heilkunde, Bd. xi).—(4) Since my first publication Tuczek (*Berlin. klin. Wochenschrift*, 1898, No. 37) has communicated a case in point.—(5) *Jahrbuecher für Psychiatrie und Neurol.*, 1900, Heft 1.—(6) *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde*, Bd. xv.—(7) 25, xi, 1886.—(8) *Deutsche med. Zeitung*, 27, viii, 1889.—(9) *Extr. du Bulletin de la Société de Dermatologie*, séance du 13, vii, 99; *De l'abolition des réflexes pupillaires dans ses relations avec la syphilis.*—(10) *Archives of Neurology of the London County Asylums*, 1900.

The Asylum at Pau, a Self-supporting Public Asylum.

By A. R. WHITEWAY, Barrister-at-Law.

THE Asile St. Luc at Pau is indeed an Institution which deserves to have its story told. Through the kindness of the authorities this story is now for the first time made public. It is in effect that, starting with a capital of £12,000 and a small farm of some twenty acres, a nearly perfect asylum with 900 inmates and a staff of over 100 assistants has been built up by degrees, now not only self-supporting but last year showing a profit of £2000, spent mostly in structural improvements and additions and in the purchase of adjoining land. The Medical Superintendent has a free hand, being responsible only to the Conseil-Général of the Department, who, as they find him no funds, merely exercise a benevolent supervision. How such a satisfactory state of affairs has been brought about it is the purpose of the present article to briefly indicate, by way of an object lesson in asylum management.

HISTORY.—In the year 1838 the French Lunacy Act was passed, which in theory compelled the erection of a separate asylum in each Department throughout the kingdom. Theretofore syphilitic prostitutes, sick prisoners, and lunatics in chains, treated as dregs of a society of which they are but necessary bye-products, were herded together in one building in Pau in the care of a concierge, and daily visited by a doctor appointed for the purpose. Notwithstanding the Act of 1838, it was not until 1868 that the Department of the Basses Pyrénées began to carry into effect the provisions of this statute as to constructing a proper asylum for the insane alone. The old *maison de force*, now the Museum, was sold for fr. 300,000 to the town of Pau. With this sum upon a farm of twenty

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acres two miles off, which had been for long allotted to and worked by the patients, the present Asylum of St. Luc was commenced.

There are in France various kinds of asylums for the insane: (1) *State establishments* strictly so called, of which there is now in fact but one, namely that at Charenton; (2) *Departmental asylums* such as that we are describing, of which there may be forty-five in all; (3) *Communal asylums*, perhaps fifteen in number, nominally annexed to hospices; (4) *Private asylums*, perhaps twelve in all, of which that of M. Miruit, which serves for both the Departments of Lot and Dordogne, is a good typical example. There are besides two *Autonomes*—one at Bordeaux and one near Lille,—which are entirely self-governing. If a Department possesses its own asylum, a certain sum per head per day is paid by it for each indigent patient maintained, whom the superintendent is obliged to receive at the price fixed by the Conseil of the Department. At Pau this sum is 8½*d.* a day. The problem to be solved is, how to make this pittance suffice to furnish the fr. 1 40 c. worth of food, clothing, and share of general expenditure entailed by the reception of each person, in compliance with the uniform minimum scale fixed by the Minister of the Interior, which can, however, be modified by the Préfet in each Department. The way this is brought about at St. Luc is by bargaining to take patients from two adjoining Departments, neither of which has as yet faced the initial cost of buildings of its own. These are the Hautes Pyrénées and the Landes. For the last ten years they have paid at the rate of fr. 1 18 c. a head; but after April next, under a new contract, they are to give 3 c. less during the next twenty years. Besides indigent patients from the three Departments already mentioned, there are a very small number from other sources, such as the Army and the Prison Service, who pay about fr. 1 30 c. All these belong to the Fifth or Indigent Class. Even so at first sight there is a loss of 20 c. a head a day on each of these better paying guests. The deficit is made up in three ways: (1) By taking about 120 still better paying patients mainly from the same three Departments, one at fr. 8000 a year, who has a house to himself with two servants found by the establishment; thirteen at fr. 8 50 c. or fr. 6 50 c. according as they have three rooms or only one each, with fr. 2 50 c. for a male or fr. 2 extra for a female servant;

