RUSSIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY; ACCEPTS GERMAN TERMS WITHOUT DISCUSSION

Bolshevik Delegates Consent to New Conditions and German Advance Into Country is Discontinued.

London, March 3.—The Peace treaty between Germany and Russia has been signed.

"By reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia," says the official communication from German headquarters to-night, "military movements in Great Russia have ceased."

The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepted all German peace conditions without discussing the contents of the treaty, although they were aware that the demands had been increased according to a telegram sent by them from Brest-Litovsk to the Smolny Institute at Petrograd.

"The most serious feature of the new demands compared with those of Feb. 21 is the following:

"To detach the regions of Karaband, Kars and Batoum from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of peoples to self-determination."

The Teutonic advance into the Ukraine, under the German commander, Gen. von Linsingen, has been one of considerable rapidity, the new invasion having been begun on Feb. 18th, the distance of approximately 200 miles to Kiev from the former German front, having thus been covered in but little more than ten days. There is small evidence of resistance to the German progress, however, although the Bolsheviki threatened a determined fight for the retention of Kiev.

Berlin, March 3.—The Germans in their advance through Russia have captured, according to the official statement from general headquarters, 6,800 officers and 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, thousands of motor vehicles, 800 locomotives and thousands of railroad trucks.

JAPAN TO PROTECT EAST

Entente and America Agree to Confide Task to Japs Alone.

A despatch from Washington says:—Indications now point to an agreement between the Entente Powers and America to confide to Japan alone the task of taking such measures as may be necessary to combat German aggression and influence in Siberia, and to protect the military stores at Viadivostok. No final conclusion has been reached, however, and it was said in high official quarters Friday night that conditions were changing so rapidly and so many new factors were entering into the problem that it would be unsafe to predict overnight what the issue might be.

A despatch from London says:—According to The Daily Mail, it is understood that the allies have decided to ask the Japanese to take any steps necessary for the protection of the allies in the Far East.

Stress is laid on the fact that the British and Japanese intervention in Russian affairs is not to be construed as an act of hostility to Russia or the Russian Government. Its purpose is to safeguard menaced allied interests and to protect stores and munitions at Viadivostok, and to assist Russia to lighten and eventually lift the burden of the German yoke.

AIR RAID ON CITY OF VENICE

Austrians Carry Out Reprisal For Italy's Raid on Innsbruck.

A despatch from London says: Gothas dropped over one hundred bombs on Venice Tuesday night out of a sheer lust for destruction. Bombs fell close to the Ducal Palace, the Bridge of Sighs and Saint Mark's Church. The despatch suggests that these escaped serious damage. Elsewhere the damage is grave. Two convents were struck and nuns were victims. One-third of all the houses in Venice are now reported ruined.

A despatch from Vienna says: The official statement issued at the War Office Thursday night says:

"In reprisal for the Italian air raid on the open town of Innsbruck our flying squadrons on Tuesday bombed railway stations and military works o. the naval port of Venice. Many hits resulted in fires."

BRITAIN GETS WHEAT VIA PANAMA CANAL.

A despatch from Ottawa says: With the arrival Feb. 16, after a voyage of 92 days, of the steamer War Viceroy, in London, England, with a cargo of 100,000 bushels of wheat from Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, the first stage has been completed in an experiment which may have far-reaching benefits for western Canada.

So as to take every possible precaution that full data should be obtained as to the condition in which the grain was shipped and received, an officer was sent on the voyage from the grain laboratory of the Trade Department. Electric thermometers were installed in the steamship. The grain was sampled at Calgary, and placed under laboratory supervision when removed from the elevator to the cars. Samples were again taken at Vancouver as the boat was loading.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR FEBRUARY SMALL

A despatch from London says:—British casualties for February were smallest since last Winter, aggregating only 19,492, divided: Killed, 4,542; wounded, 11,393; missing, 3,463. Officers' casualties were: Killed, 219; wounded, 411; missing, 94; total, 724. Men's casualties were: Killed, 4,323; wounded, 10,982; missing, 3,463.

PLOTTERS AGAINST CANADA ARRESTED.

