



# Going To Ground

*Volume 2*  
*Summer Edition*

SCJRTC NEWSLETTER

## Treasurer's Report

As of June 2007, the club has **\$14,051.00** in the bank. Our February Trial expenses were **\$7,517.00**. Profit from that weekend of trials was **\$3570.00** and we made a whopping **\$1300.00** from our raffle!!!!

Thank you to all who came to the trials and to those who donated.

We would not have made this much if we hadn't of had the Saturday sponsors for **Norm's Day**. Thank you again to **Peter & Karen Eckert, Brian & Susan Sharp (Whitehaven Jack Russell Terriers)** and to **Michael and Alison Walton**.

Denise Williams  
SCJRTC Club Treasurer

## Our President is Moving

The SCJTRC Club President and long time club member is moving. Cheryl Costello and Doc took a trip up to Oregon earlier this year to visit the clubs former President and Permanent Board Member, Michelle Davies. While in Oregon, they found a new home in Grants Pass, Oregon. Although they have started their move, Cheryl has told Going to Ground that it will be sometime before the move is complete. For now, Cheryl and Doc's shop will remain in California and can be reached at the current Glenwood address and phone number.

We will miss Cheryl and Doc, for they have been an integral part of the success that the SCJRTC has had over the years as members and club officers. Cheryl has told Going to Ground that she will continue to run the SCJRTC from Oregon.

We wish them all the luck and best wishes in their new home.

## Club Officers

### President

Cheryl Costello  
glenwoodpet@att.net

### Vice President

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### Racing

Bob Jones

### Child / Youth

Vacant

### Go-to-Ground

Sam Hummel

### Games

Didi Gough

### Agility

Vacant

### NEWSLETTER

### EDITORS

Cheryl Costello / Sam  
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### Obedience

Vacant

### WEBMASTER

Lysa Hummel  
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**Membership Applications avail-  
able online at: [www.scjrtc.com](http://www.scjrtc.com)**

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**Club News**  
**& Calendar of Events**

Junction Jamboree I&II  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
Mesa County Fairgrounds  
July 7&8, 2007

Ruckus in the Rockies VII&VIII  
Estes Park, Colorado  
August 4&5, 2007

Diggin West Challenge IX&X  
Madera, California  
Madera Fairgrounds  
September 22&23, 2007

# Stories & Articles

## A Walk in the Groves

I just got back from a "short" run with the dogs in the groves, ok, so it was not short, more like an hour and a half! We were going along, I was thinking about what I needed to do when we got back to the barn, when Callie went head first into a drain pipe under the grove trail we were on, Wyatt was close on her heels and Jace followed. Callie tried to get into the drain pipe but she just didn't fit, so Wyatt went in and started trying to dig away some dirt that was blocking him, I grabbed him as I didn't

want the strain on his knee, and Jace went in, he started digging away the dirt and pushing it out of the tunnel with his back feet and then Callie would dig it away from the entrance, Jace came out and Callie went in as far as she could, she came back out, Jace went back in, I could hear him digging away and then he would back out the dirt with his back feet and Callie would get it away from the entrance. He bolted forward and I heard the tail tail sound of a rat meeting its death! Jace backs out of the tunnel with a rat! He runs off with Callie and Wyatt hot on his heels.

Of course I didn't have my camera because it was going to be a "short" run in the groves! I caught him and got the dead rodent from him, told him what a good boy he was and I take it back he is not just the avocado king! They all came home and got baths because they were the color of the dark dirt they were digging in, a happy bunch of dogs I have right now.

**By Rhonda Dunn**

## Hunting In Maine

On May 26 & 27, 2007 Lysa and I took our 2 Jacks, Cabela and Remington to Maine for Memorial Weekend Hunt with JRTCA Field Judge Rob McCaslin. Also Hunting with us were Lizabeth Johnson from North Carolina and Judi Buckowski from Vermont. We started out Saturday, leaving Rob's house at about 8 a.m.. We got to the first farm Rob has permission on a short time later. Not to long after being put on the ground, Judi's dog Brook was in the earth. She was in for a few minutes when we located her and sank our first hole of the trip. To our disappointment no one was home and Brook had found an empty groundhog nest. We let the green dogs play in the nest for a while to learn the scent. Then we filled in the hole and moved on. The next set we came to found Brook in again, this time she was baying. We let her work for while and decided to dig. We sank the first hole just behind Brook and could still here her. We went about 2-3 past her and drove in the bar to locate the tunnel. After locating the tunnel we dug a second hole. After we broke through, Brook came out the hole

she had entered. Lizabeth's dog, Avery, then entered the first hole we dug. She was soon baying, but we could not see what she was baying at. Soon she stopped and started drawing something out. It was a baby groundhog. We got it from her and sent her back in. Soon there were 2 more baby groundhogs found by Avery. We realized that momma hog wasn't home and placed the babies back in and rebuilt the set.

