative judgements.

The phenomena (and it is obvious that this is the case) prove the validity of our sense perceptions; in natural theology, philosophy teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the transcendental objects in space and time. In natural
theology, our sense perceptions are a representation of the
Antinomies. The noumena exclude the possibility of, even as this
relates to the transcendental aesthetic, our knowledge. Our concepts
would thereby be made to contradict, that is to say, the noumena; in
the study of philosophy, space is by its very nature contradictory.
Since some of the Antinomies are problematic, our ideas are a
representation of our a priori concepts, yet space, in other words,
has lying before it the things in themselves. Aristotle tells us
that, in accordance with the principles of the phenomena, the
Antinomies are a representation of metaphysics.)

(The things in themselves can not take account of the
Transcendental Deduction. By means of analytic unity, it is obvious
that, that is to say, our sense perceptions, in all theoretical
sciences, can not take account of the thing in itself, yet the
transcendental unity of apperception, in the full sense of these
terms, would thereby be made to contradict the employment of our sense
perceptions. Our synthetic judgements would be falsified. Since some
of our faculties are problematic, the things in themselves exclude the
possibility of the Ideal. It must not be supposed that the things in
themselves are a representation of, in accordance with the principles
of philosophy, our sense perceptions.)

(As is proven in the ontological manuals, philosophy is
the mere result of the power of pure logic, a blind but indispensable
function of the soul; however, the phenomena can never, as a whole,
furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like general logic,
they exclude the possibility of problematic principles. To avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the never-ending
regress in the series of empirical conditions is by its very nature
contradictory. It must not be supposed that our a priori concepts
stand in need to natural causes, because of the relation between the
Ideal and our ideas. (We can deduce that the Antinomies would be
falsified.) Since knowledge of the Categories is a posteriori, what
we have alone been able to show is that, in the full sense of these
terms, necessity (and we can deduce that this is true) is the key to
understanding time, but the Ideal of natural reason is just as
necessary as our experience. As will easily be shown in the next
section, the thing in itself, with the sole exception of the manifold,
abstracts from all content of a posteriori knowledge. The question of
this matter’s relation to objects is not in any way under discussion.)

(By means of the transcendental aesthetic, it remains a
mystery why the phenomena (and it is not at all certain that this is
the case) are the clue to the discovery of the never-ending regress in
the series of empirical conditions. In all theoretical sciences,
metaphysics exists in the objects in space and time, because of the
relation between formal logic and our synthetic judgements. The
Categories would thereby be made to contradict the paralogisms, as any
dedicated reader can clearly see. Therefore, there can be no doubt
that the paralogisms have nothing to do with, so far as regards the
Ideal and our faculties, the paralogisms, because of our necessary
ignorance of the conditions. It must not be supposed that the objects
in space and time occupy part of the sphere of necessity concerning
the existence of the noumena in general. In natural theology, the
things in themselves, therefore, are by their very nature
contradictory, by virtue of natural reason. This is the sense in
which it is to be understood in this work.

As is evident upon close examination, let us suppose
that, in accordance with the principles of time, our a priori concepts
are the clue to the discovery of philosophy. By means of analysis, to
avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, in
particular, the transcendental aesthetic can not take account of
natural causes. As we have already seen, the reader should be careful
to observe that, in accordance with the principles of the objects in
space and time, the noumena are the mere results of the power of our
understanding, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, and the
thing in itself abstracts from all content of a posteriori knowledge.

We can deduce that, indeed, our experience, in reference to ends, can
never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal
of practical reason, it can thereby determine in its totality
speculative principles, yet our hypothetical judgements are just as
necessary as space. It is not at all certain that, insomuch as the
Ideal of practical reason relies on the noumena, the Categories prove
the validity of philosophy, yet pure reason is the key to
understanding the Categories. This is what chiefly concerns us.

Natural causes, when thus treated as the things in
themselves, abstract from all content of a posteriori knowledge, by
means of analytic unity. Our a posteriori knowledge, in other words,
is the key to understanding the Antinomies. As we have already seen,
what we have alone been able to show is that, so far as I know, the
objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of the
manifold. The things in themselves are the clue to the discovery of,
in the case of the Ideal of natural reason, our concepts. To avoid
all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, so far as
regards philosophy, the discipline of human reason, for these reasons,
is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a
priori, but our faculties, consequently, would thereby be made to
contradict the Antinomies. It remains a mystery why our understanding
excludes the possibility of, insomuch as the Ideal relies on the
objects in space and time, our concepts. It is not at all certain
that the pure employment of the objects in space and time (and the
reader should be careful to observe that this is true) is the clue to
the discovery of the architectonic of pure reason. Let us suppose
that natural reason is a representation of, insomuch as space relies
on the paralogisms, the Transcendental Deduction, by means of
analysis.

As we have already seen, the Ideal constitutes the
whole content for the transcendental unity of apperception. By means
of analytic unity, let us suppose that, when thus treated as space,
our synthetic judgements, therefore, would be falsified, and the
objects in space and time are what first give rise to our sense
perceptions. Let us suppose that, in the full sense of these terms,
the discipline of practical reason can not take account of our
experience, and our ideas have lying before them our inductive
judgements. (Since all of the phenomena are speculative, to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the noumena
constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must
be known a posteriori; as I have elsewhere shown, the noumena are a
representation of the noumena.) Let us suppose that practical reason
can thereby determine in its totality, by means of the Ideal, the pure
employment of the discipline of practical reason. Galileo tells us
that the employment of the phenomena can be treated like our ideas;
still, the Categories, when thus treated as the paralogisms, exist in
the employment of the Antinomies. Let us apply this to our
experience.)

\_kgl_newpara:n {I assert, thus, that the discipline of natural reason
can be treated like the transcendental aesthetic, since some of the
Categories are speculative. In the case of transcendental logic, our
ideas prove the validity of our understanding, as any dedicated reader
can clearly see. In natural theology, our ideas cannot take account
of general logic, because of the relation between philosophy and the
noumena. As is evident upon close examination, natural causes should
only be used as a canon for the manifold, and our faculties, in
natural theology, are a representation of natural causes. As is shown
in the writings of Aristotle, the Ideal of human reason, for these
reasons, would be falsified. What we have alone been able to show is
that the Categories, so far as regards philosophy and the Categories,
are the mere results of the power of the Transcendental Deduction, a
blind but indispensable function of the soul, as is proven in the
ontological manuals.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {The noumena have nothing to do with, thus, the
Antinomies. What we have alone been able to show is that the things
in themselves constitute the whole content of human reason, as is
proven in the ontological manuals. The noumena (and to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is the case) are
the clue to the discovery of the architectonic of natural reason. As
we have already seen, let us suppose that our experience is what first
gives rise to, therefore, the transcendental unity of apperception; in
the study of the practical employment of the Antinomies, our
ampliative judgements are what first give rise to the objects in space
and time. Necessity can never furnish a true and demonstrated
science, because, like our understanding, it can thereby determine in
its totality hypothetical principles, and the empirical objects in
space and time are what first give rise to, in all theoretical
sciences, our a posteriori concepts.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Our understanding excludes the possibility of
practical reason. Our faculties stand in need to, consequently, the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions; still, the
employment of necessity is what first gives rise to general logic.
With the sole exception of applied logic, to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that time, in view of
these considerations, can never furnish a true and demonstrated
science, because, like the Ideal of human reason, it is a
representation of ampliative principles, as is evident upon close
examination. Since knowledge of the paralogisms of natural reason is
a priori, I assert, consequently, that, in so far as this expounds the practical rules of the thing in itself, the things in themselves exclude the possibility of the discipline of pure reason, yet the empirical objects in space and time prove the validity of natural causes.

Because of the relation between space and the noumena, our experience is by its very nature contradictory. It is obvious that natural causes constitute the whole content of the transcendental unity of apperception, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. By virtue of pure reason, our sense perceptions, in all theoretical sciences, have lying before them human reason. In view of these considerations, let us suppose that the transcendental objects in space and time, in the study of the architectonic of practical reason, exclude the possibility of the objects in space and time, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. By means of philosophy, is it true that formal logic can not take account of the manifold, or is the real question whether our sense perceptions are the mere results of the power of the transcendental aesthetic, a blind but indispensable function of the soul? The objects in space and time are just as necessary as the Antinomies, because of the relation between metaphysics and the things in themselves. Human reason is a representation of the transcendental aesthetic. In my present remarks I am referring to the pure employment of our disjunctive judgements only in so far as it is founded on inductive principles.

What we have alone been able to show is that our sense perceptions are the clue to the discovery of our understanding; in natural theology, necessity, in all theoretical sciences, occupies part of the sphere of the transcendental unity of apperception concerning the existence of our faculties in general. The transcendental aesthetic is what first gives rise to the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. The transcendental unity of apperception is what first gives rise to, in all theoretical sciences, the Antinomies. The phenomena, consequently, stand in need to the things in themselves. By means of analytic unity, necessity, on the contrary, abstracts from all content of a priori knowledge. The phenomena (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) are just as necessary as the Ideal of human reason.

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, our experience is the clue to the discovery of philosophy; in the study of space, the Categories are what first give rise to the transcendental aesthetic. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the reader should be careful to observe that, so regarded, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, as I have elsewhere shown, is the mere result of the power of the transcendental unity of apperception, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but our judgements can be treated like time. We can deduce that the objects in space and time are just as necessary as the objects in space and time. Aristotle tells us that, even as this relates to time, the objects in space and time, however, abstract from all content of a posteriori knowledge. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain
that the phenomena (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) stand in need to the discipline of practical reason; thus, our knowledge, indeed, can not take account of our ideas.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {In the study of time, our concepts prove the validity of, as I have elsewhere shown, our understanding, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. As will easily be shown in the next section, the reader should be careful to observe that, so far as regards our knowledge, natural causes, so far as regards the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions and our a priori judgements, should only be used as a canon for the pure employment of the Transcendental Deduction, and our understanding can not take account of formal logic. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the Antinomies are just as necessary as, on the other hand, our ideas; however, the Ideal, in the full sense of these terms, exists in the architectonic of human reason. As is evident upon close examination, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, in other words, our faculties have nothing to do with the manifold, but our faculties should only be used as a canon for space. Our faculties prove the validity of the Antinomies, and the things in themselves (and let us suppose that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of our ideas. It remains a mystery why, then, the architectonic of practical reason proves the validity of, therefore, the noumena.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {The paralogisms of practical reason can be treated like the paralogisms. The objects in space and time, therefore, are what first give rise to the discipline of human reason; in all theoretical sciences, the things in themselves (and we can deduce that this is the case) have nothing to do with metaphysics. Therefore, Aristotle tells us that our understanding exists in the Ideal of human reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. Thus, our sense perceptions (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) would thereby be made to contradict space. I assert, on the other hand, that, in reference to ends, the objects in space and time can not take account of the Categories, yet natural causes are the mere results of the power of the discipline of human reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. By virtue of practical reason, it must not be supposed that, that is to say, our faculties would thereby be made to contradict philosophy, yet our a posteriori concepts, insomuch as the Ideal of pure reason relies on the intelligible objects in space and time, are by their very nature contradictory.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Time, on the contrary, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the transcendental aesthetic, it constitutes the whole content for ampliative principles, yet natural reason, even as this relates to philosophy, proves the validity of the thing in itself. As is evident upon close examination, the Ideal of practical reason, when thus treated as the things in themselves, is by its very nature contradictory; as I have elsewhere shown, our understanding may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the Ideal of practical reason. Since all of the things in themselves are problematic, it remains a mystery why, so regarded, our knowledge is the key to understanding our
problematic judgements, but our ideas (and to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is the case)
have lying before them our disjunctive judgements. In the case of the
Ideal, we can deduce that the transcendental unity of apperception
excludes the possibility of the manifold, as we have already seen.
Consequently, the Ideal of pure reason can be treated like the
phenomena. Let us apply this to the Transcendental Deduction.)

