years ago and grafted them on *M. doltsopa* seedlings. I visited the tree again recently and got a couple of flowers with the idea of using their pollen on *M. doltsopa*, but lost the pollen. However, I have two flower buds on the grafted plant that I have planted out, and hope *M. doltsopa* is blooming when they do. *M. champaca* grows quite well here, but seems to stand only light frosts. Its flowers are not showy, though, as they are lost in the foliage, and small. I saw *M. alba* in Singapore and found it not very interesting, although it makes a nice big shade tree with a good perfume.

I have had very little success with seed setting on my large tree of *Magnolia grandiflora* cv. 'Exmouth' and have come to the conclusion that it is by nature a poor seeder. I therefore aim to graft over at least part of it to *M. grandiflora* cv. 'Samuel Sommer' which seems to set seed very readily, even on young trees. I don't have room so near the house for another tree of the size of *M. grandiflora*, but aim to plant one or two farther away in positions that will encourage seed setting, as I need seedlings of this species for root-stocks. Contrary to McDaniel's findings, I feel there are definite, though relative incompatibilities in magnolias, so try to use closely related plants for understocks. Up to now I have used mostly cutting-grown *grandifloras* for grafting *M. nitida* and clones of *M. grandiflora* because I have no local seed source, and imported seed is too dried out to germinate well. I have *M. hypoleuca* and *M. officinalis* var. *biloba* grafted on *M. sieboldii* and have been pleasantly surprised how well they are doing, with no constriction at graft and no sign of incompatibility. Whether there is dwarfing or not I can't tell as I have no own-root trees or plants on other understocks for comparison.

The members of the Magnoliaceae are indeed fascinating plants and I guess I am caught up in the fever as much as anyone.

The Pollen Bank: No Deposits, No Withdrawals

by August E. Kehr

This is a report that any committee chairman hates to make. However, the membership in all fairness must be given information on committee activities.

In 1982 there was not a single deposit in the Pollen Bank. However, the account was not overdrawn because there was not a single withdrawal either. As a result, there still remains a sizeable collection of pollen from the 1981 season. I intend to use this pollen in 1983 in an experiment to determine the viability of pollen kept in a freezer with a dessicant.

A somewhat comparable experiment with rhododendrons indicates pollen of that genus is viable for 5 years or longer. There is no reason that magnolia pollen would not perform in like manner. Many rhododendron breeders store pollen from year to year quite as a matter of course at the present time. However, these developments are comparatively recent. I know of no published technique prior to 1967, the year a publication printed a talk I had given in 1966 on (the matter of) pollen storage. I would be proud if the same thing could be done in magnolias. There will be a report on the experiment of using 2-year-old pollen in a forthcoming issue of MAGNOLIA.

Members of the Society are invited to join in this experiment. There is 1981 pollen, in limited amounts, of the following: *M. ashei, M. tripetala, M. grandiflora* 'Edith Bogue,' *M. acuminata* subsp. *cordata, M. fraseri,* and M.× 'Woodsman.'