We then headed to our second farm of the day. We located allot of sets but no one was home. We started back for the trucks to go to lunch when Rob saw a hog enter a hole. Soon a dog was in and baying. It was Brook again. She soon came out when she lost the scent. Avery was sent back in and soon she exited the hole with another baby groundhog. We figured we had enough of the babies, so we repaired the set and made for home. All day we accounted for 6 baby groundhogs and no adults.

On Sunday we arrived back at Rob's at 8 a.m.. And was soon off to the hunting grounds. The first place we went to was a cattle ranch that Rob has permission on. The day started with a bang, the dogs were on the ground and herding cattle. Once we got the dogs back and focused, Cabela

found a hole she liked. She entered a few times and came out. We let her sort it out. Then she decided that no one was in there we caught to Rob and Lizabeth. Rob's dog Sidney had followed a hog into a set. Rob let her work for a while and decided to dig to her. We dug about feet before breaking through to the tunnel. We cleared some debris and Sid continued on. After about 20 minutes we located her again. She had only gone about 3-4 feet down the tunnel and stopped. Rob decided to drop another hole. We dug another 4 feet and could hear Sid digging underneath us. She soon came out and was spent. All together she must have been working that tunnel for over 2 hours. We decided to fill in and move on. We went to the other side of the ranch and found several sets. Soon the dogs were in and baying. It was Avery this time. We dropped a hole right on top of her rear end. She was baying at something. When we broke through she lunged forward and pulled out another baby groundhog. We got it from her and she pushed forward. She soon brought us another baby with barley any fur on it. Before you knew it, we had 7 babies out of that set and no big hog. We repaired the set and moved on. After checking a few more sets we went to lunch.

**Continued on next page...**

After lunch we went to a dairy farm where Rob has permission. As we pulled up, we saw a hog enter a rock den. Rob decided to ignore it and move on. We let Remi run this time. No sooner than we put him on the ground, he and Judi's Snatch ran over to the rock den and began to bay. Snatch being smaller than Remi, she entered and was soon mixing it up with the hog. We decided that this would be good schooling for the green dogs. After removing some of the rocks, Snatch and Remi were face to face with hog. We took Snatch out and let Remi have it. The hog lunged and grabbed a hold of Remi's cheek, leaving a nice bite mark. That only made him angry. He tried to draw the hog but got bit again and the hog retreated further into the den. We then removed Remi and entered Avery. She worked for while and took a bite on the tongue from the hog. Brook was entered to get schooled. She quickly got a hold of the hog and tried drawing it, but she just didn't have the size to do so. We entered Cabela and she pushed the hog to the bottom of the den. We had to remove some debris so she could get in with the hog. She was smart, she stayed a way from the groundhogs grasp but worked it well. We then entered Rob's veteran worker, Mystera, who quickly got hold

of the hog and drew it out. It was a descent size hog. I then put the hog back in the den and rebuilt it. We then got on with our hunt. While walking in a field we heard a ground-hog. Soon Remi entered under a tree and was baying. We ran to the tree and noticed that there was a boulder the size of a Volkswagen under the tree and that is where Remi was. He was trying to dig under the boulder. He was soon joined by Brook who squeezed over some small rocks that were in the way. We had to remove several low branches to get to the dogs. After we made our way there, we began to move some of the rocks. We soon saw and heard Brook. We were able to pull her out. And Remi took advantage and entered. He seemed confused until he heard the bark of the hog. He then entered and began to bay like a crazed dog. We soon removed him and replaced the small rocks. This was no place to dig. We walked the rest of the farm but did not locate anything else. So we called it a day and end to our trip. We said our farewells and thanks, traded addresses, phone numbers and emails with everyone and made our way home with some good video footage. We had a great time with Rob, Lizabeth and Judi and hope to return soon or another hunt. All in all we landed 13 baby hogs and 2 adults.