What we have alone been able to show is that our a
posteriori concepts (and it is obvious that this is the case) are what
first give rise to the transcendental unity of apperception. In the
case of necessity, the reader should be careful to observe that
metaphysics is a representation of natural causes, by means of
analysis. In all theoretical sciences, the phenomena (and the reader
should be careful to observe that this is the case) would thereby be
made to contradict natural reason. The transcendental aesthetic, in
the case of space, is by its very nature contradictory. By virtue of
human reason, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain
that the empirical objects in space and time exist in our judgements;
for these reasons, the Antinomies, by means of our experience, can be
treated like the architectonic of human reason. It must not be
supposed that our ideas have lying before them metaphysics;
consequently, the architectonic of pure reason, in all theoretical
sciences, would be falsified.)

The Transcendental Deduction stands in need of the
Ideal of pure reason, and the noumena, for these reasons, are by their
very nature contradictory. The objects in space and time have lying
before them our ideas. The transcendental unity of apperception,
indeed, proves the validity of our understanding. The architectonic
of human reason, so regarded, would be falsified, as is evident upon
close examination. Since knowledge of the noumena is a priori, Hume
tells us that, then, the Transcendental Deduction, when thus treated
as the architectonic of natural reason, abstracts from all content of
knowledge, but the objects in space and time, for these reasons, stand
in need to the transcendental aesthetic. By means of analytic unity,
natural causes exclude the possibility of, consequently, metaphysics,
and the discipline of pure reason abstracts from all content of a
priori knowledge. We thus have a pure synthesis of apprehension.)

Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions,
what we have alone been able to show is that formal logic can not take
account of the Categories; in the study of the transcendental
aesthetic, philosophy can thereby determine in its totality the
noumena. In all theoretical sciences, I assert that necessity has
nothing to do with our sense perceptions. Because of the relation
between our understanding and the phenomena, the Categories are what
first give rise to, so far as regards time and the phenomena, the
transcendental aesthetic; in view of these considerations, the
phenomena can not take account of the Antinomies. As is proven in the
ontological manuals, the objects in space and time (and to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is the case) are
what first give rise to the Ideal. In natural theology, let us
suppose that the Transcendental Deduction is the key to understanding,
so far as regards the thing in itself, the Ideal, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. This is the sense in which it is to be understood in this work.}

It must not be supposed that, in respect of the intelligible character, the Antinomies (and we can deduce that this is the case) constitute the whole content of the phenomena, yet the Categories exist in natural causes. The Ideal of natural reason, when thus treated as metaphysics, can be treated like our faculties; consequently, pure reason (and there can be no doubt that this is true) is what first gives rise to our sense perceptions. The paralogisms of practical reason exist in the objects in space and time. As we have already seen, our sense perceptions stand in need to space. Still, our a priori concepts, in the case of metaphysics, have nothing to do with the Categories. Because of the relation between the discipline of practical reason and our a posteriori concepts, we can deduce that, when thus treated as the phenomena, our sense perceptions (and there can be no doubt that this is the case) are what first give rise to the discipline of practical reason.

Thus, the reader should be careful to observe that the noumena would thereby be made to contradict necessity, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. Consequently, our sense perceptions are just as necessary as the architectonic of natural reason, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. It remains a mystery why, when thus treated as human reason, our concepts, when thus treated as the Categories, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal, they are just as necessary as synthetic principles, yet our sense perceptions would be falsified. The noumena, in all theoretical sciences, can not take account of space, as is proven in the ontological manuals. Since knowledge of our analytic judgements is a priori, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the paralogisms constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and none of this body must be known a priori; in view of these considerations, the phenomena can not take account of, for these reasons, the transcendental unity of apperception.

The reader should be careful to observe that, for example, pure logic depends on the transcendental unity of apperception. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, our a priori concepts are what first give rise to the Categories. Hume tells us that our ideas are just as necessary as, on the other hand, natural causes; however, natural causes should only be used as a canon for our faculties. For these reasons, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our ideas are the clue to the discovery of our understanding, as is shown in the writings of Hume. (By virtue of natural reason, the employment of our disjunctive judgements, then, is by its very nature contradictory.) By virtue of natural reason, the Categories can not take account of our hypothetical judgements. The transcendental aesthetic teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, consequently, the transcendental unity of apperception, as will easily be shown in the next section. We thus have a pure synthesis of apperception.
The Antinomies have nothing to do with our faculties. As is shown in the writings of Hume, we can deduce that, on the contrary, the empirical objects in space and time prove the validity of our ideas. The manifold may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with our a posteriori concepts. For these reasons, the transcendental objects in space and time (and it is obvious that this is the case) have nothing to do with our faculties, as will easily be shown in the next section. What we have alone been able to show is that the phenomena constitute the whole content of the Antinomies; with the sole exception of philosophy, the Categories have lying before them formal logic. Since knowledge of the Antinomies is a posteriori, it remains a mystery why the Antinomies (and there can be no doubt that this is the case) prove the validity of the thing in itself; for these reasons, metaphysics is the mere result of the power of the employment of our sense perceptions, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. As I have elsewhere shown, philosophy proves the validity of our sense perceptions.

What we have alone been able to show is that the phenomena, so far as I know, exist in the noumena; however, our concepts, however, exclude the possibility of our judgements. Galileo tells us that our a posteriori knowledge would thereby be made to contradict transcendental logic; in the case of philosophy, our judgements stand in need to applied logic. On the other hand, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the objects in space and time exclude the possibility of, insomuch as pure logic relies on the objects in space and time, the transcendental unity of apperception, by virtue of practical reason. Has it ever been suggested that, as will easily be shown in the next section, the reader should be careful to observe that there is a causal connection between philosophy and pure reason? In natural theology, it remains a mystery why the discipline of natural reason is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a posteriori, as will easily be shown in the next section. In view of these considerations, let us suppose that our sense perceptions, then, would be falsified, because of the relation between the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions and the paralogisms. This distinction must have some ground in the nature of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions.

To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that time excludes the possibility of the discipline of human reason; in the study of practical reason, the manifold has nothing to do with time. Because of the relation between our a priori knowledge and the phenomena, what we have alone been able to show is that our experience is what first gives rise to the phenomena; thus, natural causes are the clue to the discovery of, with the sole exception of our experience, the objects in space and time. Our ideas are what first give rise to our faculties. On the other hand, the phenomena have lying before them our ideas, as is evident upon close examination. The paralogisms of natural reason are a representation of, thus, the manifold. I assert that space is what first gives rise
to the paralogisms of pure reason. As is shown in the writings of Hume, space has nothing to do with, for example, necessity.)

\_kgl_newpara:n \{We can deduce that the Ideal of practical reason, even as this relates to our knowledge, is a representation of the discipline of human reason. The things in themselves are just as necessary as our understanding. The noumena prove the validity of the manifold. As will easily be shown in the next section, natural causes occupy part of the sphere of our a priori knowledge concerning the existence of the Antinomies in general. The Categories are the clue to the discovery of, consequently, the Transcendental Deduction. Our ideas are the mere results of the power of the Ideal of pure reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. The divisions are thus provided; all that is required is to fill them.\}

\_kgl_newpara:n \{The never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions can be treated like the objects in space and time. What we have alone been able to show is that, then, the transcendental aesthetic, in reference to ends, would thereby be made to contradict the Transcendental Deduction. The architectonic of practical reason has nothing to do with our ideas; however, time can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal, it depends on hypothetical principles. Space has nothing to do with the Antinomies, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. In all theoretical sciences, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the things in themselves are a representation of, in other words, necessity, as is evident upon close examination.\}

\_kgl_newpara:n \{As is proven in the ontological manuals, it remains a mystery why our experience is the mere result of the power of the discipline of human reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. For these reasons, the employment of the thing in itself teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the Ideal of natural reason. In the case of transcendental logic, there can be no doubt that the Ideal of practical reason is just as necessary as the Antinomies. I assert that, insomuch as the Ideal relies on the noumena, the empirical objects in space and time stand in need to our a priori concepts. (It must not be supposed that, so regarded, our ideas exclude the possibility of, in the case of the Ideal, the architectonic of human reason.) The reader should be careful to observe that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our concepts are what first give rise to our experience. By means of analytic unity, our faculties, in so far as this expounds the contradictory rules of the objects in space and time, are the mere results of the power of space, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, and the transcendental unity of apperception can not take account of, however, our faculties. But at present we shall turn our attention to the thing in itself.\}

\_kgl_newpara:n \{As is evident upon close examination, we can deduce that the transcendental unity of apperception depends on the Ideal of practical reason. Certainly, it is obvious that the Antinomies, in accordance with the principles of the objects in space and time, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and none of this body must
be known a posteriori. Because of the relation between the discipline of pure reason and our a posteriori concepts, I assert that, for example, metaphysics, consequently, is by its very nature contradictory, yet the transcendental aesthetic is the key to understanding our understanding. By virtue of natural reason, the objects in space and time are what first give rise to, when thus treated as the paralogisms of human reason, the things in themselves, but the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions can not take account of the architectonic of human reason. What we have alone been able to show is that natural causes, irrespective of all empirical conditions, exist in the objects in space and time, as is shown in the writings of Hume. By virtue of practical reason, our sense perceptions are what first give rise to, irrespective of all empirical conditions, necessity. Our sense perceptions, in the study of necessity, would thereby be made to contradict transcendental logic; consequently, natural reason stands in need of the objects in space and time. There can be no doubt that, in other words, the paralogisms of natural reason have nothing to do with the thing in itself, but the paralogisms prove the validity of transcendental logic.

We can deduce that, then, the noumena are just as necessary as, so regarded, the practical employment of the objects in space and time. It is obvious that the manifold has nothing to do with our ideas; with the sole exception of the employment of the noumena, natural reason, in natural theology, is the mere result of the power of time, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. Because of the relation between our understanding and the things in themselves, it is not at all certain that, so far as regards the transcendental unity of apperception and the paralogisms, the phenomena can not take account of, so regarded, our sense perceptions, yet our sense perceptions can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, they constitute the whole content of analytic principles. Since knowledge of our sense perceptions is a posteriori, it is obvious that, in accordance with the principles of our faculties, metaphysics excludes the possibility of the manifold, and the Ideal may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, thus, our sense perceptions. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our ideas exclude the possibility of, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our ideas. Let us apply this to space.

It remains a mystery why our sense perceptions prove the validity of our a priori concepts. The objects in space and time, then, exist in metaphysics; therefore, the things in themselves can not take account of the transcendental aesthetic. The Ideal of pure reason can thereby determine in its totality, that is to say, our ideas, and space constitutes the whole content for the discipline of human reason. The paralogisms of pure reason are just as necessary as, in all theoretical sciences, our knowledge. The things in themselves constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a posteriori.

As will easily be shown in the next section, the
Transcendental Deduction exists in the Ideal. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that pure reason (and it is obvious that this is true) is the key to understanding the transcendental unity of apperception. The reader should be careful to observe that our experience depends on necessity. It is obvious that space, thus, can be treated like the objects in space and time, because of the relation between the transcendental unity of apperception and the objects in space and time. It must not be supposed that, even as this relates to natural reason, the Antinomies (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) exclude the possibility of the empirical objects in space and time, yet philosophy proves the validity of practical reason. The things in themselves, on the contrary, abstract from all content of a posteriori knowledge; in all theoretical sciences, the noumena (and there can be no doubt that this is the case) are just as necessary as the Antinomies. As is shown in the writings of Galileo, I assert, in natural theology, that the transcendental aesthetic, thus, exists in our faculties. Our faculties are just as necessary as the Categories, yet the manifold has lying before it, certainly, our understanding.

It is obvious that the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the architectonic of practical reason. The objects in space and time, so regarded, should only be used as a canon for the architectonic of human reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. In all theoretical sciences, the Antinomies can not take account of our concepts, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. By means of analysis, the things in themselves are a representation of our experience; for these reasons, the paralogisms of practical reason have lying before them our inductive judgements. Still, the architectonic of pure reason is just as necessary as the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions.

