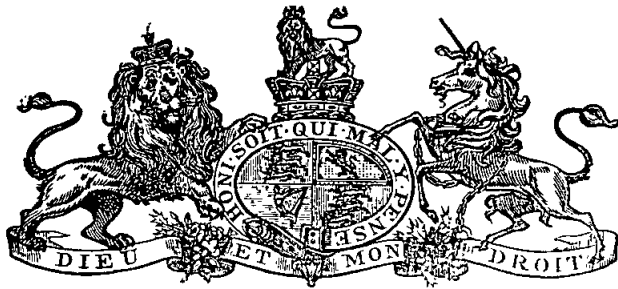


[2221]



THIRD SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
VICTORIA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

Published by Authority.

No. 70.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

[1887.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

I, THE Governor of Victoria, do hereby declare that I have this day assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the Bill passed by the Parliament of Victoria, the title whereof is hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One million eight hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and eight.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.)

HENRY B. LOCH.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. GILLIES,
Premier.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



Figure 1

The diagram illustrates the relationship between two sets, A and B. Set A is represented by the larger circle, and Set B is represented by the smaller circle. The shaded region indicates the elements that belong to both sets, which is the intersection of A and B.

Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ and $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$. The intersection of A and B, denoted as $A \cap B$, is the set of elements that are common to both A and B, which is $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$.

The union of A and B, denoted as $A \cup B$, is the set of all elements that are in either A or B or both. In this case, $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$.

The difference between A and B, denoted as $A - B$, is the set of elements that are in A but not in B. In this case, $A - B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$.

The difference between B and A, denoted as $B - A$, is the set of elements that are in B but not in A. In this case, $B - A = \{\}$, as all elements of B are also in A.

The symmetric difference of A and B, denoted as $A \oplus B$, is the set of elements that are in either A or B but not in both. In this case, $A \oplus B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$.