

For each mini-table of contents, an auxiliary file with the extension `.mtc <n>`, where `<n>` is the chapter number, will be created.¹ For mini-lists of figures and tables, files with the extensions `.mlf <n>` and `.mlt <n>` are created, respectively.

The framed box around the number in the section heading is now defined only in the `\@secntformat` command, and hence the reference labels come out correctly.²

Many journals in social science specifically require that sufficient detail be provided in publications to replicate published results.³

Mechanisms to allow a statistical software program to declare a legacy syntax and operate under it are rare.⁴

The term ‘pesticide’ covers a wide range of substances, including insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, molluscicides, nematocides, rodenticides, and herbicides. Pesticides⁵ are not necessarily single chemicals of natural or synthetic origin but may be micro-organisms (e.g. fungi or bacteria) or components thereof (e.g. endotoxins from *Bacillus thuringiensis*), or even so-called ‘macro-organisms’, e.g. predatory wasps such as *Trichogramma evanescens*, specifically bred in large numbers to control caterpillars, a phids and other sucking insects.

¹A different scheme is automatically used for operating systems in which file extensions are limited to three characters, like MS-DOS or Windows. It can be explicitly requested using the option `shortext` on the `\usepackage` command.

²The command `\@secntformat` takes as an argument the section level identifier, which is appended to the `\` prefix to generate the presentation form needed via the `\csname`, `\endcsname` command constructor. In our example, the `\@secntformat` command is called with the section argument and thus the replacement text `\fbox{\csname thesection\endcsname\hspace{0.5em}}` is generated. See the *TEXbook* [82] for more details about the `\csname` command.

³Information gathered from the “Contributors” section of the 1997 edition of many journals show that the exact terms of the requirement to share data vary in principle and in practice. *Science*, *Nature*, *American Economic Review*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Lancet*, *American Political Science Review*, and the various journals published by the American Psychological Association explicitly document in submission guidelines that a condition of publication is the provision of important data on which the article is based. The *Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals* has, arguably, the weakest policy, stating simply that the editor may recommend that important data be made available.

⁴Stata is a notable exception. The Stata “version” command allows the programmer to declare that the program should be run with a particular version of the Stata language syntax and implementation. For example, although Stata upgraded its random number generators in v6.0, the old PRNG algorithms were preserved and are still used when a program explicitly declares itself to use v5.0 syntax. The programming language PERL supports a more common and limited version of version declaration. A PERL program may require a particular version of the language to run. However, in this case, the designers of PERL assumed that the requirements were always minimum requirements and that any version at newer than the stated requirement is also accepted.

⁵The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has defined a pesticide as a substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport, or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. Also included in the FAO definition are substances intended for use as plant growth regulators, defoliants, desiccants, or agents for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage or transport (FAO, 2003).