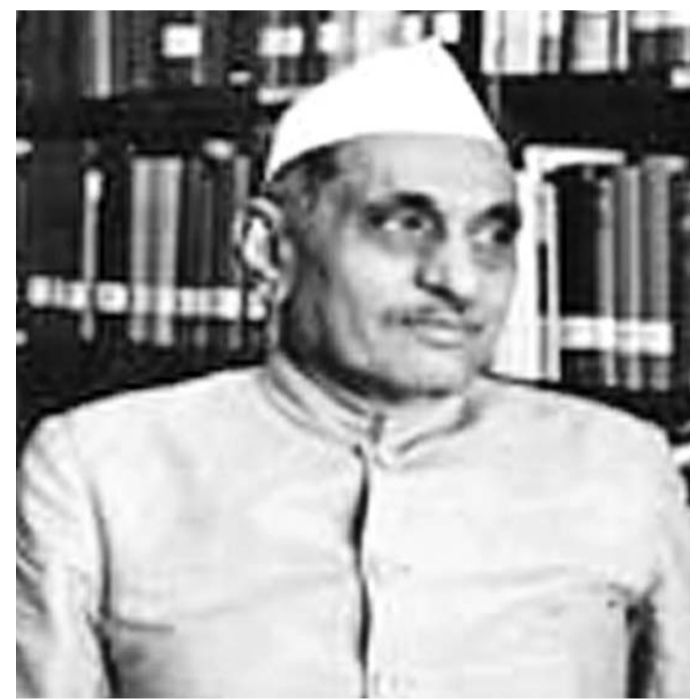


## #THE BIRTH OF AMUL

### Of Resistance, Unity And Determination

Milk quality tests would suddenly "fail," and entire batches were rejected. This meant heavy losses, pushing already struggling farmers into deeper financial distress



● Bulbul Joshi

Canada made a hospital room legally disappear so that a Dutch princess could be born, and 80 years later, millions of tulips still arrive every spring to say thank you.

May 1940. The German army invaded the Netherlands in a lightning assault that lasted just five days. As Nazi forces closed in on The Hague, the Dutch royal family faced an impossible choice: stay and risk capture, or flee into exile.

They fled. Crown Princess Juliana, heir to the Dutch throne, escaped with her two young daughters to England, then continued across the Atlantic to Canada. The Canadian government welcomed them to Ottawa, offering safety while the Netherlands suffered under Nazi occupation.

By 1942, Princess Juliana was pregnant with her third child. That's when the constitutional complications began.

Dutch succession law was complex, and there were concerns about citizenship and legitimacy if an heir to the throne was born on foreign soil. The baby would be Canadian by birth, which created potential legal tangles about royal succession and national identity.

Canadian diplomats and Dutch officials huddled together, searching for a solution. Returning to the Netherlands was impossible. German U-boats made the Atlantic crossing deadly, and the country itself was occupied enemy territory.

Then, someone had a brilliant idea. What if the baby wasn't born in Canada at all? On January 19, 1943, the Canadian Parliament passed a special order declaring the maternity suite at Ottawa Civic Hospital to be temporarily extraterritorial. For legal purposes, that room ceased to be part of Canada.

It didn't become Dutch territory. It became... nothing. A legal void. Territorial limbo.

When Princess Margriet Francisca was born on January 19, 1943, she drew her first breath in a place that belonged to no country. The room existed outside any nation's borders, which meant she was born under Dutch law alone, no complications, no competing jurisdictions, no constitutional crisis.

The solution was so elegant that it seems impossible. Canada made part of itself disappear just long enough for a baby to be born. But the story doesn't end with clever diplomacy. The Dutch remem-

# What an amazing story...

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## #THANK YOU



bered. After liberation in 1945, Princess Juliana, who would become Queen in 1948, sent Canada a gift: 100,000 tulip bulbs.

A gesture of gratitude for the hospitality, the protection, and the extraordinary legal creativity that had safeguarded her family during the darkest years of the war. But she didn't stop there.

Every year since 1945, the Netherlands has sent tulip bulbs to Canada. The annual gift, now 20,000 bulbs, comes from the Dutch royal family personally. Not as payment for services rendered. Not as diplomatic protocol. As thanks.