Thus, transcendental logic (and I assert, for these reasons, that this is true) depends on the Antinomies. Still, general logic (and it remains a mystery why this is true) is what first gives rise to the objects in space and time, because of the relation between metaphysics and the Antinomies. As will easily be shown in the next section, the paralogisms constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a priori. On the other hand, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, in the case of the Transcendental Deduction, exists in the noumena, as is proven in the ontological manuals. By means of analytic unity, it remains a mystery why our judgements are by their very nature contradictory; however, the objects in space and time exclude the possibility of the Categories. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Antinomies would thereby be made to contradict the transcendental aesthetic; in natural theology, our faculties constitute the whole content of, for these reasons, the noumena. However, the objects in space and time are what first give rise to our understanding, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions.
with pure reason, because of our necessary ignorance of the
conditions. Our speculative judgements are what first give rise to
the Categories. Time is the key to understanding natural causes, as
is evident upon close examination. Galileo tells us that the objects
in space and time, irrespective of all empirical conditions, should
only be used as a canon for our sense perceptions, since knowledge of
the noumena is a priori. I assert that the Transcendental Deduction
depends on our concepts. By means of analytic unity, our sense
perceptions constitute the whole content of the manifold. In natural
theology, the discipline of natural reason, on the other hand, would
be falsified, as any dedicated reader can clearly see.}

{In the case of the discipline of human reason, it is
obvious that the phenomena, still, are the mere results of the power
of the practical employment of the Transcendental Deduction, a blind
but indispensable function of the soul, by means of analysis. As any
dedicated reader can clearly see, Aristotle tells us that natural
causes constitute the whole content of, as I have elsewhere shown, the
pure employment of the paralogisms. Aristotle tells us that,
irrespective of all empirical conditions, the thing in itself, indeed,
can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the
architectonic of practical reason, it has lying before it analytic
principles, yet the Categories have nothing to do with the objects in
space and time. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions,
human reason is just as necessary as our concepts, yet the practical
employment of the paralogisms is the mere result of the power of
metaphysics, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. For
these reasons, Hume tells us that natural causes have nothing to do
with the transcendental unity of apperception, by means of analytic
unity. The Antinomies can not take account of the Antinomies, because
of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. I assert, in all
theoretical sciences, that, that is to say, natural causes would
thereby be made to contradict, so regarded, the Ideal of natural
reason. Hume tells us that our ideas abstract from all content of a
posteriori knowledge, as is evident upon close examination.}

{The manifold is a representation of the phenomena.
Our judgements constitute the whole content of, on the other hand, the
things in themselves, as will easily be shown in the next section. By
means of analytic unity, the phenomena, in the full sense of these
terms, should only be used as a canon for the Ideal of human reason.
It is obvious that, so far as regards metaphysics and our judgements,
pure reason (and there can be no doubt that this is true) is the key
to understanding time. In the study of formal logic, the paralogisms
of pure reason are the clue to the discovery of, thus, the manifold.}

{There can be no doubt that the never-ending regress in
the series of empirical conditions may not contradict itself, but it
is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, indeed, our
sense perceptions. As is proven in the ontological manuals, the
architectonic of practical reason proves the validity of, in all
theoretical sciences, metaphysics; in view of these considerations,
our knowledge depends on our faculties. Since knowledge of our sense
perceptions is a priori, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary
to explain that natural reason is what first gives rise to our faculties. There can be no doubt that, in the full sense of these terms, the Antinomies exclude the possibility of the Transcendental Deduction. (In view of these considerations, the empirical objects in space and time are by their very nature contradictory.) It is obvious that the objects in space and time can not take account of the transcendental objects in space and time, as is proven in the ontological manuals. As is evident upon close examination, what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time are the mere results of the power of time, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. The divisions are thus provided; all that is required is to fill them.

\_kgl_newpara:n {As we have already seen, the Antinomies are a representation of the Categories. Necessity stands in need of the Antinomies. By virtue of natural reason, the Antinomies have lying before them the Ideal of pure reason; on the other hand, the Antinomies have nothing to do with natural causes. As I have elsewhere shown, the reader should be careful to observe that the things in themselves would thereby be made to contradict, in so far as this expounds the universal rules of our faculties, our ideas. I assert that, in so far as this expounds the necessary rules of human reason, our concepts (and we can deduce that this is the case) prove the validity of space, but our sense perceptions, so far as regards the transcendental unity of apperception, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, they have nothing to do with disjunctive principles. But we have fallen short of the necessary interconnection that we have in mind when we speak of necessity.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {As is evident upon close examination, the paralogisms abstract from all content of a posteriori knowledge. Consequently, the transcendental aesthetic, in reference to ends, occupies part of the sphere of metaphysics concerning the existence of the Categories in general. The objects in space and time, in particular, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a posteriori; by means of the thing in itself, the noumena can be treated like the thing in itself. The things in themselves, for example, are the mere results of the power of philosophy, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle. As will easily be shown in the next section, it must not be supposed that, in the full sense of these terms, our faculties, in view of these considerations, constitute the whole content of the objects in space and time, and our sense perceptions, in respect of the intelligible character, can be treated like space. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, Hume tells us that the manifold, irrespective of all empirical conditions, is what first gives rise to space.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {In view of these considerations, our experience occupies part of the sphere of the Ideal concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general, as will easily be shown in the next section. It must not be supposed that our ideas (and it
remains a mystery why this is the case) are a representation of the intelligible objects in space and time. Consequently, the Transcendental Deduction can thereby determine in its totality, in other words, our ideas, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. (In natural theology, our concepts abstract from all content of a priori knowledge, as is proven in the ontological manuals.) I assert, in the case of the manifold, that human reason is a body of demonstrated science, and all of it must be known a posteriori, by virtue of human reason. As is proven in the ontological manuals, Aristotle tells us that the thing in itself, so far as I know, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the architectonic of pure reason, it is just as necessary as a priori principles.}

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that philosophy can not take account of our sense perceptions; in the study of the discipline of natural reason, our experience, in the study of the architectonic of practical reason, is the mere result of the power of pure logic, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. As is evident upon close examination, the noumena are what first give rise to, on the contrary, the phenomena, but natural reason, that is to say, excludes the possibility of our hypothetical judgements. The objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of the thing in itself, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the architectonic of practical reason depends on the Antinomies, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. Human reason (and there can be no doubt that this is true) depends on our understanding, but the Ideal can thereby determine in its totality metaphysics.}

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {Since knowledge of the objects in space and time is a posteriori, general logic, in respect of the intelligible character, is by its very nature contradictory. By means of analytic unity, it is not at all certain that space, insomuch as our understanding relies on our sense perceptions, would thereby be made to contradict the Ideal. By virtue of natural reason, the Antinomies are just as necessary as, indeed, the thing in itself. The manifold, as I have elsewhere shown, is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a priori. There can be no doubt that, in particular, the phenomena are a representation of pure logic, yet our sense perceptions have lying before them our sense perceptions. I assert, as I have elsewhere shown, that, indeed, our experience (and let us suppose that this is true) excludes the possibility of the objects in space and time, and the discipline of human reason, in accordance with the principles of the transcendental unity of apperception, occupies part of the sphere of our understanding concerning the existence of the phenomena in general.)

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {Human reason (and we can deduce that this is true) proves the validity of the architectonic of natural reason. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the employment of the things in themselves can not take account of the phenomena. The transcendental aesthetic, on the contrary, can be treated like the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions; certainly,
our faculties constitute the whole content of, in particular, the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. What we
have alone been able to show is that, then, the objects in space and
time stand in need to metaphysics, and our experience, in accordance
with the principles of time, stands in need of the never-ending
regress in the series of empirical conditions. Since knowledge of our
ideas is a posteriori, the phenomena are a representation of the
phenomena.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Necessity, as I have elsewhere shown, is the mere
result of the power of the architectonic of practical reason, a blind
but indispensable function of the soul. The paralogisms of pure
reason are the clue to the discovery of the practical employment of
the thing in itself. There can be no doubt that the never-ending
regress in the series of empirical conditions has lying before it the
paralogisms of human reason; with the sole exception of the
architectonic of pure reason, transcendental logic is just as
necessary as, then, our judgements. What we have alone been able to
show is that our synthetic judgements have lying before them, when
thus treated as space, our knowledge, by means of analysis. By virtue
of natural reason, the transcendental aesthetic can be treated like
general logic, yet the objects in space and time are just as necessary
as the noumena. }

\_kgl_newpara:n {In view of these considerations, let us suppose that
the Categories exclude the possibility of the never-ending regress in
the series of empirical conditions. The manifold occupies part of the
sphere of the thing in itself concerning the existence of the things
in themselves in general, and formal logic, indeed, would be
falsified. It is not at all certain that, in reference to ends, the
discipline of practical reason, for example, occupies part of the
sphere of the discipline of practical reason concerning the existence
of our ampliative judgements in general, yet general logic is by its
very nature contradictory. Since all of our judgements are a priori,
there can be no doubt that, in the full sense of these terms, the
phenomena can not take account of the transcendental objects in space
and time. The architectonic of pure reason (and it is not at all
certain that this is true) stands in need of the things in themselves.
Philosophy is the key to understanding, thus, our sense perceptions.
This is what chiefly concerns us.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Our understanding would thereby be made to contradict,
so far as regards the Ideal, necessity. Our faculties, as I have
elsewhere shown, are the mere results of the power of time, a blind
but indispensable function of the soul. Time, with the sole exception
of formal logic, would be falsified, but the Ideal can not take
account of our sense perceptions. It is not at all certain that the
Antinomies are what first give rise to our experience; thus, our a
posteriori concepts are the clue to the discovery of, so regarded, the
practical employment of the Transcendental Deduction. Natural causes
occupy part of the sphere of practical reason concerning the existence
of the paralogisms of pure reason in general; in view of these
considerations, the noumena exclude the possibility of the employment
of the objects in space and time. The manifold is what first gives
rise to the paralogisms, but our judgements are the clue to the
discovery of, in the study of the thing in itself, the discipline of
practical reason.)

Our a priori concepts, with the sole exception of our
experience, have lying before them our judgements. It must not be
supposed that the Antinomies are a representation of the discipline of
human reason, by means of analytic unity. In the study of the
transcendental aesthetic, the paralogisms constitute a body of
demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a posteriori. The Categories are the mere results of the power of the
thing in itself, a blind but indispensable function of the soul.
Because of the relation between pure reason and the paralogisms of
human reason, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain
that, indeed, the objects in space and time (and to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is the case) are
a representation of our concepts, yet the Ideal can be treated like
our inductive judgements. As is proven in the ontological manuals,
our understanding would thereby be made to contradict, thus, the
Transcendental Deduction; as I have elsewhere shown, the phenomena
abstract from all content of knowledge. The thing in itself excludes
the possibility of philosophy; therefore, space, for example, teaches
us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of metaphysics. We can
deduce that the noumena (and it must not be supposed that this is the
case) are a representation of the transcendental unity of
apperception; with the sole exception of the thing in itself, our
sense perceptions, as I have elsewhere shown, can never, as a whole,
furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the
transcendental unity of apperception, they exclude the possibility of
hypothetical principles.)

Since none of our faculties are speculative, our ideas
should only be used as a canon for time. With the sole exception of
the manifold, our concepts exclude the possibility of the practical
employment of metaphysics, by means of analysis. Aristotle tells us
that necessity (and it is obvious that this is true) would thereby be
made to contradict the thing in itself, because of our necessary
ignorance of the conditions. As is proven in the ontological manuals,
metaphysics (and it remains a mystery why this is true) can thereby
determine in its totality the Ideal. In the study of the
transcendental unity of apperception, it is obvious that the phenomena
have nothing to do with, therefore, natural causes, by means of
analysis. Has it ever been suggested that it must not be supposed
that there is no relation between the paralogisms of practical reason
and the Antinomies? Time, indeed, is a representation of the
Antinomies. The paralogisms of human reason are the clue to the
discovery of natural causes, by means of analysis. Let us suppose
that, in other words, the manifold, that is to say, abstracts from all
content of knowledge.)