A despatch from Detroit says: Government agents took into custody here shortly before midnight, five men, who, it is charged, have been engaged in manufacturing explosive bombs for use in destroying Canadian plants. The men were arrested near a little town named Brighton, Mich., 35 miles outside Detroit, and brought here under close guard. Their names are withheld for the present.

URGENT REQUEST COMES FOR FOOD

Great Britain Wants All That Can Be Spared, and Quickly.

A despatch from Ottawa says: "Every carload of wheat or flour and bacon or frozen meat that Canada can get to the seaboard is badly wanted." Such is the effect of a cabled message received from the British Ministry of Food by the Chairman of the Canadian Food Board.

"Compulsory rationing of meat, butter and fats came into force on Monday throughout London and the home counties. Fourteen million people are now restricted to about 1¼ pounds of meat, 4 ounces of butter or margarine and ½ pound of sugar per week. By March 25 compulsory rationing of these foodstuffs will be universal in the United Kingdom. The congestion on the railways in the United States continues to aggravate the already serious situation. Every carload of wheat or flour and bacon of frozen meat that Canada can get to the seaboard is badly wanted.

"The Italian Government Commission states that the food situation there is unchanged, but all the allied countries are naturally affected by the decreased imports reaching them from American ports."

MUCH FIGHTING ON BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS; FOE RAIDS CHECKED

German Attack on Front of Ten Miles in Attempt to Capture Fort La Pompelle Unsuccessful—Raids on Franco-Belgian Lines Also Failed.

London, March 3.—Fifteen or twenty German raids were attempted against the British and French lines on the Franco-Belgian front Saturday and Sunday, but none of them met with any success. Both British and French took prisoners from the Germans in these encounters, and for their part successfully raided German trenches near Armentieres. Interesting details are given in the official reports:

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, March 3.—Determined efforts by the Germans to obtain possession of Fort La Pompelle, to the south-east of Rheims, and thus secure another dominating position from which they could complete the destruction of the city, have met with a sanguinary failure. The preparations for the attack began on February 28, along a front extending nearly 10 miles, from Loivre to Sillery. The German infantry, the following day, at five different points went over the top, advancing toward the salient facing Neufchatel, La Pompelle, La Bretonnerie, Mont Haut and Teton, at the same time making a feint in the neighborhood of Betheny.

It was soon seen that the principal point of assault was La Pompelle, to which two battalions tried to force their way. Some of the Germans succeeded in reaching Alger Farm, a fortified point fronting on the dismantled Fort La Pompelle, but none was able to enter the fort itself.

On March 2 a French counter-attack quickly restored the line to its original position, and not an inch of French lines now remains in German hands.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 5—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2, do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 97½c; No. 3 C.W., 94½c; extra No. 1 feed, 92½c; No. 1 feed, 89½c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, $2.05, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 97 to 98c; No. 3 white, 96 to 97c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, $3.70 to $3.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.68 to $1.70, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.78 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.08 to $2.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $11.10, new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.70, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freight, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $40; middlings, white, per ton, $45 to $46; good feed flour, bag, $3.40.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $17 to $18; mixed, $14 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 47 to 47½c; prints, per lb., 47½ to 48c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50c.

Poultry—Dressed, chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 25 to 27c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large 23 to 23½c; twins, 23¾ to 23¾c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 51 to 52c; solids, 49 to 50c.

Eggs—New laid, 55c; new laid, in cartons, 58 to 60c; No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Milk-fed chickens, 32 to 35c; fowl, 26 to 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 30c; geese, 27 to 28c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; chickens, lb., 26 to 28c; hens, 30 to 33c; ducks, Spring, 25c; geese, 15 to 17c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush., $8.25 to $8.50; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.75 to $7; Japan, $8 to $8.25; Limas, 18 to 19c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smooked meats—Hams, medium, 34 to 35c; do., heavy, 28 to 30c; cooked, 45 to 47c; rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 42 to 43c; boneless, 45 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 29½ to 30c; tubs, 29¾ to 30½c; pails, 30 to 30½c; compound tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Mar. 5.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, $1.11½; extra No. 1 feed, $1.11½. No. 2 local white, $1.10; No. 3 local white, $1.09; No. 4 local white, $1.08. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.60 to $5.70. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Middlings, $48 to $50. Mouillie, $60 to $62. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Mar. 5—Cash prices:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 97½c. No. 3 C.W., 94½c; extra No. 1 feed, 86½c. No. 1 feed, 85½c; No. 2 feed, 86½c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.76½; No. 4, $1.71½; rejected, $1.42; feed, $1.40. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.59; No. 2 C.W., $3.54½; No. 3 C.W., $3.36½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 5—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.78 to $1.83. Oats—No. 3 white, 92½ to 93½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$32.50.