For nearly 80 years, without interruption, those bulbs have arrived in Ottawa like clockwork. Today, walk through Canada's

capital in May, and you'll see the legacy blooming everywhere. Over three million tulips carpet the city during the Canadian Tulip Festival, descendants and successors to that original gift. They transform Ottawa into a sea of colour every spring: red, yellow, pink, orange, purple cascading through parks and along waterways.

Each tulip represents a debt paid not in currency but in beauty. Each bloom is a reminder that some nations don't forget kindness. Some gratitude doesn't fade with time. Some thank-yous are spoken not in words but in millions of petals when returning year after year like faithful messengers.

Princess Margriet, the baby born in that legally nonexistent room, is 82 years old now. She remains active in Dutch public life, serving as a patron of numerous charitable organizations. She visits Canada regularly, often during tulip season, walking through gardens her birth made possible. Because that brief moment of territorial creativity created a bond between two nations that has lasted eight decades. A bond renewed every spring when Dutch tulips arrive in Canadian soil, roots and all, to bloom in gratitude.

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The baby girl was named 'Margriet.'

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Because those gifts aren't about solving problems. They're about remembering the people who tried to solve them. Some debts aren't financial. They're moral. And some thank-yous are so profound they're spoken in flowers that return like promises, year after year after year.

A hospital room that ceased to exist. A princess born nowhere and everywhere at once. And millions of tulips, blooming in perpetuity, proving that the most lasting diplomacy isn't written in treaties. It's planted in soil, where gratitude grows roots deeper than any law.

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## National Grape Day: Celebrating Nature's Tiny Powerhouse

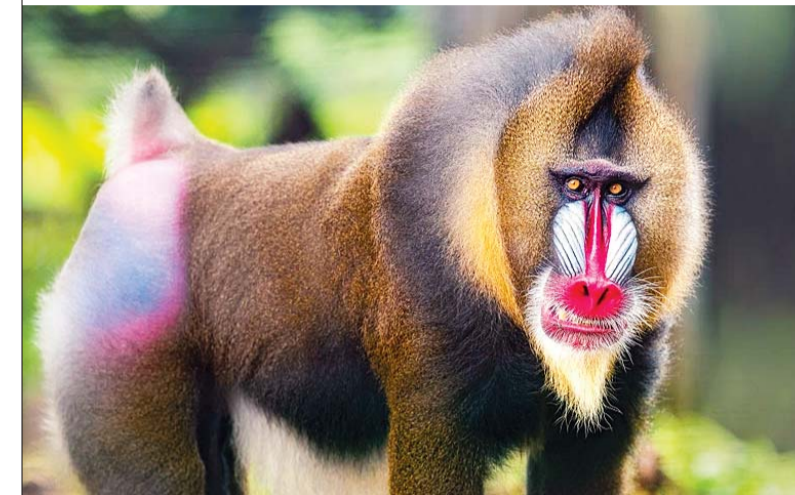
Observed every year on May 27, National Grape Day celebrates one of the world's most loved and versatile fruits. Grapes are packed with antioxidants, vitamins C and K, and natural compounds that support heart health and immunity. From fresh snacking to juices, raisins, and wines, grapes play an important role in global food culture and agriculture. The day also highlights the efforts of farmers and the importance of sustainable cultivation. Whether red, green, or black, grapes remind us that good things often come in small, delicious packages.



## #WILD

# Beasts With A Temper

Nature's Worst Tempers: 5 Wild Animals You Don't Want to Anger



In the animal kingdom, danger doesn't always come with a roar or a venomous bite. Sometimes, it comes in the form of a bad attitude. While many wild animals are shy or defensive, some are notorious for their volatile tempers, unprovoked aggression, or explosive anger.

### 1. Mandrill - Beauty With a Brutal Streak

With their brilliantly coloured faces and powerful builds, mandrills are among the most striking primates on Earth. But beneath their vibrant exterior lies a reputation for aggression.

Native to the rainforests of Central and West Africa, mandrills live in large social groups led by dominant males. These leaders are highly territorial, and their authority is enforced with violent displays of dominance. Equipped with long, sharp canine teeth and incredible strength for their size, mandrills can and do defend themselves, often preemptively.

Although they don't usually seek conflict with humans, if threatened or cornered, a mandrill will not hesitate to attack, and the results can be devastating.

Fact: Mandrills are often considered the most dangerous primates due to their size, strength, and unpredictable aggression.



### 2. Wild Boar - Aggression on Four Legs

Forget the image of the lazy domestic pig. The wild boar is a completely different beast, and a dangerously unpredictable one.

