

The percentage distribution of revenue and expenditure in 1876 and 1928 was as follows:

<i>Revenue:</i>	1876	1928
	pct.	pct.
Taxes	17.1	21.8
Customs	30.5	53.7
Post, telegraphs and telephones . .	3.8	15.5
Monopolies	»	6.3
Annual contribution from Denmark	30.4	»
Other revenues	18.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0

<i>Expenditure:</i>	1876	1928
	pct.	pct.
Administration and Althingi	33.1	13.7
Public health	12.2	7.3
Post, telegraphs and telephones . .	7.3	14.9
Other communications	»	13.6
Church and education	29.9	12.4
Science, literature, and art.	2.6	1.6
Industrial affairs	»	11.2
Social affairs	»	8.3
Pensions and allowances	10.2	1.4
Interest on, and repayment of, National debt	»	10.9
Other expenditure	4.7	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0

In 1876 salaries to officials accounted for the greater part of the expenditure, while in 1928 this item is comparatively much lower. Of the total expenditure Industrial affairs and communications represent about two-fifths, while administration, church and education are responsible for rather more than one-fourth. To meet the steadily increasing expenditure, taxes, and especially customs duties, have been considerably raised.

As regards the various items of revenue and expenditure in 1928 the following remarks should be added:

The taxes yielded 3.1 million krónur, or a little more than one-fifth of the revenue. This group includes the direct taxes, as the income and property tax; taxes on real estate; tonnage dues; 'transfer-of-property' taxes, as e. g. legacy and stamp duties, and various other taxes of special nature, which may more or less be looked upon as payments for certain privileges, as for example, light dues; perquisites,