Within the area covered by each circle is shown the percentage of total metropolitan consumption produced in that area and the approximate life of the area in years.
of feet. Much of the land containing stone has been built upon, and in some areas quarrying of stone is prohibited by municipal by-laws. Quarries are still working in the municipalities of Footscray, Sunshine, Keilor, Essendon, Brunswick, Coburg, Preston, Northcote, Whittlesea, Heidelberg and Richmond.

Most of the quarries in production have been supplying stone for many years, and although their future life varies considerably, it is generally estimated that they will produce about 70,000,000 cubic yards of stone, which gives them an average life of 45 years. The expansion of the city is covering much good stone, but there are sufficient quantities in the outer metropolitan area to provide for any likely future requirements. In general, it appears most likely that the future supply will come from along the valleys of the Maribyrnong River and the Kororoit, Merri and Darebin Creeks, from the Brooklyn area and from North Essendon and Epping.

**Future Metropolitan Land Requirements for Extractive Industries**

At the present time the extractive industries occupy some 1,350 acres within the metropolitan planning area, of which 1,163 acres are being used for this purpose. Most of this land is located outside the urban area. As has been found from this survey, the majority of the existing workings are capable of producing at the present rate for at least another 25 years. It would seem, therefore, that additional land requirements for extractive industries within the metropolitan planning area will be limited, and largely confined to areas outside the boundary of future urban settlement. In addition, some of the old used-up areas will be gradually reclaimed for other purposes. It seems likely that the future land requirements within the metropolitan area may well be confined to between 1,500 and 2,000 acres.

**EXISTING LAND USE**

Melbourne has so spread its urban boundaries that it now covers an area of land comparable in size to some overseas cities with more than twice its population. Chicago, for example, has a population of 3,500,000 in a similar land area to Melbourne, while New York has 8,000,000 people in an area barely one-third greater.

This widely-spread urban development is a feature of all Australian cities where the density of population per acre of land is amongst the lowest in the world. Melbourne has an overall population density of only 9.3 persons to the acre. Sydney is somewhat similar, Brisbane even lower. Most overseas cities of more than 1,000,000 people have over 20 persons to the acre, while the average density in some European cities exceeds 50 persons. Although it is difficult to compare cities accurately by overall density figures because of the rather arbitrary nature of fixing administrative boundaries, it is at least clear that Melbourne, in keeping with other Australian cities, already occupies a larger area of land