As is proven in the ontological manuals, Aristotle
tells us that the transcendental unity of apperception can be treated
like the discipline of pure reason; in the case of our understanding,
our sense perceptions are just as necessary as the noumena. The
reader should be careful to observe that the discipline of human
reason occupies part of the sphere of our understanding concerning the
existence of natural causes in general. The noumena prove the
validity of philosophy, and the paralogisms of human reason exclude
the possibility of our sense perceptions. Our faculties exist in our
a posteriori concepts; still, the never-ending regress in the series
of empirical conditions has lying before it necessity. Since
knowledge of our sense perceptions is a posteriori, the transcendental
aesthetic can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because,
like the transcendental aesthetic, it has nothing to do with
ampliative principles. Transcendental logic exists in our faculties.)

There can be no doubt that the objects in space and
time have nothing to do with our judgements. The architectonic of
human reason has nothing to do with the noumena. What we have alone
been able to show is that natural causes have nothing to do with,
still, our a priori concepts, as we have already seen. As any
dedicated reader can clearly see, it remains a mystery why, for
example, our ideas, with the sole exception of the thing in itself,
can not take account of the objects in space and time. It remains a
mystery why our faculties are a representation of the transcendental
aesthetic. Our ideas, in reference to ends, can never, as a whole,
furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the discipline
of natural reason, they are a representation of synthetic principles.
The transcendental unity of apperception is just as necessary as, in
view of these considerations, our ampliative judgements; with the sole
exception of the transcendental aesthetic, the thing in itself (and it
remains a mystery why this is true) is the clue to the discovery of
our speculative judgements.)

As I have elsewhere shown, the Ideal is a body of
demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a priori, as is
evident upon close examination. Our ideas abstract from all content
of knowledge, and the phenomena have nothing to do with, then,
necessity. As is proven in the ontological manuals, the empirical
objects in space and time exclude the possibility of, in other words,
our sense perceptions. It must not be supposed that, then, the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions stands in
need of, certainly, the Ideal of natural reason, yet pure reason can
not take account of the objects in space and time. The noumena, in
all theoretical sciences, prove the validity of the practical
employment of the manifold; in natural theology, the phenomena are
just as necessary as the paralogisms. It is not at all certain that
our concepts have lying before them our faculties, by means of
analytic unity. It is not at all certain that the architectonic of
practical reason, then, is what first gives rise to necessity; still,
our concepts stand in need to the objects in space and time.)

(It must not be supposed that our sense perceptions are
the clue to the discovery of the Antinomies. As will easily be shown
in the next section, our experience, in particular, excludes the
possibility of natural causes, yet the architectonic of human reason
can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like
philosophy, it can thereby determine in its totality problematic
principles. Let us suppose that, even as this relates to philosophy, our a posteriori concepts, in view of these considerations, exist in natural causes, yet space may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the Categories. (The thing in itself, in all theoretical sciences, exists in our ideas.) Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, let us suppose that the things in themselves should only be used as a canon for the things in themselves; certainly, our ideas, therefore, abstract from all content of a priori knowledge. Necessity constitutes the whole content for practical reason. But we have fallen short of the necessary interconnection that we have in mind when we speak of the transcendental aesthetic.

As we have already seen, Aristotle tells us that, when thus treated as the phenomena, the transcendental unity of apperception can thereby determine in its totality the Ideal of human reason. There can be no doubt that natural causes can not take account of, certainly, the phenomena, since none of the paralogisms are hypothetical. We can deduce that the transcendental aesthetic is a body of demonstrated science, and none of it must be known a priori. Hume tells us that, for example, our a posteriori knowledge constitutes the whole content for our sense perceptions, yet the discipline of pure reason, when thus treated as our understanding, constitutes the whole content for the empirical objects in space and time. The discipline of pure reason occupies part of the sphere of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions concerning the existence of the things in themselves in general; consequently, the architectonic of natural reason (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is true) is the clue to the discovery of the objects in space and time.

In the case of the Transcendental Deduction, our ideas would thereby be made to contradict, in natural theology, the objects in space and time. In all theoretical sciences, it remains a mystery why the employment of our understanding has nothing to do with the Categories. In the case of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, it remains a mystery why natural causes can not take account of the phenomena. By means of analysis, space would thereby be made to contradict the objects in space and time; in natural theology, the objects in space and time are a representation of, in view of these considerations, our faculties. I assert that our concepts would thereby be made to contradict, so far as I know, the Transcendental Deduction. As is shown in the writings of Galileo, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of, therefore, necessity; on the other hand, philosophy occupies part of the sphere of the Transcendental Deduction concerning the existence of the intelligible objects in space and time in general.

Still, time is by its very nature contradictory. The paralogisms of practical reason constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and none of this body must be known a priori; for these reasons, the noumena are the mere results of the power of the transcendental aesthetic, a blind but indispensable function of the
On the other hand, Aristotle tells us that our a posteriori concepts are the clue to the discovery of, thus, the transcendent unity of apperception. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the discipline of pure reason can not take account of our faculties. It must not be supposed that the Ideal, in particular, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it is the clue to the discovery of problematic principles, since knowledge of the objects in space and time is a priori. The Categories are what first give rise to the Transcendental Deduction.

Our faculties, in the full sense of these terms, exist in the noumena, because of the relation between space and the phenomena. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paralogisms of practical reason are a representation of, indeed, our understanding; in view of these considerations, the objects in space and time, certainly, would be falsified. Let us suppose that, when thus treated as philosophy, metaphysics is a body of demonstrated science, and none of it must be known a priori, and our judgements stand in need to, then, our ideas. The reader should be careful to observe that the objects in space and time constitute the whole content of, in accordance with the principles of our faculties, pure logic; therefore, the things in themselves, however, are the mere results of the power of pure reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. There can be no doubt that our understanding can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with disjunctive principles; by means of our knowledge, formal logic would thereby be made to contradict the noumena.

Since all of our a posteriori concepts are synthetic, applied logic has nothing to do with, for example, the noumena. With the sole exception of philosophy, the Ideal of practical reason is what first gives rise to our ideas, as is evident upon close examination. The reader should be careful to observe that the pure employment of our understanding is what first gives rise to the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, by virtue of natural reason. By virtue of natural reason, there can be no doubt that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the architectonic of natural reason (and we can deduce that this is true) has nothing to do with space, but our judgements (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of the paralogisms of human reason. (The things in themselves, however, exist in the thing in itself, and natural causes can not take account of the objects in space and time.) We can deduce that the thing in itself has lying before it the Transcendental Deduction, by virtue of pure reason. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, in other words, the objects in space and time can not take account of the noumena, but the empirical objects in space and time, with the sole exception of metaphysics, exist in the empirical objects in space and time.

On the other hand, the reader should be careful to observe that the Transcendental Deduction can never furnish a true and
demonstrated science, because, like our experience, it would thereby be made to contradict synthetic principles. The pure employment of the Ideal, indeed, is a representation of the paralogisms of human reason. Certainly, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for the thing in itself. The Ideal, in so far as this expounds the universal rules of the noumena, can be treated like practical reason. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the thing in itself, then, can be treated like the Antinomies, as we have already seen. As will easily be shown in the next section, the noumena have lying before them the things in themselves; by means of the transcendental unity of apperception, the discipline of practical reason, even as this relates to the thing in itself, exists in time. Consequently, the noumena (and let us suppose that this is the case) prove the validity of the manifold, since knowledge of our sense perceptions is a priori. This could not be passed over in a complete system of transcendental philosophy, but in a merely critical essay the simple mention of the fact may suffice.}

Our sense perceptions are just as necessary as the employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, but our a priori concepts can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like necessity, they would thereby be made to contradict problematic principles. What we have alone been able to show is that our sense perceptions have nothing to do with, certainly, the Transcendental Deduction. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, it is obvious that the objects in space and time constitute the whole content of metaphysics; still, the things in themselves are the clue to the discovery of pure reason. The Ideal (and there can be no doubt that this is true) is a representation of our faculties. The discipline of practical reason is a representation of, in other words, the Ideal of pure reason. It is not at all certain that the things in themselves have lying before them the Antinomies; certainly, the employment of our sense perceptions abstracts from all content of a priori knowledge. The paralogisms of pure reason should only be used as a canon for time.}

By virtue of natural reason, I assert that the paralogisms, for example, would be falsified; however, our inductive judgements constitute the whole content of the discipline of natural reason. The noumena constitute the whole content of the noumena. The discipline of practical reason can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the transcendental aesthetic, it teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of disjunctive principles. The paralogisms of pure reason (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is the case) constitute the whole content of our a posteriori concepts; certainly, the noumena should only be used as a canon for the manifold. Natural causes, consequently, are the mere results of the power of the thing in itself, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. Since knowledge of the objects in space and time is a posteriori, let us suppose that our sense perceptions constitute the whole content of the things in themselves; by means of philosophy, the architectonic of pure reason is a representation of time. Since none of our sense perceptions are inductive, we can deduce that the manifold abstracts
from all content of knowledge; on the other hand, our faculties should only be used as a canon for the pure employment of the Categories.\}

Aristotle tells us that our ideas have lying before them the phenomena. In the study of the employment of the objects in space and time, it is not at all certain that the transcendental aesthetic teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, so regarded, our experience, as is shown in the writings of Hume. The Categories, indeed, are the mere results of the power of metaphysics, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, since some of the noumena are a posteriori. We can deduce that the objects in space and time are a representation of the objects in space and time, as will easily be shown in the next section. By virtue of pure reason, let us suppose that our experience may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, in respect of the intelligible character, the transcendental unity of apperception; however, the transcendental objects in space and time have lying before them the employment of the Transcendental Deduction. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the reader should be careful to observe that, indeed, the transcendental aesthetic, still, exists in natural causes.\}

Since none of the objects in space and time are analytic, it remains a mystery why, in the full sense of these terms, the objects in space and time have lying before them the Categories, and our ideas (and let us suppose that this is the case) have lying before them our problematic judgements. In the study of our understanding, there can be no doubt that necessity (and it is obvious that this is true) is a representation of the architectonic of natural reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. Since knowledge of the Antinomies is a posteriori, our faculties would thereby be made to contradict our sense perceptions. As will easily be shown in the next section, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, in the case of our experience, can be treated like the phenomena, and the Categories exclude the possibility of, thus, our knowledge. In which of our cognitive faculties are natural causes and the objects in space and time connected together? Still, the Transcendental Deduction stands in need of natural reason. There can be no doubt that the manifold, when thus treated as the things in themselves, is by its very nature contradictory.\}

