

with Icelandic subjects born in Iceland, and vice versa; that the subjects of either country shall be exempted from military service in the other; that access to fishing in the territorial waters of both countries is equally free to Danish and Icelandic subjects, irrespective of residence; that Danish ships in Icelandic harbours have the same privileges as Icelandic vessels, and vice versa; and that Danish and Icelandic goods and produce shall mutually enjoy the most favourable terms granted to any country. -- The act provides that Denmark shall act on Iceland's behalf in foreign affairs. In the ministry of foreign affairs a representative shall be appointed well acquainted with Icelandic conditions for the purpose of dealing with Icelandic matters and furthering Icelandic interests. Iceland may have consuls appointed where there are none at present. Moreover attachés familiar with Icelandic conditions shall be attached to the already existing consulates and legations. The Icelandic government may also send delegates to other countries to conduct negotiations in matters specially concerning Iceland. All treaties between Denmark and other countries already concluded and published shall, in so far as they concern Iceland, remain in force for that country too. But treaties ratified by Denmark after the act of union has taken effect, are not binding on Iceland without the consent of the Icelandic authorities concerned. The fisheries protection in Icelandic territorial waters shall be performed by Denmark under the Danish flag, until Iceland may decide to undertake this duty. The monetary system, which has hitherto been in force in both countries, shall continue as long as the Scandinavian coinage-union exists; and finally the Danish supreme court shall have jurisdiction in Icelandic cases until Iceland decides to establish a court of final appeal of her own. This jurisdiction of Denmark's supreme court ceased in 1920, when a court of final appeal was instituted in Iceland. The share payable by Iceland to Denmark for the management of these affairs is to be fixed according to an agreement made by the governments of both countries.

In order to safeguard the union, the act provides that an advisory body shall be created as well as a court of arbitration, in case of a difference of opinion arising about the provisions of the act of union. This advisory body shall consist of at least 6 members, three of whom are to be appointed by Althingi, the other three by the Rigsdag. Before any measure concerning the management of the affairs specified in the act, or any bill relating to the specific affairs of either country, which at the same time may affect the other state and the