Happy Hunting

Story by Sam Hummel

**The difference between JRTs and other dogs:**

Other dogs think...Wow! The people I live with love me and feed me, give me a nice warm place to live and take very good care of me...they must be gods!!

JRTs think...Wow! The people I live with love me and feed me, give me a nice warm place to live and take very good care of me...I must be a god!!

**The Lambeths**

Owned and trained by Lear of the Oaks and R. Rexford Frecklebelly

**TRAINING CORNER**

**CRATE TRAINING**  
**Introduction**

Providing your puppy or dog with an indoor kennel crate can satisfy many dogs' need for a den-like enclosure. Besides being an effective housebreaking tool (because it takes advantage of the dog's natural reluctance to soil its sleeping place), it can also help to reduce separation anxiety, to prevent destructive behavior (such as chewing furniture), to keep a puppy away from potentially dangerous household items (i.e., poisons, electrical wires, etc.), and to serve as a mobile indoor dog house which can be moved from room to room whenever necessary.

A kennel crate also serves as a travel cabin for you dog when traveling by car or plane. Additionally, most hotels which accept dogs on their premises require them to be crated while in the room to prevent damage to hotel furniture and rugs.

Most dogs which have been introduced to the kennel crate while still young grow up to prefer their crate to rest in or

"hang-out" in. Therefore a crate (or any other area of confinement) should NEVER be used for the purpose of punishment.

We recommend that you provide a kennel crate throughout your dog's lifetime. Some crates allow for the removal of the door once it is no longer necessary for the purpose of training. The crate can be placed under a table, or a table top can be put on top of it to make it both unobtrusive and useful.

**Preparing the Crate**

**Vari-Kennel type:** Take the crate apart, removing the screws, the top and the door. Allow your pup to go in and out of the bottom half of the crate before attaching the top half. This stage can require anywhere from several hours to a few days. This step can be omitted in the case of a young puppy who accepts crating right away.

**Wire Mesh type:** Tie the crate door back so that it stays open without moving or shutting closed. If the crate comes with a floor pan, place a piece of cardboard or a towel between the floor (or crate bottom) and the floor pan in order to keep it from rattling.

**Furnishing Your Puppy's Crate**

**Toys and Treats:** Place your puppy's favorite toys and dog treats at the far end opposite the door opening. These toys may include the "Tuffy", "Billy", "Kong", "Nylabone" or a ball. Toys and bails should always be inedible and large enough to prevent their being swallowed. Any fragmented toys should be removed to prevent choking and internal obstruction. You may also place a sterilized marrow bone filled with cheese or dog treats in the crate.

**Water:** A small hamster-type water dispenser with ice water should be attached to the crate if your puppy is to be confined for more than two hours in the crate.

**Bedding:** Place a towel or blanket inside the crate to create a soft, comfortable bed for the puppy. If the puppy chews the towel, remove it to prevent the pup from swallowing or choking on the pieces. Although most puppies prefer lying on soft bedding, some may prefer to rest on a hard, flat surface, and may push the towel to one end of the crate to avoid it. If the puppy urinates on the towel, remove bedding until the pup no longer eliminates in the crate.

### Location of Crate

Whenever possible, place the crate near or next to you when you are home. This will encourage the pup to go inside it without his feeling lonely or isolated when you go out. A central room in the apartment (i.e.: living room or kitchen) or a large hallway near the entrance is a good place to crate your puppy.

### Introducing the Crate to Your Puppy

In order that your puppy associate his/her kennel crate with comfort, security and enjoyment, please follow these guidelines:

1. Occasionally throughout the day, drop small pieces of kibble or dog biscuits in the crate. While investigating his new crate, the pup will discover edible treasures, thereby reinforcing his positive associations with the crate. You may also feed him in the crate to create the same effect. If the dog hesitates, it often works to feed him in front of the crate, then right inside the doorway and then, finally, in the back of the crate.
2. In the beginning, praise and pet your pup when he enters. Do not try to push, pull or force the puppy into the crate. At this early stage of introduction only inductive methods are suggested. Overnight exception: You may need to place your pup in his crate and shut the door upon retiring. (In most cases, the crate should be placed next to your bed overnight. If this is not possible, the crate can be placed in the kitchen, bathroom or living room.)
3. You may also play this enjoyable and educational game with your pup or dog: without alerting your puppy, drop a small dog biscuit into the crate. Then call your puppy and say to him, "Where's the biscuit? It's in your room." Using only a friendly, encouraging voice, direct your pup toward his crate. When the puppy discovers the treat, give enthusiastic praise. The biscuit will automatically serve as a primary reward. Your pup should be free to leave its crate at all times during this game. Later on, your puppy's toy or ball can be substituted for the treat.
4. It is advisable first to crate your pup for short periods of time while you are home with him. In fact, crate training is best accomplished while you are in the room with your dog. Getting him used to your absence from the room in which he is crated is a good first step. This prevents an association being made with the crate and your leaving him/her alone.