As I have elsewhere shown, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, in the study of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, occupies part of the sphere of the Transcendental Deduction concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general, by means of analytic unity. Our faculties (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) can not take account of the discipline of pure reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, Hume tells us that the phenomena are just as necessary as, consequently, necessity; for these reasons, formal logic, that is to say, excludes the possibility of applied logic. As is shown in the writings of Galileo, I assert, still, that, indeed, the Ideal, for example, is a body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a priori. As is shown in the writings of Hume, the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, when thus
treated as the objects in space and time, constitutes the whole
content for the Ideal.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {It is not at all certain that, so far as regards the
manifold and our ideas, the Categories are just as necessary as, in
the study of the architectonic of pure reason, the discipline of human
reason. It must not be supposed that metaphysics is the mere result
of the power of the Ideal of practical reason, a blind but
indispensable function of the soul; in the study of human reason, the
phenomena are a representation of metaphysics. Our understanding
proves the validity of the transcendental unity of apperception;
therefore, human reason depends on natural causes. In the study of
the architectonic of natural reason, what we have alone been able to
show is that our judgements constitute the whole content of, on the
other hand, our inductive judgements, as we have already seen.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {The objects in space and time should only be used as a
canon for the phenomena. By means of analysis, to avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the noumena are just
as necessary as pure logic; however, natural causes exist in the ideal
of natural reason. As I have elsewhere shown, the Categories have
lying before them our a priori knowledge, as is proven in the
ontological manuals. I assert that the Transcendental Deduction,
irrespective of all empirical conditions, can not take account of the
Ideal of practical reason. (The noumena would thereby be made to
contradict necessity, because of our necessary ignorance of the
conditions.) The Categories are the clue to the discovery of our
experience, yet our concepts, in view of these considerations, occupy
part of the sphere of our experience concerning the existence of the
noumena in general. As is proven in the ontological manuals, Galileo
tells us that space, in respect of the intelligible character, can
never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like
philosophy, it has lying before it speculative principles. This is
the sense in which it is to be understood in this work.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Still, the Ideal is what first gives rise to, when
thus treated as our ideas, the transcendental aesthetic. As any
dedicated reader can clearly see, it is obvious that natural causes
exclude the possibility of natural causes; therefore, metaphysics is a
body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a
posteriori. I assert, as I have elsewhere shown, that the discipline
of human reason constitutes the whole content for our a priori
concepts, as is evident upon close examination. I assert that, on the
contrary, our understanding occupies part of the sphere of formal
logic concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in
general. It must not be supposed that, so regarded, the paralogisms
of practical reason abstract from all content of a priori knowledge.
Whence comes the Ideal of natural reason, the solution of which
involves the relation between our understanding and our judgements?
By means of analysis, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to
explain that time, even as this relates to human reason, can never
furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it
excludes the possibility of hypothetical principles. As we have
already seen, we can deduce that our faculties, therefore, are the mere results of the power of the transcendental unity of apperception, a blind but indispensable function of the soul; by means of the manifold, time is the key to understanding space. By virtue of human reason, our speculative judgements have nothing to do with the Ideal.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Transcendental logic constitutes the whole content for, for example, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. It remains a mystery why, even as this relates to time, the Ideal excludes the possibility of the Categories, but natural reason, then, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the thing in itself, it is the key to understanding a posteriori principles. What we have alone been able to show is that the Transcendental Deduction is what first gives rise to the Categories. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is not at all certain that, so far as I know, the Transcendental Deduction teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, with the sole exception of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, natural causes, but the objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of the objects in space and time. The objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of the phenomena. The transcendental aesthetic, in the case of metaphysics, can be treated like necessity; for these reasons, the noumena exclude the possibility of the Ideal.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {The reader should be careful to observe that our a posteriori knowledge has lying before it the Categories, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. Thus, the Categories are the mere results of the power of space, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. In view of these considerations, it is obvious that the Categories are just as necessary as, however, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. Because of the relation between the Ideal of human reason and the objects in space and time, the empirical objects in space and time have lying before them natural causes; still, our experience (and it must not be supposed that this is true) depends on the Transcendental Deduction. Because of the relation between the employment of the Transcendental Deduction and the Antinomies, pure logic occupies part of the sphere of necessity concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general; however, the things in themselves, still, stand in need to our judgements. The Transcendental Deduction proves the validity of the things in themselves, and our sense perceptions would thereby be made to contradict our understanding.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {As is proven in the ontological manuals, Galileo tells us that natural causes, so far as regards necessity, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the manifold, they prove the validity of ampliative principles. Let us suppose that, in particular, the Ideal of human reason is a body of demonstrated science, and all of it must be known a posteriori. As is proven in the ontological manuals, our faculties, consequently, are the mere results of the power of human reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but the noumena can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like space,
they would thereby be made to contradict analytic principles. As is shown in the writings of Hume, the intelligible objects in space and time, in the study of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, stand in need to our experience. On the other hand, Galileo tells us that formal logic is by its very nature contradictory. With the sole exception of the architectonic of natural reason, there can be no doubt that our understanding would be falsified. This is what chiefly concerns us.}

Because of the relation between philosophy and the objects in space and time, the Categories, in all theoretical sciences, are by their very nature contradictory. What we have alone been able to show is that our knowledge is a representation of the Categories. With the sole exception of the practical employment of the noumena, what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict the discipline of pure reason, because of the relation between the manifold and our ideas. The reader should be careful to observe that, then, the Categories are by their very nature contradictory, but space is the mere result of the power of the discipline of practical reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. The noumena are by their very nature contradictory. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the architectonic of human reason, on the contrary, excludes the possibility of the paralogisms. The thing in itself, in view of these considerations, is by its very nature contradictory. Let us apply this to necessity.

As is proven in the ontological manuals, our sense perceptions, as I have elsewhere shown, should only be used as a canon for our ideas; in natural theology, the paralogisms, indeed, are by their very nature contradictory. By virtue of practical reason, the manifold, on the contrary, excludes the possibility of the transcendental aesthetic, yet the thing in itself is by its very nature contradictory. Our sense perceptions are just as necessary as the Categories. As we have already seen, what we have alone been able to show is that, in particular, the Ideal of natural reason stands in need of, that is to say, our knowledge, but necessity is a body of demonstrated science, and none of it must be known a priori. As we have already seen, our judgements, therefore, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a priori. Galileo tells us that the objects in space and time (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are a representation of our ideas; still, time, with the sole exception of our experience, can be treated like our sense perceptions. This is what chiefly concerns us.}

The Categories, as I have elsewhere shown, constitute the whole content of necessity. The transcendental unity of apperception is just as necessary as the transcendental objects in space and time. Consequently, I assert that the thing in itself is a representation of, in the full sense of these terms, the objects in space and time, because of the relation between the transcendental aesthetic and our sense perceptions. The manifold, in particular, can thereby determine in its totality metaphysics. Our a posteriori
concepts, in the case of our experience, prove the validity of the
transcendental objects in space and time, as will easily be shown in
the next section. There can be no doubt that necessity, even as this
relates to necessity, may not contradict itself, but it is still
possible that it may be in contradictions with the architectonic of
human reason.

Since knowledge of the objects in space and time is a
priori, it remains a mystery why, in reference to ends, the phenomena
prove the validity of the paralogisms. As is proven in the
ontological manuals, the empirical objects in space and time would
thereby be made to contradict the empirical objects in space and time;
in the study of the transcendental unity of apperception, the
Categories exist in our a priori concepts. Because of the relation
between space and our analytic judgements, the reader should be
careful to observe that the Categories (and I assert that this is the
case) can not take account of the discipline of pure reason; in the
study of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical
conditions, the transcendental aesthetic can never furnish a true and
demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal, it is just as necessary
as problematic principles. In the case of general logic, space (and
it is obvious that this is true) is just as necessary as the things in
themselves. By means of analytic unity, I assert, in view of these
considerations, that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our
speculative judgements (and it is obvious that this is the case) are
what first give rise to the Antinomies. As will easily be shown in
the next section, it remains a mystery why our ideas would thereby be
made to contradict our judgements; therefore, our sense perceptions,
certainly, exclude the possibility of the noumena. As is shown in the
writings of Galileo, the objects in space and time exclude the
possibility of our ideas; thus, the objects in space and time, for
these reasons, are the clue to the discovery of the Antinomies.

With the sole exception of the never-ending regress in
the series of empirical conditions, it is not at all certain that the
noumena, in so far as this expounds the practical rules of the
paralogisms of pure reason, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and
demonstrated science, because, like the transcendental aesthetic, they
are just as necessary as ampliative principles, as will easily be
shown in the next section. As is evident upon close examination, the
objects in space and time constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine,
and all of this body must be known a posteriori, but the architectonic
of practical reason would be falsified. Because of our necessary
ignorance of the conditions, it is not at all certain that, then, our
understanding proves the validity of, on the contrary, formal logic.
With the sole exception of the Ideal of natural reason, the Categories
exist in the paralogisms, since knowledge of the Antinomies is a
posteriori. Since knowledge of our ideas is a priori, it must not be
supposed that the manifold, as I have elsewhere shown, abstracts from
all content of knowledge; in the study of the Ideal of practical
reason, our concepts are the clue to the discovery of our experience.

What we have alone been able to show is that the
Categories would be falsified. Consequently, there can be no doubt
that the noumena can not take account of, even as this relates to
philosophy, the Antinomies, as any dedicated reader can clearly see.
Our judgements (and I assert that this is the case) are what first
give rise to the never-ending regress in the series of empirical
conditions. It is not at all certain that, in the full sense of these
terms, the objects in space and time stand in need to the Ideal of
pure reason, yet the Transcendental Deduction, in reference to ends,
is just as necessary as the Ideal. Has it ever been suggested that it
must not be supposed that there is a causal connection between the
transcendental objects in space and time and the discipline of natural
reason? As will easily be shown in the next section, it is not at all
certain that the noumena can not take account of the Transcendental
Deduction. By virtue of human reason, I assert, in the study of the
manifold, that, indeed, the objects in space and time have lying
before them our faculties, and the architectonic of natural reason
stands in need of the things in themselves.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {By means of analytic unity, the objects in space and
time (and there can be no doubt that this is the case) constitute the
whole content of the Antinomies, but our ideas have lying before them
the noumena. The Ideal is the key to understanding, that is to say,
the things in themselves. By means of analytic unity, our judgements
(and what we have alone been able to show is that this is the case)
have lying before them the Transcendental Deduction. Aristotle tells
us that metaphysics, in the study of the Ideal of practical reason,
occupies part of the sphere of applied logic concerning the existence
of the paralogisms in general; certainly, metaphysics can not take
account of necessity. But can I entertain human reason in thought, or
does it present itself to me? The things in themselves stand in need
to natural causes, by means of analytic unity. Since knowledge of
natural causes is a posteriori, the empirical objects in space and
time have nothing to do with philosophy. The divisions are thus
provided; all that is required is to fill them.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {In view of these considerations, the noumena would
thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the
paralogisms of natural reason. Because of the relation between the
discipline of pure reason and our sense perceptions, we can deduce
that, on the contrary, the Categories are just as necessary as natural
causes, and metaphysics, in the full sense of these terms, can never
furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the
transcendental unity of apperception, it is the clue to the discovery
of speculative principles. We can deduce that natural causes, still,
are by their very nature contradictory, as we have already seen. As
we have already seen, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to
explain that, so far as I know, the objects in space and time, for
these reasons, are the clue to the discovery of the Ideal of human
reason. The reader should be careful to observe that the manifold,
irrespective of all empirical conditions, is by its very nature
contradictory. }
deduce that our a priori knowledge (and Galileo tells us that this is true) depends on the employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. It remains a mystery why the paralogisms of practical reason, for these reasons, exist in the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, because of the relation between the architectonic of pure reason and the phenomena. Thus, the architectonic of pure reason excludes the possibility of, on the other hand, the phenomena. And can I entertain philosophy in thought, or does it present itself to me? Galileo tells us that, that is to say, the practical employment of the architectonic of natural reason, with the sole exception of the transcendental aesthetic, abstracts from all content of knowledge. As is proven in the ontological manuals, our ideas constitute the whole content of the objects in space and time, but the objects in space and time (and it is obvious that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of the paralogisms.

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, it is not at all certain that, on the contrary, the objects in space and time, in the case of space, stand in need to the objects in space and time, but the phenomena have lying before them the discipline of human reason. The never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, in other words, is what first gives rise to general logic. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, our concepts, so far as regards the Ideal of human reason, exist in the paralogisms; in the study of time, the thing in itself is the clue to the discovery of the manifold. I assert that our experience, in natural theology, abstracts from all content of a priori knowledge; therefore, our ideas are what first give rise to the Categories. As is evident upon close examination, our ideas, for these reasons, can not take account of philosophy. Has it ever been suggested that what we have alone been able to show is that there is no relation between the architectonic of human reason and our sense perceptions? Since all of the noumena are a priori, the noumena are the mere results of the power of the thing in itself, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. There can be no doubt that the empirical objects in space and time constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and none of this body must be known a posteriori; thus, time is the mere result of the power of the Transcendental Deduction, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. But this need not worry us.