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sixteen at fr. 4 50 c.; seventeen at fr. 3 50 c., and sixty at fr. 2 50 c. a head a day. All these patients have to find their own clothes and tobacco. (2) By the labour of some 450 of the indigents male and female for a portion of say 300 days each year. These practically do everything necessary for the working of the establishment under proper foremen, and work on the sixty acres of garden, farm, and grounds belonging to the Institution. (3) By taking adequate measures to prevent any waste in the food and clothing of patients a saving of about 13 c. a head a day is computed to be brought about.

Dr. Girma, the present Director, sees that a sufficiency of food, including 257 grammes of first-rate meat on every *jour gras*, warm clothing and breathing space is allotted to each inhabitant, while none are overworked. No restraint is used except isolation, the strait waistcoat having been discarded now for two years, while outdoor air and exercise are the chief medicines that the patients are compelled to take. The Institution structure has been built up bit by bit as occasion demanded, and the marvel is that it presents so harmonious an appearance. What strikes the visitor is the practical character of every detail of the establishment. The windows looking south, though protected, are nowhere rendered repellent by unsightly bars. The lay element and the religious sisters are said to work in their service of mercy in perfect accord. Having regard to the excellence of climate and situation at St. Luc, it is to be regretted that no thorough open air treatment has as yet been attempted for the phthisical, such as has been for years in full work at Villejuif, but the splendid corridors and balconies, chiefly facing due south, afford opportunities for getting air and exercise at all seasons under exceptionally hygienic circumstances. The treatment by keeping agitated patients in bed with the view of affording perfect rest and quiet is here carried out with success.

The Staff consists of two doctors, two supervisors, and a sufficiency of male and female attendants and sisters, making with the foremen of shops and farm and clerks a staff of over 100 all told. The chief attendant has been at St. Luc from the foundation of the Institution, and worthily hands on its traditions to his subordinates. Although there is no regular school for probationer attendants, they are said to learn their duties easily and efficiently, great care being taken in the initial selec-

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tion from among the fifty usually on the list for each vacancy. The secret of success is that they have an exceptionally competent head, who gets matters into the right groove to start with, and by constant watchfulness afterwards prevents them from ever getting off the rails.

AVAILABLE LABOUR.—As some eighty patients on an average belong to the class of dements with faulty habits, fifty to the agitated, sixty-five to the epileptic, 100 to the invalid, and 120 to the paying boarder element, making up nearly half of the entire insane population, only about the other half, or 450 pairs of hands, are available for work of any kind. The value of their labour differs indefinitely, and from day to day. Still, taken as a whole it suffices, with that of efficient foremen, for the general service. The men and women patients being about equal in number, half the workers are male and half female. In the shops the estimated profit upon the men's work is fr. 10,000; while that upon the labour of the women, chiefly in making and repairing clothes and in washing, may be taken at about fr. 17,000 each year. The aggregate value of the services of those who undertake the agricultural duties of the farm and gardens is reckoned at about fr. 20,000 annually. As far as possible those who work together in any common occupation are placed in separate dormitories, *e. g.* the agricultural labourers, and those employed in scavengers' duties. Thus their getting up at hours necessary for their respective employments disturbs none of their fellow-patients. Extra food and small payments stimulate each worker to do his or her best for the common good, while the interest taken by each in the daily toil is no doubt of individual personal benefit as a physical, mental, and moral restorative. The shops in which men are employed may be roughly classed as those of painters, glaziers, carpenters, masons, builders, tailors, cart-makers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights.

LABOUR.—Thus, with the exception of that afforded by an administrative staff of a dozen persons, of forty-four attendants, and twenty-eight chief workmen and labour superintendents, all the labour at St. Luc is obtained from twenty religious sisters, who get but their food and £8 a year each for clothes and from the indigent patients. Besides sufficing for the work of the establishment, such labour produces food, clothes, and other articles, which taken together effect a saving of over fr. 47,000

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annually, and in addition much of the indigents' work goes in making structural additions and improvements, which at the end of the next ten years will be no more required. After that period it will be utilised in the manufacture of carpets or some other articles for sale to the general public, as fortunately competition of this kind has not yet been objected to in France, as is prison labour in Britain and America.

ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT.—This consists in the rigorous application of two principles, buying in the cheapest market, and producing as far as possible what is consumed in the establishment, as well as in effectual prevention of waste by adequate elasticity in commissariat administration. No objection having been raised by jealous contractors, cattle are purchased by an official in the neighbouring markets, and killed on the farms without being fattened there, and good meat thus obtained at a saving of 100 per cent. The meat each patient eats daily costs $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; if bought in the open market it would cost $5d.$, and not be nearly so good. Best joints are consumed by the private patients, and other parts by the State-supported. The skin, bones, and refuse are sold. Pigs, fowls, and rabbits are bred on the estate. In bread the saving is only in the superior quality of the home-manufactured article, the price being the same. Corn is purchased from the farmers, ground and made into bread on the premises, while more than sufficient fruit and vegetables are grown in the extensive gardens. Waste is prevented by each day preparing a careful list of the food that will as a fact be eaten by the population on the following day, and not as usual by the purchase and preparation of a constant quantity every day for each inmate, whether it can be eaten or not. If a patient is on the sick or infirm list he has some delicacy suitable to his condition, and not the regulation food, much of which in his case would necessarily be wasted. It is here, perhaps, that the excellence of the management is most strikingly in evidence, and here also that the greatest saving is effected without detriment and indeed with benefit to patients. The same economy is observed in the matter of clothes, which are all manufactured on the premises, the old ones being sold at the end of the year for what they will fetch.

BUILDINGS.—The asylum is built on the detached block plan, and, notwithstanding the large area covered, the dis-

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tribution of food and stores is easily effected in trucks readily wheeled along corridors connecting kitchens and wards. All dormitories are well ventilated, and while adequately warmed in winter are yet cool in summer, by reason of the excellence of the verandahs, shutters, and blinds protecting the southern exposure from the sun. Overcrowding is the danger to be feared, as the population increases by leaps and bounds year by year. But this is as yet capable of being readily coped with, owing to the growing habit of sending back to their homes or elsewhere, on probation, all suitable unrecovered cases. There is an objection to removing patients far from home and friends. They are then cut off from the advantage of visits from relations, which alone prevents defectives from becoming outcasts, by keeping them ever in touch with their original family life. Although manifest disadvantages exist in sending a lunatic with a small subsidy back to his family, such as the fact that he may not improbably there be treated as an inferior, and also afford a bad object lesson in heredity to his brothers and sisters, nevertheless many compensatory advantages co-exist side by side ; the cost is less, and the substantial kindness shown him will probably be greater than among strangers.

But whenever the return of patients on probation to their homes is impracticable or undesirable, an enlightened boarding-out system among peasants is the best substitute for the relief of overcrowded institutions, and this method will no doubt be found to work well likewise at St. Luc.

PAUPER LUNATIC BOARDING-OUT SYSTEM.—This system in England is being applied to about 6000 cases, in Scotland to 1019 patients in their own homes, and to 1658 with strangers ; in Belgium at Gheel and Lierneux to a large extent ; and in France at Dun-sur-Auron in the case of more than 500 inoffensive lunatics. Home treatment has also been found suitable in Russia, Germany, and the United States. The approximate sum paid in Scotland is 11*d.*, at Gheel fr. 1 38 c., at Dun fr. 1 40 c. a day, 20 c. of this being here the establishment charge, and at Ilten 93 c. In the Basses Pyrénées about 50 c. is usually a sufficient subsidy.