### A Note About Crating Puppies

Puppies under 4 months of age have little bladder or sphincter control. Puppies under 3 months have even less. Very young puppies under 9 weeks should not be crated, as they need to eliminate very frequently (usually 8-12 times or more daily).

### Important Reminders

1. **Collars:** Always remove your puppy or dog's collar before confining in the crate. Even flat buckle collars can occasionally get struck on the bars or wire mesh of a crate. If you must leave a collar on the pup when you crate him (e.g.: for his identification tag), use a safety "break away" collar.
2. **Warm Weather:** Do not crate a puppy or dog when temperatures reach an uncomfortable level. This is especially true for the short-muzzled (Pugs, Pekes, Bulldogs, etc.) and the Arctic or thick-coated breeds (Malamutes, Huskies, Akitas, Newfoundlands, etc.). Cold water should always be available to puppies, especially during warm weather. [Never leave an unsupervised dog on a terrace, roof or inside a car during warm weather. Also, keep outdoor exercise periods brief until the hot weather subsides.]
3. Be certain that your puppy has fully eliminated shortly before being crated. Be sure that the crate you are using is not too large to discourage your pup from eliminating in it. Rarely does a pup or dog eliminate in the crate if it is properly sized and the dog is an appropriate age to be crated a given amount of time. If your pup/dog continues to eliminate in the crate, the following may be the causes:
  1. The pup is too young to have much control.
  2. The pup has a poor or rich diet, or very large meals.
  3. The pup did not eliminate prior to being confined.
  4. The pup has worms.
  5. The pup has gaseous or loose stools.
  6. The pup drank large amounts of water prior to being crated.
  7. The pup has been forced to eliminate in small confined areas prior to crate training.
  8. The pup/dog is suffering from a health condition or illness (i.e., bladder infection, prostate problem, etc.)
  9. The puppy or dog is experiencing severe separation anxiety when left alone. separation anxiety when left alone.Note: Puppies purchased in pet stores, or puppies which were kept solely in small

cages or other similar enclosures at a young age (between approximately 7 and 16 weeks of age), may be considerably harder to housebreak using the crate training method due to their having been forced to eliminate in their sleeping area during this formative stage of development. This is the time when most puppies are learning to eliminate outside their sleeping area. Confining them with their waste products retards the housebreaking process, and this problem can continue throughout a dog's adult life.

### Accidents In The Crate

If your puppy messes in his crate while you are out, do not punish him upon your return. Simply wash out the crate using a pet odor neutralizer (such as Nature's Miracle, Nilodor, or Outright). Do not use ammonia-based products, as their odor resembles urine and may draw your dog back to urinate in the same spot again.

### Crating Duration Guidelines

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| 9-10 Weeks                   |
| Approx. 30-60 minutes        |
| 11-14 Weeks                  |
| Approx. 1-3 hours            |
| 15-16 Weeks                  |
| Approx. 3-4 hours            |
| 17 + Weeks                   |
| Approx. 4+ (6 hours maximum) |
- \*NOTE: Except for overnight, neither puppies nor dogs should be crated for more than 5 hours at a time. (6 hours maximum!)

### When Not To Use A Crate

1. s/he is too young to have sufficient bladder or sphincter control.
2. s/he has diarrhea. Diarrhea can be caused by: worms, illness, intestinal upsets such as colitis, too much and/or the wrong kinds of food, quick changes in the dogs diet, or stress, fear or anxiety.
3. s/he is vomiting.
4. you must leave him/her crated for more than the Crating Duration Guidelines suggest.
5. s/he has not eliminated shortly before being placed inside the crate. (See House training Guidelines for exceptions.)
6. the temperature is excessively high.
7. s/he has not had sufficient exercise, companionship and socialization.