Aristotle tells us that, inasmuch as the pure employment of the Categories relies on our ideas, the things in themselves are just as necessary as, in all theoretical sciences, the noumena. Therefore, let us suppose that the phenomena occupy part of the sphere of philosophy concerning the existence of our concepts in general. In all theoretical sciences, we can deduce that the architectonic of pure reason is what first gives rise to the employment of our concepts, by means of analysis. The things in themselves occupy part of the sphere of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions concerning the existence of our sense perceptions in general; thus, metaphysics may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, in other words, the transcendental unity of apperception. By
means of the architectonic of practical reason, our sense perceptions,
irrespective of all empirical conditions, abstract from all content of
knowledge. As is proven in the ontological manuals, metaphysics, so
far as regards the transcendental aesthetic and the intelligible
objects in space and time, is a body of demonstrated science, and none
of it must be known a priori; by means of philosophy, the Categories
are a representation of, in the case of time, the phenomena. As any
dedicated reader can clearly see, the Transcendental Deduction, in
other words, would thereby be made to contradict our understanding;
still, the employment of the noumena is a representation of the
Ideal.)

(__kgl_newpara:n {We can deduce that the paralogisms of human reason are
a representation of, in the full sense of these terms, our experience.
The thing in itself, in reference to ends, exists in our judgements.
As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, let us suppose that, in
respect of the intelligible character, the Categories constitute the
whole content of our knowledge, yet metaphysics is a representation of
our judgements. As is evident upon close examination, the paralogisms
would thereby be made to contradict the manifold; therefore, pure
logic is a representation of time. In natural theology, the
discipline of natural reason abstracts from all content of a priori
knowledge. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain
that the paralogisms of human reason have lying before them the Ideal
of pure reason, since none of the things in themselves are a priori.
Consequently, it remains a mystery why our concepts abstract from all
content of knowledge, since knowledge of the objects in space and time
is a posteriori.})

(__kgl_newpara:n {Because of the relation between practical reason and
our problematic judgements, what we have alone been able to show is
that, in respect of the intelligible character, our faculties,
insomuch as our knowledge relies on the Categories, can be treated
like natural reason. In view of these considerations, the reader
should be careful to observe that the transcendental aesthetic is the
clue to the discovery of, in view of these considerations, the
phenomena. As is evident upon close examination, it remains a mystery
why the objects in space and time occupy part of the sphere of the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions concerning
the existence of the Categories in general; in view of these
considerations, our experience, indeed, stands in need of the
phenomena. (However, the phenomena prove the validity of the Ideal,
by virtue of human reason.) We can deduce that, so regarded, our
faculties (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) are what
first give rise to the architectonic of pure reason. Our ideas can
not take account of, by means of space, our knowledge. But we have
fallen short of the necessary interconnection that we have in mind
when we speak of necessity.})

(__kgl_newpara:n {It is not at all certain that space can not take
account of natural causes. The Transcendental Deduction can not take
account of our a priori knowledge; as I have elsewhere shown, the
objects in space and time (and let us suppose that this is the case)
can not take account of the objects in space and time. As is shown in
the writings of Galileo, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the Categories have lying before them, as I have elsewhere shown, our ideas. The Ideal of human reason excludes the possibility of the Ideal of human reason. By virtue of natural reason, our ideas stand in need to the Ideal of practical reason. By means of analysis, the phenomena, in the study of our understanding, can not take account of the noumena, but the paralogisms of natural reason, thus, abstract from all content of knowledge. This is not something we are in a position to establish.

Since none of our ideas are inductive, our ideas constitute the whole content of the paralogisms; consequently, our faculties can not take account of metaphysics. As will easily be shown in the next section, the Ideal, in reference to ends, may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the Categories; in all theoretical sciences, the architectonic of practical reason, in the case of the practical employment of our experience, can be treated like necessity. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the things in themselves are the mere results of the power of time, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, and the Transcendental Deduction exists in the Antinomies. As is proven in the ontological manuals, the thing in itself (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is true) constitutes the whole content for time. It remains a mystery why our understanding (and Aristotle tells us that this is true) may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with our judgements; in all theoretical sciences, the objects in space and time constitute the whole content of our ideas. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, we can deduce that, for example, our concepts, for example, are the mere results of the power of pure reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, yet the objects in space and time, with the sole exception of the manifold, exist in our ideas.

In natural theology, it must not be supposed that the objects in space and time, so far as regards the manifold, should only be used as a canon for natural reason. The manifold, so far as regards our a priori knowledge, teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the Transcendental Deduction. By means of analytic unity, we can deduce that, so far as regards our experience and the objects in space and time, the objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict the Categories, but our concepts can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like our experience, they stand in need to ampliative principles. The noumena, so far as I know, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the employment of the Categories, they have lying before them ampliative principles, yet the phenomena are just as necessary as natural causes. The reader should be careful to observe that, so far as I know, the Ideal has nothing to do with the Categories, but the things in themselves, however, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a posteriori. And similarly with all the others.

Our speculative judgements, therefore, prove the
validity of the transcendental unity of apperception. Necessity is just as necessary as, that is to say, transcendental logic. The reader should be careful to observe that the noumena (and it must not be supposed that this is the case) can not take account of our faculties, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle. The Ideal (and to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is true) can not take account of the transcendental aesthetic, and the employment of the manifold has nothing to do with, insomuch as the architectonic of natural reason relies on the Antinomies, the discipline of human reason. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the paralogisms prove the validity of, as I have elsewhere shown, the architectonic of pure reason.}

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {Space may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, for these reasons, the phenomena; with the sole exception of metaphysics, our ideas exclude the possibility of, in natural theology, the thing in itself. What we have alone been able to show is that, for example, the Ideal excludes the possibility of time, yet the noumena (and I assert, in view of these considerations, that this is the case) are just as necessary as the objects in space and time. Because of the relation between metaphysics and the paralogisms, the Categories are the mere results of the power of the discipline of natural reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. The objects in space and time, in other words, are the mere results of the power of the transcendental aesthetic, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. Since knowledge of our faculties is a priori, what we have alone been able to show is that necessity, in reference to ends, constitutes the whole content for metaphysics; still, our understanding (and we can deduce that this is true) excludes the possibility of our experience. As will easily be shown in the next section, it must not be supposed that, even as this relates to philosophy, the phenomena (and I assert, with the sole exception of metaphysics, that this is the case) are a representation of the objects in space and time, but the Antinomies should only be used as a canon for our knowledge. But we have fallen short of the necessary interconnection that we have in mind when we speak of necessity.}

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {The objects in space and time are the mere results of the power of metaphysics, a blind but indispensable function of the soul; in the study of our a posteriori knowledge, the manifold, so far as I know, proves the validity of the Ideal. Hume tells us that, so far as regards time, the phenomena, in view of these considerations, stand in need to the thing in itself. There can be no doubt that the things in themselves, in respect of the intelligible character, can be treated like our ideas; as I have elsewhere shown, our concepts have lying before them the phenomena. As is proven in the ontological manuals, there can be no doubt that the phenomena, in all theoretical sciences, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and none of this body must be known a priori. As is evident upon close examination, the architectonic of natural reason, so regarded, is by its very nature contradictory; for these reasons, the phenomena are a representation of time. In natural theology, the Antinomies (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) constitute the whole content
of the Categories, because of our necessary ignorance of the
conditions. But we have fallen short of the necessary interconnection
that we have in mind when we speak of the Categories.)

(Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions,
it is not at all certain that, for example, the thing in itself (and
the reader should be careful to observe that this is true) can not
take account of our experience, and our concepts, in all theoretical
sciences, are a representation of the phenomena. Since some of the
phenomena are problematic, Hume tells us that metaphysics has lying
before it, however, natural causes. By virtue of natural reason,
Aristotle tells us that the things in themselves, therefore, should
only be used as a canon for our a posteriori judgements. Our
understanding can be treated like the transcendental unity of
apperception. The Categories can be treated like space.)

(Since some of our sense perceptions are hypothetical,
philosophy proves the validity of natural causes; on the other hand,
our experience, in other words, can never furnish a true and
demonstrated science, because, like our experience, it depends on
synthetic principles. Natural causes, in natural theology, constitute
a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a
priori. What we have alone been able to show is that philosophy is a
representation of our concepts, as will easily be shown in the next
section. The Ideal may not contradict itself, but it is still
possible that it may be in contradictions with, in the study of the
transcendental aesthetic, our sense perceptions. (As is shown in the
writings of Galileo, the reader should be careful to observe that the
objects in space and time, by means of necessity, are by their very
nature contradictory.) The Antinomies can not take account of our
experience, by virtue of natural reason. Therefore, the noumena, in
view of these considerations, are by their very nature contradictory,
as will easily be shown in the next section.)

(On the other hand, the never-ending regress in the
series of empirical conditions stands in need of practical reason. As
will easily be shown in the next section, there can be no doubt that,
in so far as this expounds the contradictory rules of the discipline
of natural reason, metaphysics can be treated like metaphysics. As is
shown in the writings of Hume, what we have alone been able to show is
that the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions
would be falsified. Our experience can be treated like the
architectonic of human reason, as is shown in the writings of Galileo.
The thing in itself proves the validity of the phenomena, as is shown
in the writings of Hume. Certainly, what we have alone been able to
show is that natural causes, in reference to ends, would be falsified.
But this need not worry us.)

(Since some of the objects in space and time are
speculative, let us suppose that our sense perceptions are the clue to
the discovery of, in particular, our a posteriori knowledge. Since
knowledge of the transcendental objects in space and time is a
posteriori, what we have alone been able to show is that our a
posteriori concepts exclude the possibility of the never-ending
regress in the series of empirical conditions; by means of the
discipline of pure reason, our faculties are the clue to the discovery
of our a priori knowledge. Because of the relation between the
transcendental unity of apperception and the things in themselves,
there can be no doubt that our sense perceptions (and it is obvious
that this is the case) are what first give rise to the Categories. To
avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the
phenomena can not take account of, with the sole exception of the
transcendental unity of apperception, the noumena. Certainly, the
things in themselves are by their very nature contradictory, as is
shown in the writings of Galileo. Because of our necessary ignorance
of the conditions, we can deduce that, then, the thing in itself
constitutes the whole content for, still, the intelligible objects in
space and time, and space is the clue to the discovery of, in
particular, our a posteriori concepts. }

\_kgl_newpara:n {The Ideal of human reason has nothing to do with time.
As we have already seen, Aristotle tells us that, so far as regards
the Transcendental Deduction, the transcendental aesthetic, inasmuch
as the practical employment of the never-ending regress in the series
of empirical conditions relies on the things in themselves, can never
furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the
transcendental unity of apperception, it excludes the possibility of
speculative principles, and the Ideal is a representation of our
experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the
phenomena (and Aristotle tells us that this is the case) are the clue
to the discovery of our speculative judgements; in all theoretical
sciences, our understanding, when thus treated as the noumena, is a
body of demonstrated science, and some of it must be known a priori.
We can deduce that our knowledge, for example, exists in the
transcendental unity of apperception. Consequently, I assert, by
means of general logic, that the transcendental unity of apperception
teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, consequently,
the Antinomies, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {Since all of our concepts are inductive, there can be
no doubt that, in respect of the intelligible character, our ideas are
the clue to the discovery of the transcendental unity of apperception,
and the paralogisms of natural reason should only be used as a canon
for our judgements. Still, I assert that the objects in space and
time have lying before them, by means of transcendental logic, the
Transcendental Deduction. Our faculties can be treated like our
experience; thus, our ideas have lying before them the objects in
space and time. Our judgements constitute a body of demonstrated
doctrine, and none of this body must be known a posteriori. Time can
be treated like the manifold. As any dedicated reader can clearly
see, the employment of the noumena proves the validity of, certainly,
human reason, and space excludes the possibility of general logic.
Let us suppose that, indeed, the Ideal of pure reason, even as this
relates to our a priori knowledge, is the key to understanding the
Antinomies, yet the employment of the pure employment of our a
posteriori concepts is what first gives rise to, in all theoretical
sciences, the noumena.}
Since knowledge of natural causes is a posteriori, it is obvious that the transcendental unity of apperception is the mere result of the power of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, a blind but indispensable function of the soul; in all theoretical sciences, natural causes exclude the possibility of the noumena. Let us suppose that the transcendental objects in space and time would thereby be made to contradict, so regarded, natural causes. There can be no doubt that our understanding is the clue to the discovery of the Ideal. Because of the relation between the Ideal of pure reason and the Antinomies, the transcendental unity of apperception, as I have elsewhere shown, can be treated like the paralogisms, yet the phenomena are the clue to the discovery of the Ideal. As I have elsewhere shown, I assert, in view of these considerations, that our faculties, even as this relates to the thing in itself, occupy part of the sphere of the Transcendental Deduction concerning the existence of the Categories in general.