Duluth, Minn., Mar. 5—Linseed—$3.91 to $4.03; arrive, $3.91; May, $3.91 asked; July, $3.87½ asked; October, $3.69 bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 5—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12; do., good heavy, $11.40 to $11.65; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.35; do., good, $10.75 to $11; do., medium, $10 to $10.25; do., common, $9 to $9.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good bulls, $9 to $9.25; do., medium bulls, $7.85 to $8.50; do., rough bulls, $6.50 to $7; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good, $8.75 to $9; do., medium, $8 to $8.50; stockers, $7.50 to $8.50; feeders, $9 to $10; canners and cutters, $6 to $6.50; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $140; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; springers, $90 to $140; light ewes, $13.50 to $14.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $18 to $18.75; calves, good to choice, $16 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $19.50 to $19.60; do., weighed off cars, $19.75; do., f.o.b., $18.50 to $18.60.

Montreal, Mar. 5—Steers, from $9.50 to $11.30, according to quality; butchers bulls, $8 to $10.50; butchers' cows, $7.50 to $10; canners' cattle, $5.50 to $6.50; milk calves, $13.50 to $15.50; sheep, $11 to $13; lambs, $13 to $16; select hogs, off cars, $19.50 to $19.75.

SEARCH OF FLORIZEL WITHOUT RESULT.

A despatch from St. John's, N.F., says: Men from the steamer Terra Nova, who boarded the Red Cross liner Florizel after word reached shore that signals had been observed on the ship, rapidly breaking up on the rocks near Cape Race, reported that there was no living person aboard.

Every part of the vessel remaining above water was searched and the bodies of five men and one woman were recovered. None, however, was identified. The body of an unidentified woman was washed ashore on Wednesday morning.

Advices to the Government authorities that fisher folk had reported signals from survivors on the Florizel caused the immediate despatch of the Terra Nova to the scene, although agents of the Red Cross line declared that all survivors had been taken off by the rescue fleet which returned here Monday with 44 persons, most of them members of the crew.

Of 136 men and women who sailed from this port on the Florizel Saturday night, 92 were lost.

BRIDGE OF SIGHS DAMAGED IN RECENT RAID ON VENICE

Rome, March 3.—Grave damage was done to the Ducal Palace, the Bridge of Sighs, the Church of St. John and St. Paul and the Church of St. Simon, as well as other treasures of Venice, in a Teuton moonlight air raid over that city on February 26. Fifty enemy airplanes took part in the raid, dropping 300 bombs.

Remember that brown rice is most wholesome.

NEW ISSUE

Offering of

$6,900,000

Five Year 6% Refunding Gold Bonds

CITY OF MONTREAL

DATED 1st DECEMBER, 1917 DUE 1st DECEMBER, 1922

Interest payable half-yearly—1st June and December.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the City Treasurer's Office, Montreal, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York.

Bonds issued in Coupon form in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

ISSUE PRICE—PAR.

A full half year's interest will be paid 1st June, 1918.

The bonds therefore give a net yield to the investor of about 6½%.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Fiscal Agent of the City of Montreal, is authorized to offer the above-named bonds for public sale on behalf of the City, at par, without accrued interest, payment to be made in full on 8th April, 1918, against delivery of the bonds at any Branch, in Canada, of the BANK OF MONTREAL, or of any bank the applicant may specify, or at the Agency of the BANK OF MONTREAL, New York or Chicago.

The issue is made to refund a like amount of Montreal Three-Year 5% Notes, the original issue having been made for public works, in anticipation of a permanent loan.

Beginning 25th February, 1918, applications for the bonds will be received by the BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, or any of its branches, from whom application forms and copies of the prospectus giving full particulars of the issue may be obtained on request. The offering is subject to withdrawal on or before the 18th March, 1918.