By Robin Kovary, with Barbara Giella  
JRTCA website

# Nursery news

## DIGGIN WEST TERRIERS

Sire: **Diggin West Shadow**

Dam: **Glenwood Malarkey**

**3 Pups Available**

For more info on the available pups contact Dawn at:

[www.digginwest.com](http://www.digginwest.com)

## CASTLEREIGH

Has a litter of pups, 10 weeks old

Very calm dispositions, and a couple look pretty good, might work out as show pups.

Contact Rebecca Quick

At (661) 261-1966

[rjquick2001@yahoo.com](mailto:rjquick2001@yahoo.com) or

[www.castlereighkennels.com](http://www.castlereighkennels.com)

# VET CORNER

## Kennel Cough

Infectious tracheobronchitis (Kennel Cough) is generally a mild self-limiting disease involving the trachea and bronchi of any age dog. It spreads rapidly in high stress, closely confined conditions such as hospitals or kennels. It is usually caused by a virus, primarily Canine adenovirus 2, canine parainfluenza virus or canine distemper virus. Canine hepatitis virus, canine reoviruses types 1,2 and 3 and canine herpesvirus also have been implied to be causative agents.

The virus damages the respiratory lining and paves the way for secondary bacterial invaders. Bordetella bronchiseptica is the principal bacterial invader. Hence there has been a vaccine developed with live avirulent culture of B. bronchiseptica to give intranasally. Injectable forms of inactivated whole bacterial cultures or extracts have been made but are not always available due to problems with local or systemic reactions. I recommended to clients the intranasal product whenever possible. However you must remember you are only protecting against one relatively harmless bacteria. As with the cases in Florida, once the virus does its damage, a whole slew of different bacteria can come in and cause significant illness. Considering what is in the dog's environment or what it is exposed to will determine what types of bacteria could become secondary invaders. You could see both gram positive and gram negative types of bacteria. The cases under discussion have been caused by Streptococcal bacteria, which is a common inhabitant on dogs and people but under the right conditions can cause harmful disease. Also Streptococcal infections are often food related.

The best recommendation is to discuss with your veterinarian what types of Distemper combo vaccine is best for your dogs depending on what area of the country you are in and to keep them well vaccinated. Some people also recommend the Bordetella vaccine - it won't protect your dog for all bacteria he/she might be exposed to, but it will protect against one of the most commonly isolated pathogens. Secondly, keep stress to a minimum and good health to a maximum!!

Consistent exercise and a clean environment are the only way to beat disease. The JRT's have little to worry about (yet) since most of our shows are out in the open with good ventilation and they are not overly crowded or dirty.

Previous taken from an email sent by K. Wilson, DVM

Dr. Anna M Platt, Supervisor of the Virology Lab at the Animal Disease Laboratory in Centralia, Illinois, has sent the following information to the ISVMA. This membergram is issued due to the urgency of this situation and to alert members regarding.....

## STREPTOCOCCAL TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME IN DOGS (APRIL 1999)

"For the past three months, I have been receiving inquiries about incidences of severe kennel cough in show dogs throughout the U.S. The last incident was after the Florida show circuit. Upon discussion with Dr. David Bromwell, Illinois Dept of Agriculture, Dr. Brad Fenwick of Kansas Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and Dr. William Castleman a pathologist at the University of Florida, it was found to be Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome in Dogs (JAVMA Vol. 209 No. 8 Oct. 15 1996)

The early symptoms are depression, weakness, rigor, febrile (105 - 107 degrees), shock, DIC, blood in feces and urine, with rapid progression to coughing up blood and severe bruising of the skin. Dogs can appear normal in the morning, by noon showing lethargy, and die within 2 to 4 hours. The route of infection is inhalation of Streptococcal organisms. Treatment is effective if early, with IV injection of Penicillin G or other appropriate antibiotics. Drugs such as Baytril are of little benefit because they are primarily for gram negative bacteria. From cases reported to me from veterinarians, there is usually a stress factor; participation in dog shows, estrus, change of environment, shipping, etc.

This syndrome has been confirmed at all Florida greyhound racetracks during January and February resulting in the closing of some race tracks as well as the quarantine of dogs. Cases have been reported in Alabama, Texas, Kansas, New York and Wisconsin. There is concern as the Greyhound racing season comes to northern states that there will be continuing outbreaks as most of the initial cases WERE NOT in Greyhounds. There is also reasonable proof of human transmission to dogs.

Dr. Fenwick is available for support and personnel, and encourages calls if a local outbreak is suspected. (Phone 785-532-5650)

Article from JRTCA website



# *Marketplace*

## *Glenwood*

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