This is a test of the numberedblock style package, which is specially designed to produce sequentially numbered BLOCKS of code (note the individual code lines are not numbered, but the whole block gets a single number, for later reference (much in the same way that equations can get numbered in a document). While specialized for numbering code blocks, the commands can actually number other items, as well, in fact anything that fits in a \LaTeX box.

If the code block contains no special characters (or is already a box), one can simply use the command form, called {\texttt{\numblock}}. It cannot handle verbatim text, but must use standard \LaTeX escape sequences (for line breaks, contiguous spaces, special characters, etc.). It puts the output in a tt font, which is the same as used in the verbatim environment:

\begin{verbatim}
This text is the argument to the command
where double slashes have been used for line breaks
\end{verbatim}

Most useful, however, there is also the {\texttt{numVblock}} environment, which handles verbatim text, as seen in the next example:

\begin{verbatim}
This is a labeled numVblock environment, which \langle--see contiguous spaces here\rangle succeeds in incorporating verbatim text like
@##$%*$%$()||}{?><\\
\end{verbatim}

As envisioned the {\texttt{numVblock}} environment would be ideally suited for displaying small code blocks as part of documentation, and I can (NEW!!) even reference the numbered blocks 1 and 2. The code can contain contiguous spaces and special characters:

\begin{verbatim}
program test
implicit none
integer a, x

  a = 0
  x = 1
  10 a = a + x
  if (a .eq. 100) stop
  goto 10
end
\end{verbatim}

Below, I test the \texttt{\numblock} command with the argument as a box, rather than as formatted text.

\begin{verbatim}
Testing, 1,2,3 testing a box
\end{verbatim}

Don’t forget, there are settable parameters to define the block left-indent, the format of the label, and (if needed) the labels’ max width/placement.