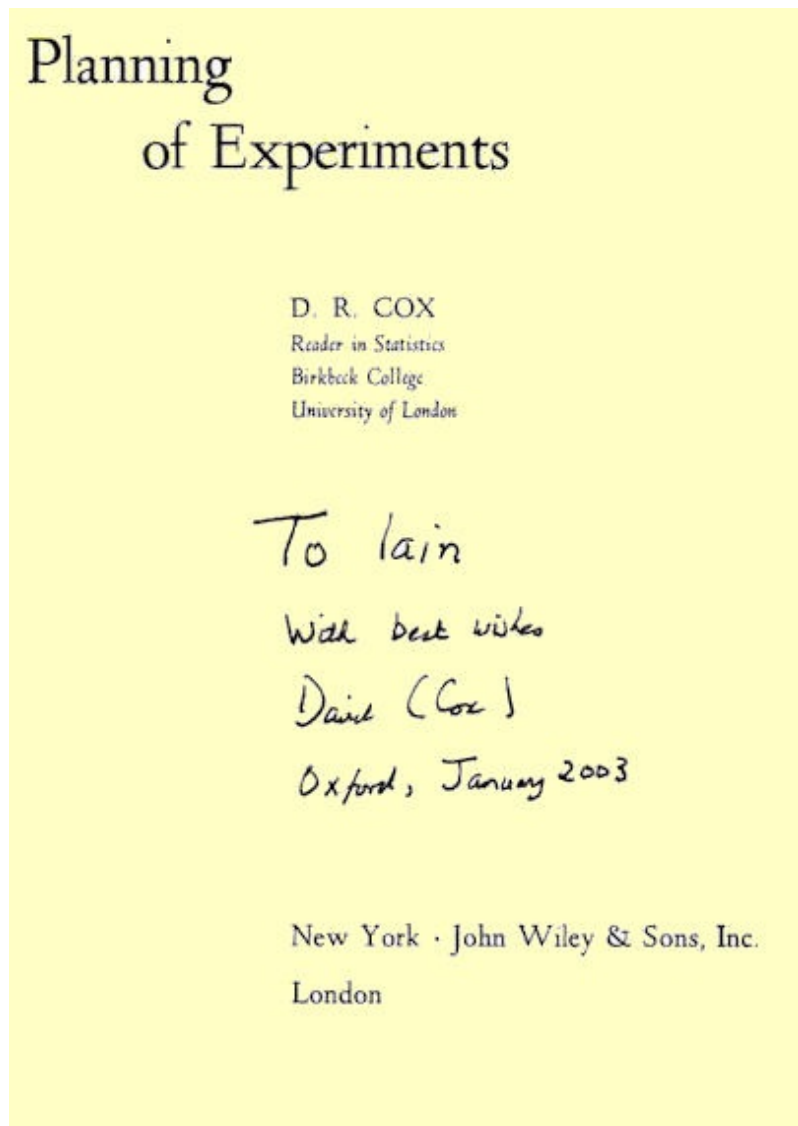


**Cox DR (1958).** Planning of experiments. London: Wiley.

**Title pages**

# Contents

CHAPTER	PAGE
1 PRELIMINARIES . . . . .	1
2 SOME KEY ASSUMPTIONS . . . . .	14
3 DESIGNS FOR THE REDUCTION OF ERROR . . . . .	23
4 USE OF SUPPLEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS TO REDUCE ERROR . . . . .	48
5 RANDOMIZATION . . . . .	70
6 BASIC IDEAS ABOUT FACTORIAL EXPERIMENTS . . . . .	91
7 DESIGN OF SIMPLE FACTORIAL EXPERIMENTS . . . . .	134
8 CHOICE OF NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . . . . .	154
9 CHOICE OF UNITS, TREATMENTS, AND OBSERVATIONS . . . . .	191
10 MORE ABOUT LATIN SQUARES . . . . .	205
11 INCOMPLETE NONFACTORIAL DESIGNS . . . . .	219
12 FRACTIONAL REPLICATION AND CONFOUNDING . . . . .	247
13 CROSS-OVER DESIGNS . . . . .	269
14 SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS . . . . .	279
GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	292
APPENDIX . . . . .	294
AUTHOR INDEX . . . . .	301
SUBJECT INDEX . . . . .	303

## Key passages

### 5.4 JUSTIFICATION OF RANDOMIZATION

#### (iv) Randomization as a Device for Concealment

In most of the previous examples, randomization has been used to deal with variations in space, in time, between different animals or subjects, and so on to ensure that any patterns of variation that may exist in the experimental material cause no systematic error in treatment comparisons. A very important further use of randomization, however, is in situations where a substantial amount of the uncontrolled variation arises from subjective effects due to personal biases of the people taking part in the experiment, including the experimenter himself. In such applications randomization achieves its aim by concealing from the persons involved which treatment is applied to each unit.