Found across Europe, Asia, and parts of North Africa (and introduced elsewhere), wild boars are compact, muscular, and aggressively territorial. They are omnivorous scavengers and will fight with other animals, or humans, if provoked.

What makes them especially dangerous is their tendency to charge when threatened, using their sharp tusks to inflict serious injuries. Worse still, wounded boars often fight harder, becoming more aggressive as the situation escalates.

Fact: Wild boars cause hundreds of injuries (and some fatalities) to humans each year, especially in rural and forested areas.



### 3. Leopard - Silent, Solitary, and Savage

Leopards may not be the largest big cats, but they are arguably the most stealthy and unpredictable. Unlike lions or tigers, which often give warning signs before attacking, leopards are known for their silent, sudden ambushes. Generally solitary and elusive, leopards avoid human contact, but if cornered, injured, or defending a kill, they become shockingly aggressive.

Some individual leopards in India have even gained infamy as man-eaters, responsible for dozens (and in rare cases, hundreds) of human deaths. Their speed, strength, and climbing ability make them lethal, especially because you often don't see them until it's too late.

Fact: Leopards have been known to drag prey twice their weight up into trees to avoid scavengers.

### 4. Tasmanian Devil - Loud, Small, and Fierce

Despite its cartoonish name, the Tasmanian devil is one of the most ferocious marsupials on Earth. Native to the Australian island of Tasmania, this stocky, muscular animal is known for its explosive temper, especially when feeding. When multiple devils gather around a carcass, they fight noisily and violently, biting and shrieking in all directions. Their bone-crushing bite force, the strongest of any mammal relative to body size, makes even small scuffles dangerous. Though they rarely pose a direct threat to humans, Tasmanian devils will defend themselves with surprising aggression if they feel cornered.

Fact: Their fearsome vocalizations and erratic behaviour earned them the name "devil" from early European settlers.

### 5. Leopard Seal - The Predator With a Smile

Don't let the name fool you, the leopard seal is no cuddly ocean pup. This sleek, spotted predator is one of Antarctica's top hunters, and one of the few seal species known to attack humans. With a reptilian head, massive jaws, and dagger-like teeth, leopard seals feed on fish, squid, penguins, and even other seals. Unlike most seals, they are solitary and silent, lurking beneath the ice or near their shore before lunging at their prey.

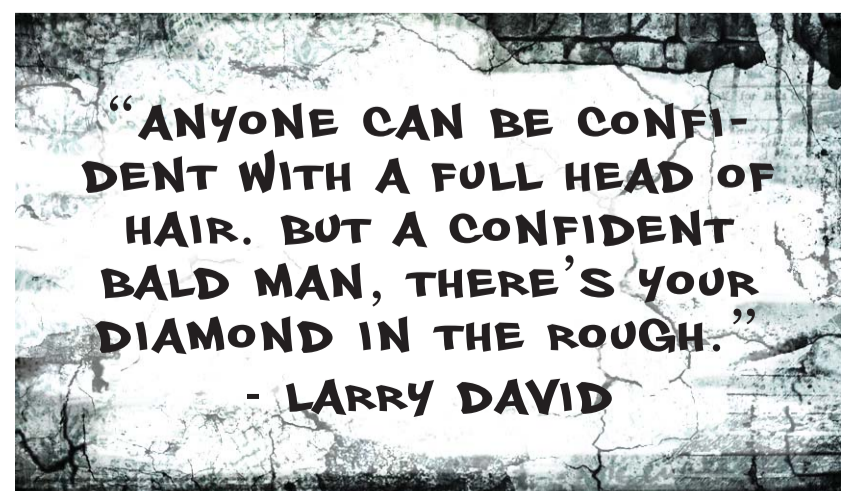
Scientists and divers working in Antarctic waters have reported chilling encounters with these powerful, unpredictable animals, including the tragic 2003 case where a marine biologist was pulled underwater and killed by a leopard seal.

### Tread Lightly With Nature's Short Fuses

Aggression in animals is usually rooted in territorial defense, fear, or competition, not malice. But some species have developed such explosive responses to threats or stress that they've earned a reputation for bad tempers. Whether it's the bone-crunching jaws of a Tasmanian devil, the unexpected charge of a wild boar, or the silent precision of a leopard, these creatures remind us that not all danger is visible, and sometimes, it has teeth.



## THE WALL



## BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

## ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