ACCOUNTS.—Asylum accounts are kept with a detail such as is only to be found in France, which is pre-eminently the land of statistics. They go to show the mean cost of indigent

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patients to be nominally fr. 1 40 c., and in reality through the prevention of waste but fr. 1 27 c. a day, and that of boarders about fr. 1 50 c. But this result would seem to be arrived at without bringing into account the rental value of the establishment, which taken at 3 per cent. upon the prime cost amounts to over fr. 70,000 per annum. If this sum were brought strictly into account, the outgoings per day in connection with each description of patient would be further increased by about 20 c. A somewhat more serious error appears to result from estimating the yearly profit made by the asylum at £2000, which, if we have rightly apprehended the true inwardness of the accounts, or " compte moral," as they are quaintly termed, is arrived at by taking credit for the farm and garden produce at market prices, without allowing anything for indigent labour, nor for that employed in making and mending the clothes of patients, or for washing and such like, except as lumped in this profit of about £2000 a year. Surely great part of this profit should be considered as having been expended on behalf of, and so as forming part of the expenses that ought to be divided among, the total number of patients, all this labour having been in effect essential to their maintenance at the prices *charged*, and in the existing comparative comfort, which is mostly referable thereto. The requisite free labour could not be had at much more than double the cost, having regard merely to the necessary expenditure in wages; and thus if this contention be correct, and indigent labour were not forthcoming, the prime cost of each class would have to be still further increased by perhaps another 20 c. a head a day. The work of 450 persons, even if insane, under proper foremen for any material part of 300 days a year, must be worth more than £2000.

Expenditure, such as that upon food and clothing, manifestly varies according to the markets; while general expenses and rent are constant. Thus the establishment charges can fairly be divided into two categories:—(*a*) Food, clothing, and tobacco; (*b*) pocket-money of labourers, general establishment, fixed charges—such as salaries, lighting, repairs, and estimated rent. These, divided by the number of days the total number of patients have passed in the asylum (318,455), give the approximate cost per head per day of each, boarders and paupers alike. And when this quotient has been increased by

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the addition of the proportionate fraction of rent fairly attributable to each, as also by his proper share in the very underpaid available labour, the result will be a truer estimate of the cost per head per day, viz. fr. 1 27 c., *plus* 20 c., *plus* 20 c., viz. fr. 1 67 c. in all; or perhaps more accurately still, by entirely neglecting the value of the labour as well as the fictitious profit, and considering the establishment as not much more than self-supporting, and by assessing the all-round cost at something more like fr. 1 40 c., without labour a head a day for each indigent patient. In this way of regarding the case the profit of 17 per cent. on the farm is a purely paper one; but none the less, given the institution as a going concern for which no rent but only low interest upon construction moneys is to be reckoned, and the subvention paid in the case of indigents, and "pension" in that of boarders, we have here an undertaking that is clearly somewhat more than self-supporting, inasmuch as it is able to keep going, and also by its own earnings and labour to increase its proportions year by year, according as occasion requires. The same can hardly be said of any other public undertaking, handicapped as it is in the price at which more than three quarters of its inmates have to be taken, the half of which latter are but mere dead weight, through being unable to aid by any work that they can do in the general upkeep of the institution.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.—On January 1st, 1891, 885 lunatics resided at St. Luc, of which 766 were indigent, 392 men and 374 women, and 119 boarders. During the year 156 were admitted for the first time, 24 had been there before, and 5 came by transference from other asylums, making 185 in all. Of these 71 were discharged improved and 25 recovered, while 1 escaped and 10 were sent away for various reasons—numbering 107 in all. Moreover 98 died, 49 men and 49 women. On the 31st December in the same year the numbers were respectively 398 indigent men and 309 women, or together 757, besides 108 boarders. In all 1070 patients passed through the establishment in the year 1898, 497 from the Basses Pyrénées, 210 from the Hautes Pyrénées, 201 from the Landes, and 7 from other places. The boarders—of whom but three are English—belonging to the six classes (the sixth of which fare as do the indigents) were 10, 10, 18, 23, 63, and 31 respectively. The proportion of 25 recoveries, 27 relieved,

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98 deaths, and 1 escape out of 1070 patients compares very favourably with other asylums, such as Villejuif for example, in whose floating population of 2600 there were 400 deaths, and only 7 per cent. of recoveries, with 10 per cent. of relieved, perhaps by reason of its less genial climate and surroundings, and also no doubt owing to the fact that the patients there are chiefly of Parisian, and not of healthy peasant extraction as at St. Luc.