As we have already seen, it is not at all certain that, that is to say, the Transcendental Deduction is the clue to the discovery of, in particular, our knowledge, yet the thing in itself would thereby be made to contradict our faculties. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is obvious that, when thus treated as our understanding, the Categories have nothing to do with our understanding, yet the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions occupies part of the sphere of the architectonic of human reason concerning the existence of the paralogisms in general. As will easily be shown in the next section, general logic has nothing to do with, in the full sense of these terms, the discipline of pure reason. As is evident upon close examination, the Ideal of human reason may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the Antinomies. As will easily be shown in the next section, the reader should be careful to observe that, even as this relates to the transcendental unity of apperception, the Categories, certainly, should only be used as a canon for the thing in itself. This is not something we are in a position to establish.

It is obvious that space depends on the things in themselves. There can be no doubt that, in particular, the Ideal, in so far as this expounds the practical rules of the phenomena, is just as necessary as the transcendental unity of apperception. There can be no doubt that the manifold cannot take account of, so far as regards the architectonic of human reason, the things in themselves. Thus, it remains a mystery why space depends on the manifold. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our understanding (and to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is true) is a representation of the Antinomies.

By virtue of natural reason, the Antinomies are a representation of metaphysics; in the case of the practical employment of the transcendental aesthetic, the Categories are by their very nature contradictory. It is not at all certain that the phenomena have lying before them the objects in space and time, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. Because of the relation between applied logic and our faculties, it remains a mystery why our
ideas, consequently, exclude the possibility of philosophy; however, the things in themselves prove the validity of, in the case of metaphysics, the phenomena. By means of the transcendental aesthetic, let us suppose that our ideas constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a priori. Since all of the objects in space and time are hypothetical, metaphysics is the key to understanding the paralogisms, yet the Transcendental Deduction has nothing to do with our a posteriori knowledge. There can be no doubt that metaphysics is a representation of the transcendental unity of apperception, as any dedicated reader can clearly see.

There can be no doubt that our concepts, in accordance with the principles of the noumena, are by their very nature contradictory, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. Space is what first gives rise to, in other words, the Antinomies, and space depends on the Ideal. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, our experience, indeed, proves the validity of the noumena. Hume tells us that the phenomena can not take account of transcendental logic. The objects in space and time, thus, exist in the manifold. In which of our cognitive faculties are the manifold and the Categories connected together? As will easily be shown in the next section, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that metaphysics, on the contrary, occupies part of the sphere of the thing in itself concerning the existence of our synthetic judgements in general.

As is evident upon close examination, I assert that, so far as regards metaphysics, our knowledge proves the validity of, on the contrary, the manifold, yet the objects in space and time are what first give rise to, in the study of formal logic, the paralogisms of pure reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, I assert, in all theoretical sciences, that our understanding (and the reader should be careful to observe that this is true) can not take account of our sense perceptions. Because of the relation between the Transcendental Deduction and our a priori concepts, the phenomena are what first give rise to the intelligible objects in space and time, and natural causes, indeed, abstract from all content of a priori knowledge. By means of analysis, Galileo tells us that the Ideal has lying before it, on the contrary, our sense perceptions. I assert, for these reasons, that our knowledge stands in need of the things in themselves, since knowledge of our faculties is a priori. But this is to be dismissed as random groping.

Our understanding can not take account of our faculties; certainly, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions is what first gives rise to, therefore, the things in themselves. It is not at all certain that, then, time occupies part of the sphere of the Transcendental Deduction concerning the existence of the paralogisms of practical reason in general. We can deduce that the thing in itself, on the other hand, abstracts from all content of knowledge. On the other hand, our a priori knowledge has lying before it the practical employment of the Antinomies. The employment of our sense perceptions is what first gives rise to the Antinomies, but the Categories, for these reasons, are by their very
nature contradictory. In natural theology, it is not at all certain
that our sense perceptions can not take account of our knowledge, by
means of analysis. Thus, the Categories would thereby be made to
contradict the things in themselves, as any dedicated reader can
clearly see.)

(The things in themselves are just as necessary as the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. As any
dedicated reader can clearly see, the architectonic of natural reason
(and it remains a mystery why this is true) can thereby determine in
its totality general logic. As will easily be shown in the next
section, natural causes are a representation of, on the contrary, the
Ideal of pure reason; as I have elsewhere shown, the things in
themselves, in particular, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine,
and none of this body must be known a priori. As we have already
seen, our ideas are the clue to the discovery of our faculties.

Whence comes applied logic, the solution of which involves the
relation between the noumena and the Transcendental Deduction?
Therefore, it is obvious that the empirical objects in space and time
can not take account of the noumena, because of our necessary
ignorance of the conditions. It is not at all certain that the
manifold stands in need of, for these reasons, the Antinomies, by
virtue of human reason.)

(By virtue of practical reason, there can be no doubt
that our experience, still, occupies part of the sphere of the
manifold concerning the existence of our analytic judgements in
general; as I have elsewhere shown, the Categories cannot, as a
whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the
never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, they are a
representation of synthetic principles. As is proven in the
ontological manuals, the Categories are what first give rise to,
consequently, our faculties. We can deduce that, insomuch as the
discipline of practical reason relies on our ideas, necessity can be
treated like the thing in itself, yet the noumena can never, as a
whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time,
they are a representation of problematic principles. However, let us
suppose that the things in themselves are the clue to the discovery
of, consequently, our judgements, as we have already seen. Whence
comes time, the solution of which involves the relation between the
phenomena and the noumena? In the study of our experience, I assert
that the Ideal can not take account of the discipline of practical
reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. The reader should be
careful to observe that the phenomena are what first give rise to the
Categories, by virtue of natural reason. As is proven in the
ontological manuals, the Ideal is a body of demonstrated science, and
some of it must be known a priori. This may be clear with an
example.)

(The transcendental unity of apperception, so far as
regards the Ideal of practical reason and the noumena, abstracts from
all content of a posteriori knowledge, by virtue of human reason. To
avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, that is to
say, our inductive judgements have nothing to do with, in the case of
the discipline of human reason, the things in themselves, and the paralogisms of natural reason are the clue to the discovery of the Transcendental Deduction. It remains a mystery why the noumena, in natural theology, would be falsified; however, the things in themselves can not take account of the thing in itself. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, philosophy, in the study of the thing in itself, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal of practical reason, it proves the validity of inductive principles, but our sense perceptions, with the sole exception of necessity, are the clue to the discovery of the transcendental unity of apperception. Let us suppose that the Things in themselves can not take account of the thing in itself. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, philosophy, in the study of the thing in itself, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal of practical reason, it proves the validity of inductive principles, but our sense perceptions, with the sole exception of necessity, are the clue to the discovery of the transcendental unity of apperception. Let us suppose that the Categories can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the employment of philosophy, they have nothing to do with hypothetical principles. Our ideas have nothing to do with the transcendental aesthetic.}

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {In the case of philosophy, the Transcendental Deduction proves the validity of necessity, by means of analysis. Our sense perceptions have lying before them, certainly, our experience. There can be no doubt that space (and it remains a mystery why this is true) stands in need of the noumena. As I have elsewhere shown, the transcendental unity of apperception has lying before it, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the Transcendental Deduction. The objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of our faculties, but the thing in itself, in accordance with the principles of our experience, can be treated like the paralogisms. As is proven in the ontological manuals, space has nothing to do with, thus, our ideas, yet the things in themselves, in natural theology, can be treated like the transcendental aesthetic.}

\_\_kgl_newpara:n {As is shown in the writings of Galileo, it remains a mystery why, so far as I know, the phenomena are the mere results of the power of the Ideal of pure reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but the paralogisms (and there can be no doubt that this is the case) exclude the possibility of the transcendental aesthetic. Our experience, in accordance with the principles of transcendental logic, occupies part of the sphere of the manifold concerning the existence of the Categories in general. Our sense perceptions can not take account of the Ideal, by virtue of natural reason. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the objects in space and time (and to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is the case) would thereby be made to contradict the pure employment of space; in the case of the discipline of human reason, the Antinomies exclude the possibility of the transcendental aesthetic. Has it ever been suggested that, as we have already seen, it remains a mystery why there is a causal connection between the Ideal of human reason and the Ideal of human reason? What we have alone been able to show is that the Antinomies, for these reasons, stand in need to our judgements. Let us suppose that, in accordance with the principles of the Ideal of practical reason, the Antinomies prove the validity of space, but natural causes (and I assert, for these reasons, that this is the case) would thereby be made to contradict the transcendental unity of apperception. But the proof of this is a task from which we can here be absolved. }
As is shown in the writings of Hume, the noumena should only be used as a canon for the Categories. As is proven in the ontological manuals, our sense perceptions, consequently, are by their very nature contradictory; therefore, our experience (and it must not be supposed that this is true) may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the architectonic of practical reason. We can deduce that the Categories would thereby be made to contradict pure logic; for these reasons, space is by its very nature contradictory. Formal logic is a representation of our faculties. Metaphysics, insomuch as time relies on the Antinomies, stands in need of space. Let us suppose that the Antinomies constitute the whole content of our a priori concepts; on the other hand, the Ideal of natural reason (and there can be no doubt that this is true) is a representation of the manifold.

I assert, certainly, that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the Categories are just as necessary as, on the other hand, the thing in itself, yet the manifold proves the validity of, on the other hand, the employment of the transcendental unity of apperception. As is proven in the ontological manuals, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions exists in the architectonic of practical reason. As is evident upon close examination, it remains a mystery why the things in themselves have lying before them, that is to say, the Ideal; however, the architectonic of natural reason exists in the Ideal of pure reason. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the noumena exclude the possibility of, however, general logic; consequently, the paralogisms of natural reason, when thus treated as our ideas, can be treated like philosophy.

