

Mr. Milne “ considered that when Grain and other provisions rose, both manufacturing and agricultural labour fell, and *vice versa* ; for this obvious reason, that the workmen do more work, and of course, as there is only a certain demand for labour, the value of the labour falls. He always observed the prices of labour were governed by demand and supply, like any other commodity, and not by the price of Grain.”

He remarks, “ that the price of Corn has an effect on the price of labour ; so has the price of shoes and of cloth, but it does not appear to him the price of labour is governed entirely by it.”

The following were the current Wages paid in the neighbourhood of Manchester for weaving muslins ; and may be considered in general as much as a good workman could obtain for a *week's labour* : viz.

Year.	Wages in July.		Average Price of Wheat in the Gazette.		Wages in December.		Average Price of Wheat in the Gazette.	
1810	18s 0d	....	112s 0d	....	16s 0d	....	95s 0d
1811	13 6	....	85 0	....	12 6	....	103 0
1812	13 6	....	140 0	....	12 0	....	120 0
1813	14 6	....	75 0	....	13 0	....	68 0
1814	17 0	....	67 6	....	15 0	....	71 0
1815	..	16 0	....	68 0	....	14 0	....	58 0
1816	8 6	....	74 0	....	7 6	....	104 0

It may be observed, that the wages are generally lower in the Winter than in the Spring and Summer.—The advance in 1814 and 1815, when Corn was very low, and the low rates at which they have continued the last six months, whilst the price of Corn has been rising, are strongly corroborative of the argument in the text, that the connexion between the prices of labour and Corn is scarcely to be traced.