AS DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY.—The land and buildings, which have cost the Department of the Basses Pyrénées nothing more than the price of the old *maison de force*, are now worth about fr. 2,500,000, and have a debt of only fr. 300,000 upon them, that will be paid off in some twelve years' time by amortisation. By an expenditure of the fr. 500,000 more that has been already sanctioned, though only to be incurred bit by bit, according to precedent as requisite money is earned, an asylum calculated to contain 1000 patients will then have been completed, and become the unencumbered property of the Department, though this may perhaps take ten years to accomplish entirely. Not only must this ultimately be the case, but the Basses Pyrénées will be able to get its insane perfectly cared for there at 8½*d.* a head instead of at fr. 1 20 c., which is the minimum cost that would otherwise have to be met. No other asylum in France is running so successful a course, and it is only in Lozère that boarders are taken more cheaply (fr. 1 10 c.), and at Avignon that the departmental subsidy is slightly less. By being its own landlord, allowing only 3 per cent. for rent, viz. fr. 73,350, a saving of 20 c. a head a day is effected, whereas otherwise the actual cost would be about fr. 1 40 c. This might be increased further by 25 c. a head if the asylum were not its own grazier and butcher in the matter of the 80,000 kilos. of meat consumed each year, and further still by 20 c. a head a day if indigent labour were not obtainable for the entire service of the institution. Even then good milk would have to be got at 20 c. a litre, and all provisions purchased in the best possible market. As has been said before, this prosperous state of affairs has been brought about by careful utilisation of the labour of inmates, and by taking boarders, with the result that the total income in 1898 was fr. 656,798 94 c., including fr. 101,847 34 c. brought over from 1897, and the outgoings fr. 499,357 42 c.,

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extraordinary expenses fr. 34,520 51 c., and supplementary ones fr. 58,000 1 c., leaving a balance to be carried over to next year's account of fr. 117,000. Placing the balance brought over from 1897 on one side, the extraordinary expenses (being in fact interest and sinking-fund instalment) added to the surplus income to be carried over this year together amount to fr. 50,000 or £2000, which represents pretty fairly the true profit of the asylum, taken as an unencumbered going concern, with a fair average amount of patients and tied labour.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Practice as opposed to theory is the underlying principle of management at St. Luc. Everywhere a benevolent administration shows itself at work. The place is more like a large family, where as many as may be day by day go forth to their work and to their labour for the commonweal until the evening. No mechanical restraint is used to economise attendance, nor more opiates than are indispensable. If there are rather more separate single rooms (which are match-boarded and not padded) than would seem quite necessary, there is yet a garden with which these communicate, and thus some open-air exercise is possible even for those thus unfortunately secluded. The southern peasant is so natural and abstemious in his habits that the class of insanity mostly met with at St. Luc's is as a rule not difficult to treat, nor are the patients for the most part unhealthy in body or difficult to cater for. The food is excellent and both well cooked and served, but the quantity would seem insufficient even for a Parisian, and still more so for the carnivorous man of the North.

Although there is no wall surrrounding the property, nor any efficient system of sentinel attendants, hardly any escapes take place, or outrages or accidents of any kind. This shows the individual attention daily given to the condition of each inmate. The cubic space allowed in the dormitories is sufficient, and their arrangement satisfactory, while the light and cheerful aspect of the day-rooms may perhaps be mainly owing to the situation. Even with a population of excitable southern French, St. Luc gives the casual visitor more the idea of an English country workhouse, from the great number of its old and feeble inmates, than a hospital for mental cases properly so called. There are but three children patients. When it is remembered that there is little or no State supervision, and that the County Council of the Department is mainly interested in getting their

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lunatics looked after at the lowest possible rate, it is matter for wonder that the development of so elaborate a concern has progressed thus speedily, due regard being had to the limited means at the command of its originators. With respect to the administration of St. Luc, it remains only to apply the words of Krohne, the prison director: "If you have a good head, even with inferior methods, all goes well; but with the best methods and a bad head everything very soon gets out of joint." The only improvement there is to be desired is more attendants and a slightly more liberal diet; and there, as in France generally, the overlooking of a Minister or court of lunacy to relieve the préfets of the care of the insane in their districts, as well as legal authorisation for the frequent exeats given to patients for the purpose of returning to their homes. In brief, it is too easy to get out of lunatic asylums in France, for it is no one's especial business to keep doors barred at which so many are ever knocking for admission. Moreover, as no one is personally interested in compelling insane patients to come under restraint, too many are at large, not only on leave, but never having been officially treated as lunatics at all.