Applications should be addressed to the

BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL

and should contain full instructions as to place of delivery and payment suitable to the applicant, and the denominations of bonds required.

The issue is made with the approval of the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

CANADIAN FRONT IN WINTER'S GRIP

Raiding Party Attacks German Position Under Fire—Aerial Activity.

Canadian Headquarters in France, March 3.—There is little to report on the front. One of our raiding parties, observed by the enemy, attacked a German position under action, inflicting many casualties on the defenders. After using all their rifles, grenades and bombs, the party withdrew, having suffered only five slight casualties. On other parts of the front our reconnoitring battle patrols have been busy, as usual, but nothing of a sensational nature is reported.

Yesterday was a busy day in the air, our planes activity patrolling the enemy front, while his machines were repeatedly turned back by our machine gun fire. Early this morning the enemy was again employing gas against our positions in front of Lens, and considerable gassing fire was also directed against the roads and communications in Lievin.

Our heavy guns and field guns have been active against particular targets, and have carried out the usual harassing fire nightly.

March has come in like the proverbial lion, blustering winds, bitterly cold, with hail and snow—having given place to the milder weather of the past week. Trenches that the warm rains had threatened to turn into mud are frozen solid, and the country is again in the grip of winter.

TURKS RESUME MASSACRES IN ARMENIAN DISTRICTS

London, March 3.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says information has been received there to the effect that Turkish soldiers have committed new massacres in the district of Armenia, which has been deserted by the Russians. Hjalmar Branting, editor of the Social-Demokraten, has telegraphed two German Socialist parties to make energetic representations to the German Government, the despatch adds.

GERMAN NATIONAL DEBT NOW $31,000,000,000

Amsterdam, March 3.—Germany's national debt has risen to nearly 124,000,000,000 marks, the Reichstag was informed yesterday by Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, former Vice-Chancellor.

U-BOAT SINKS HOSPITAL SHIP

Torpedoed in Bristol Channel With All Lights Burning.

A despatch from Swansea, Eng., says: The British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which went down at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the Bristol Channel, was torpedoed, according to survivors, 34 of whom were landed here. Nothing so far has been learned of the fate of the others, including Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies. There were approximately 200 persons aboard the hospital ship, 150 of whom were members of the crew.

The Glenart Castle went down in seven minutes. The torpedo struck in No. 3 hold. The lifeboats on the starboard side were for the most part smashed by the explosion. Only seven lifeboats could be launched, and these with the greatest difficulty.

SHIPPING LOSSES SHOW AN INCREASE.

A despatch from London says: Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these fourteen were vessels of 1,600 tons or over, and four were under that tonnage. Seven other vessels also were sunk.

Arrivals, 2,274; sailings, 2,398. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 9.

The losses to British shipping in the past week show a considerable increase over the previous week, when the vessels destroyed numberd fifteen, twelve of them over 1,600 tons. In the preceding week nineteen British merchantmen were sent to the bottom.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE MARCH 9.

A despatch from Paris says:—The new daylight saving schedule for the Summer goes into effect throughout France on March 9, two weeks earlier than last year.

It is estimated that the saving made in gas last year was 7 per cent., and in electricity 15 per cent.

Britain Releases 817 Prisoners.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Three hospital ships bringing 817 invalid German prisoners from England for repatriation have arrived safely at Rotterdam.

Germination tests of all grain to be sown are especially necessary at this time.

AMERICANS STOP GERMAN ATTACK

Fight First Big Battle in Salient North of Toul.

A despatch from France says:—American troops repulsed a strong German attack Friday morning in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who graduated from West Point in 1917. The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches were strewn with German dead.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in our trenches. Two German officers were entangled in our wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snow storm at one point.

The Americans lost many killed and wounded, including officers.

FRANCE ACQUIRES GERMAN SHIPS

Brazil Gives Over 200,000 Tons Shipping and Votes Credits.

A despatch from Paris says: The Chamber of Deputies has approved the arrangement with Brazil for the acquisition of 200,000 tons of German shipping in Brazilian ports, contingent on the purchase also from Brazil of 2,000,000 sacks of coffee and 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) worth of other goods; also for a 5 per cent. commission to intermediaries.