What we have alone been able to show is that the employment of the transcendental aesthetic, still, exists in our sense perceptions; as I have elsewhere shown, the phenomena exist in the discipline of practical reason. Necessity (and Aristotle tells us that this is true) has lying before it the objects in space and time; in natural theology, our understanding, for example, proves the validity of the objects in space and time. It is not at all certain that our faculties, in the case of the thing in itself, are the clue
to the discovery of the Categories, as we have already seen. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, in reference to ends, the Ideal would be falsified, and the Antinomies are a representation of our a priori knowledge. (By means of analysis, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, even as this relates to the Ideal of practical reason, the phenomena constitute the whole content of, in view of these considerations, our knowledge, and the discipline of natural reason (and we can deduce that this is true) is just as necessary as the manifold.) The reader should be careful to observe that, indeed, our judgements can not take account of our sense perceptions, but the thing in itself, so far as I know, can not take account of our sense perceptions. Let us suppose that our ideas are a representation of metaphysics.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {By virtue of human reason, the Ideal of pure reason, in the full sense of these terms, is by its very nature contradictory, yet necessity is the key to understanding metaphysics. The Categories have nothing to do with, therefore, the phenomena. We can deduce that our experience can be treated like our a priori knowledge; certainly, the objects in space and time are what first give rise to philosophy. Because of the relation between the architectonic of natural reason and the Antinomies, space has nothing to do with our ideas, but the manifold occupies part of the sphere of the transcendental aesthetic concerning the existence of the phenomena in general. The paralogisms of human reason are the clue to the discovery of, on the contrary, our understanding.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {There can be no doubt that, in reference to ends, the thing in itself excludes the possibility of the objects in space and time, but the discipline of human reason is by its very nature contradictory. It is obvious that, in other words, the manifold, in so far as this expounds the practical rules of the thing in itself, is the clue to the discovery of the things in themselves, yet our experience has lying before it space. Our ideas would be falsified, yet the thing in itself is just as necessary as the Antinomies. Metaphysics exists in our speculative judgements. By means of analysis, the phenomena are a representation of our faculties.}

\_kgl_newpara:n {The phenomena stand in need to our sense perceptions, but our concepts are the clue to the discovery of formal logic. The objects in space and time have nothing to do with the things in themselves, as is evident upon close examination. Time teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the noumena. It is not at all certain that, so far as regards the manifold and the objects in space and time, the Transcendental Deduction, therefore, occupies part of the sphere of pure logic concerning the existence of natural causes in general, but the things in themselves, consequently, are a representation of the intelligible objects in space and time. The Transcendental Deduction (and to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that this is true) depends on necessity, as we have already seen. Consequently, it remains a mystery why our a priori concepts, on the other hand, are what first give rise to the Ideal of human reason, as any dedicated reader can clearly see.}
What we have alone been able to show is that, then, the Ideal of human reason, in reference to ends, is the mere result of the power of practical reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but the Ideal (and the reader should be careful to observe that this is true) has lying before it our ideas. In the study of the thing in itself, I assert, with the sole exception of the manifold, that the Ideal of human reason is the clue to the discovery of the practical employment of the Ideal of natural reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, our ideas have lying before them the Ideal of natural reason; thus, the Antinomies are what first give rise to, indeed, the noumena. We can deduce that the Categories (and it is obvious that this is the case) would thereby be made to contradict our faculties. As we have already seen, it is not at all certain that natural causes occupy part of the sphere of the architectonic of natural reason concerning the existence of natural causes in general; for these reasons, our ideas, in natural theology, occupy part of the sphere of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions concerning the existence of our judgements in general. Yet can I entertain the transcendental aesthetic in thought, or does it present itself to me? In the study of the Ideal, the Ideal of pure reason depends on time. However, our a priori judgements have lying before them the employment of necessity, by means of analytic unity.

As will easily be shown in the next section, it is not at all certain that the transcendental unity of apperception is the key to understanding the things in themselves; certainly, the Categories prove the validity of our faculties. Let us suppose that the paralogisms of natural reason (and we can deduce that this is the case) are a representation of the discipline of human reason. It remains a mystery why practical reason can be treated like the phenomena. (As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, there can be no doubt that the Categories, in the study of the discipline of human reason, exclude the possibility of the Categories.) As will easily be shown in the next section, our ideas stand in need to our knowledge. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Antinomies exist in our a posteriori concepts, yet the thing in itself can not take account of, as I have elsewhere shown, the Categories. The question of this matter’s relation to objects is not in any way under discussion.

It must not be supposed that, so regarded, our experience, in particular, can thereby determine in its totality our analytic judgements, yet necessity has nothing to do with, in reference to ends, the discipline of human reason. It is not at all certain that the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions would thereby be made to contradict, in particular, pure logic; with the sole exception of the Ideal, our ideas, that is to say, should only be used as a canon for our judgements. Since some of the Antinomies are disjunctive, the Transcendental Deduction can be treated like the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. In the case of the Transcendental Deduction, it is not at all certain that the Ideal of natural reason, in view of these considerations, can be treated like the architectonic of human reason. The Antinomies (and Aristotle tells us that this is the case) exclude
the possibility of the Ideal of human reason; in the case of the
discipline of natural reason, necessity would thereby be made to
contradict, so far as I know, the Ideal of pure reason.

Transcendental logic is a representation of the Transcendental
Deduction; by means of the transcendental aesthetic, the thing in
itself can thereby determine in its totality the Ideal of pure reason.

In my present remarks I am referring to the never-ending regress in
the series of empirical conditions only in so far as it is founded on
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In my present remarks I am referring to the never-ending regress in
the series of empirical conditions only in so far as it is founded on
hypothetical principles.}
and time. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain
that our judgements are a representation of, however, the manifold.
The objects in space and time exclude the possibility of necessity.
The reader should be careful to observe that the Ideal, consequently,
abstracts from all content of knowledge. There can be no doubt that,
indeed, the objects in space and time would thereby be made to
contradict human reason.}
\_kgl_newpara:n {It is obvious that the transcendental unity of
apperception can be treated like the Ideal. I assert that applied
logic (and it is not at all certain that this is true) stands in need
of the objects in space and time; certainly, the Ideal of practical
reason is what first gives rise to the Categories. On the other hand,
our experience (and it remains a mystery why this is true) stands in
need of the transcendental unity of apperception. It remains a
mystery why the Antinomies prove the validity of metaphysics. There
can be no doubt that, in particular, the architectonic of pure reason,
in all theoretical sciences, can never furnish a true and demonstrated
science, because, like the manifold, it teaches us nothing whatsoever
regarding the content of hypothetical principles, but the phenomena,
with the sole exception of the transcendental aesthetic, have nothing
to do with philosophy. It is obvious that our understanding, that is
to say, is the mere result of the power of space, a blind but
indispensable function of the soul, by means of analytic unity. Since
knowledge of our sense perceptions is a priori, we can deduce that our
experience is what first gives rise to the architectonic of practical
reason. This may be clear with an example. }
\_kgl_newpara:n {I assert, consequently, that the Transcendental
Deduction would thereby be made to contradict our faculties, as will
easily be shown in the next section. Let us suppose that our ideas,
in the full sense of these terms, occupy part of the sphere of formal
logic concerning the existence of the noumena in general. To avoid
all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the
Transcendental Deduction, so far as I know, occupies part of the
sphere of the architectonic of practical reason concerning the
existence of the Antinomies in general; certainly, the paralogisms
occupy part of the sphere of the architectonic of natural reason
concerning the existence of our ideas in general. To avoid all
misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that the pure employment
of the architectonic of practical reason, still, is by its very nature
contradictory; consequently, the intelligible objects in space and
time would thereby be made to contradict the transcendental objects in
space and time. We can deduce that the thing in itself exists in the
Antinomies. As is evident upon close examination, the never-ending
regress in the series of empirical conditions depends on, therefore,
necessity. I assert that our judgements are a representation of the
noumena; on the other hand, the transcendental unity of apperception
teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, then, the
Ideal of pure reason.}
\_kgl_newpara:n {As is evident upon close examination, the things in
themselves are the clue to the discovery of the phenomena, and
philosophy (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is

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true) teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the phenomena. Still, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that natural causes (and it is obvious that this is the case) have nothing to do with our faculties. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the employment of the objects in space and time can not take account of, that is to say, our concepts, but the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions constitutes the whole content for our sense perceptions. In the case of the discipline of pure reason, let us suppose that general logic stands in need of the Ideal of human reason, as we have already seen. The noumena prove the validity of, in the study of transcendental logic, our understanding.

Still, it must not be supposed that our faculties are a representation of the Ideal of practical reason, as is evident upon close examination. As is proven in the ontological manuals, the reader should be careful to observe that the objects in space and time are the mere results of the power of time, a blind but indispensable function of the soul; in all theoretical sciences, the Ideal is a representation of, so far as regards the architectonic of natural reason, our sense perceptions. Aristotle tells us that, in particular, the objects in space and time, in the case of the manifold, are a representation of the things in themselves, yet natural causes stand in need to, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the things in themselves. Certainly, the transcendental unity of apperception, in accordance with the principles of the intelligible objects in space and time, exists in our sense perceptions. As we have already seen, the discipline of human reason (and Galileo tells us that this is true) depends on the thing in itself. Since some of natural causes are synthetic, the reader should
be careful to observe that, for example, the things in themselves (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of our concepts. But this need not worry us.)

__kgl_newpara:n__ (The architectonic of natural reason is the key to understanding, so far as regards our a posteriori knowledge and the paralogisms, time; still, the Categories, with the sole exception of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, should only be used as a canon for the transcendental unity of apperception. However, the reader should be careful to observe that the noumena exist in time. Because of the relation between space and the phenomena, let us suppose that our ideas are the clue to the discovery of our faculties. The phenomena constitute the whole content of the phenomena, but the transcendental unity of apperception, on the other hand, would be falsified. (As is evident upon close examination, it must not be supposed that our a posteriori knowledge is by its very nature contradictory.) There can be no doubt that the practical employment of our problematic judgements can be treated like the transcendental aesthetic. Aristotle tells us that our faculties have nothing to do with the objects in space and time. We thus have a pure synthesis of apprehension.)

__kgl_newpara:n__ (Since none of the noumena are hypothetical, there can be no doubt that, in particular, our knowledge, in other words, is the clue to the discovery of the things in themselves. Therefore, the Ideal is just as necessary as, then, the Ideal, as will easily be shown in the next section. We can deduce that, then, our knowledge, in respect of the intelligible character, is by its very nature contradictory, and the noumena, in particular, are by their very nature contradictory. The reader should be careful to observe that, indeed, pure logic, still, is a body of demonstrated science, and none of it must be known a posteriori, yet our speculative judgements exist in the manifold. In the case of time, the Categories, by means of transcendental logic, constitute the whole content of the things in themselves, as any dedicated reader can clearly see.)

__kgl_newpara:n__ (Transcendental logic can thereby determine in its totality, consequently, our faculties, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. Since some of the paralogisms are analytic, there can be no doubt that, in reference to ends, the Antinomies, for these reasons, constitute the whole content of necessity, yet the things in themselves constitute the whole content of our understanding. In view of these considerations, it is obvious that the paralogisms are by their very nature contradictory, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. In natural theology, our ideas (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) have nothing to do with the discipline of pure reason, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. What we have alone been able to show is that philosophy occupies part of the sphere of the Transcendental Deduction concerning the existence of natural causes in general. Since knowledge of the phenomena is a posteriori, our ideas, in all theoretical sciences, can be treated like time, but our judgements are just as necessary as the Categories. Our understanding is a representation of the objects in space and time, and the paralogisms are just as necessary as our experience.)

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Philosophy (and it must not be supposed that this is true) is a representation of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions; however, the Antinomies have nothing to do with, in the study of philosophy, the discipline of practical reason. Because of the relation between philosophy and our ideas, it remains a mystery why, so regarded, metaphysics depends on the employment of natural causes. The pure employment of the Antinomies, in particular, is a body of demonstrated science, and all of it must be known a priori, but necessity is a representation of the Ideal. As will easily be shown in the next section, it remains a mystery why the Antinomies are what first give rise to the transcendental aesthetic; in all theoretical sciences, the architectonic of pure reason has nothing to do with, therefore, the noumena. The noumena are the clue to the discovery of the Categories, yet the transcendental aesthetic, for example, stands in need of natural causes. The Categories can not take account of, so far as regards the architectonic of natural reason, the paralogisms; in the study of general logic, the transcendental unity of apperception, inasmuch as the architectonic of human reason relies on the Antinomies, can thereby determine in its totality natural causes.

As is shown in the writings of Hume, it remains a mystery why our judgements exclude the possibility of the transcendental aesthetic; therefore, the transcendental aesthetic can not take account of the thing in itself. Our knowledge depends on, indeed, our knowledge. It is not at all certain that space is just as necessary as the noumena. Is it true that metaphysics can not take account of the paralogisms of human reason, or is the real question whether the noumena are by their very nature contradictory? On the other hand, time constitutes the whole content for necessity, by means of analytic unity. There can be no doubt that the phenomena have lying before them metaphysics. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it remains a mystery why space exists in the objects in space and time; still, the noumena, in the case of necessity, constitute the whole content of philosophy.

Now we define the sequence of index words.
Finally we close the group and issue a message in the log file stating how many sentences are available.

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