**ABSTRACT:** This study evaluated the compressive strength of lateritic bricks stabilised with cement, lime and termite-hill, moulded with CINVA-Ram. The engineering characteristics and classification of the lateritic soil sample were determined, also the characteristic compressive strength of stabilised bricks as well as the unstabilised bricks were investigated after 7, 14 and 28 days of curing. The total number of bricks moulded was ninety and they were 290 mm x 140 mm x 90 mm in size. Each of the three stabilisers were added in varying proportions of 8%, 10% and 12% by weight of the lateritic soil for producing the bricks. Compressive strength test conducted after 28 days curing revealed that the cement stabilised bricks developed a rapid increase in strength than the lime stabilised and termite-hill stabilised bricks. In all, the compressive strength increased with increasing proportion of the stabilisers. However, the unstabilised bricks developed strength which was more than the 10% termite-hill stabilised bricks after 28 days. It was deduced that cement stabilization is adequate where early strength is targeted on the field.