Fifty thousand additional workers are to be put at the disposition of the French shipyards to speed up the lagging repairs and increase production. Entire credits voted exceed 700,000,000 francs, about $140,000,000.

WAR TAX NETS $127,350 IN MONTH OF JANUARY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The sum of $127,350 was netted to the Government during the month of February by the war tax, according to the statement issued from the Inland Revenue Department on Thursday. The total revenue from all sources for the month was $2,555,597.

If boiled icing doesn't harden try boiling it longer.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HEIGH BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Over £100 was realized at a concert given in Banchory for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund.

A sale of work held at Sprouston, near Kelso, in aid of comforts for soldiers realized the sum of £72.

Private Fred Beaton, H.L.I., son of Mr. Beaton, schoolhouse, Kilry, has been awarded the Military Medal.

Provost Morison has been re-elected Provost of Queensberry for the usual period of three years.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Douglas Kininmonth, Royal Scots, Kirkcaldy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burnett, of 24 Baker street, Stirling, have just celebrated their golden wedding.

Lieut. David Graig, Grenadier Guards, son of David Craig, Arbroath, has been awarded the D.S.O.

Corporal J. Burgoyne, formerly a miner in the Niddrie Collieries, has been awarded the Military Medal.

Lieut. A. McCall, son of Hon. Sheriff-Substitute McCall, Hawick, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The new Provost of Stirling is Councillor Raffan, who succeeds Provost Bayne, retired on account of illness.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Pte. George Robinson, Cameron Highlanders, son of Deputy Chief Constable Robinson, Linlithgow.

Captain Talbert Stevenson, Black Watch, son of Frank Stevenson, Dudhope Terrace, Dundee, has been killed in action.

A sale and winter carnival in Larbert in aid of soldiers' comforts and church huts in France realized the sum of £350.

The portrait of Lord Provost Taggart, painted by Ambrose McEvoy, has been added to the collection in the Art Gallery.

Colonel Graham, of Springbank Cottage, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County and City of Glasgow.

The ironmoulders of Arbroath are giving their employes an advance of five shillings per week on both time and piece work.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Sergeant P. Beattie Elmslie, R.A.M.C., 25 Summerfield Terrace, Aberdeen.

John MacIntyre, who has been re-elected Provost of North Berwick, has held that position continuously for nineteen years.

Walter R. Batchelor, Mayfield, a well-known cattle dealer, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the city of Glasgow.

Colonel Reid of Cromleybank has been appointed president of the new branch of the National Farmers' Union at Ellon.

"WHO GOES HOME?"

Survival of the Days When Travelling in London Was Unsafe.

An ancient survival, heard every night in the lobbies of the House of Commons during session, is the cry, "Who goes home?" When the House rises and the legislators are dispersing, the stentorian shout of "Who goes home?" passes from policeman to policeman, along the corridors and down the staircases, until at last it reaches the coachmen and the cabmen waiting in the Palace Yard.

The cry means nothing now, Mr. C. G. Harper tells us in Half Hours with the Highwaymen, but it originated in the ill-guarded condition of the streets and suburbs some hundreds of years ago, when even members of Parliament were not safe from attack by highwaymen and footpads.

At the cry of "Who goes home?" they assembled in little bands, often under the protection of the linkmen, to journey for their common safety to their several destinations.

Those indeed were the times when Londoners, travelling at night westward from Hyde Park Corner, where was situated the last outpost of civilization, in the shape of the watchman's box, assembled there in parties, armed with bludgeons and blunderbuses, and so fortified came thankfully to their destinations in one or other of those solitary country mansions the high-walled gardens and heavy doors of which arouse the astonishment of those modern observers who do not realize that residences so situated once had to be planned very much after the style of blockhouses in a hostile country.

There was, however, a certain blind fury about the ways of justice at that time that in general boded ill for evil-doers. Society could not adequately be protected in those days by the primitive forerunners of our police, and so when any criminal was captured justice usually made a terrible example of him. It was only as times grew safer and more secure that it was believed that justice could afford to dispense with those examples. Capital punishment was then the best conceivable warning to others not to go and do likewise.

All pruning may be done in cold weather. No plants or tree will be injured by pruning in cold weather, and this is good work to get out of the way before a busier time arrives.