Without doubt what is done at St. Luc is done well and humanely. The only question is whether this conforms exactly with the true requirements of the increasing regional insanity, with which, in the imperfect state of the French poor laws, it is impossible adequately to cope. The boarding-out system may be the most useful stop-gap. In any case it is a progressive and not a reactionary measure—an altruistic attempt to bring the sheep that was lost home to the flock, so as not to segregate him in a separate pound along with others afflicted with similar unfortunate propensities for the term of his natural life. For the rest, the insane of Pau may no longer cry as before 1868, "Who enters here leaves hope behind!"

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APPENDIX I.

Copy of a Daily Statement showing the number of Mouths to Feed.

ASILE PUBLIC D'ALIÉNÉS DE PAU.—TABLEAU NO. 1.

Articles 20 et 39 du Règlement intérieur. Bulletin de la population à nourrir le———, d'après la population constatée la veille au soir.

Désignation des diverses catégories d'individus à nourrir.	Régime commun.		Régimes spéciaux.								Total	
	4me classe.		Hors classe.		1re classe.		2me classe.		3me classe.			
	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.	des Hommes.	des Femmes.
Pensionnaires — Hors classe	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Pensionnaires — 1re classe	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	6	9
Pensionnaires — 2e classe	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	..	10	10
Pensionnaires — 3e classe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	30	29
Pensionnaires — 4e classe	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
Aliénés au compte du département	390	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	372
Aliénés militaires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malades à l'Infirmerie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religieuses	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Employés — Régisseur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Employés — Surveillant-Chef	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Employés — Élèves internes	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Employés — Commis	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Employés — Boulanger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Servants	59	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	41
Personnes accidentellement nourries, trois ouvriers et M. le Secrétaire de la Direction	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Totaux par Sexe et par Classe	464	427	6	9	12	28	10	10	30	29	522	503
Totaux par Classe	891		15		40		20		59		1025	

APPENDIX II.

Copy of Dietaries for a particular day.

Régime alimentaire du———.

	1er repas.	2me repas.	3me repas.
Régimes spéciaux de — Hors Classe . .	Chocolat au beurre	Potage, Œufs sur le plat, Rosbif melon, Haricots au jus, Fromage raisins	Soupe, Omelette soufflée, Soles frites, Purée de pommes de terre, Confiture fruits secs.
Régimes spéciaux de — 1re Classe . .	Chocolat	Œufs sur le plat, Poisson frais, Haricots au jus, Raisins	Soupe Julienne, Omelette soufflée, Purée de pommes de terre, Confiture.
Régimes spéciaux de — 2e Classe . .	Café au lait	Poisson frais, Haricots au jus,	Soupe Julienne, Omelette soufflée, Purée de pommes de terre.
Régimes spéciaux de — 3e Classe . .	Idem	Poisson frais, Haricots en salade	Soupe Julienne, Œufs frits, Salade de laitue.
Régimes spéciaux de 4e classe et régime commun	Pain à la main ou soupe	Soupe garbure,[1] Haricots vinaigrette, (Domestiques)[2] œufs et haricots	Soupe à l'oignon, Fromage, (Domestiques)[2] fromage et pommes de terre.
Mets de remplacement ou de supplément .	Chocolat, Café au lait, Lait pur, Soupe	Vendu à 7 malades, 14 œufs, 27 „ café au lait 6 „ chocolat au lait 56 „ lait	—

[1] The thick cabbage soup of Beara.
[2] *I. e.* the servants are fed as if belonging to the 4th class, but they have in addition eggs and beans, and cheese and potatoes on this occasion.

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