

The concrete block industry is receiving favor everywhere. The progress it is making may be seen on every side. The industry has made a phenomenal growth during the last few years, taking the place of wood, brick and stone structures on every hand. This naturally follows, since the concrete block is cheaper, more efficient and convenient than other building materials for this class of work. Those who have watched the growth of this branch of the cement industry undoubtedly notice the growing favor of this form of construction with architects and engineers, and the opposition and suspicion, evident in some quarters in the past, rapidly transforming to a welcome. There is no longer the same desire among architects and builders to confine their entire attention to one material, as we see the gradual adoption of concrete in many forms and in combination with stone and other materials. We show herewith a concrete block residence, built for Mr. R. H. Smith, of London, Ont. It is a fair type of what can be done with the ordinary building block machine in dwellinghouse construction. This structure is 22 x 46 ft., and contains eight rooms. It is modern in its equipment, and cost \$2,100. The walls are built from concrete blocks, which, in the basement, are 10 in. thick, with 3 in. core opening. In the first storey they are 8 in. thick, with 2½ in. core opening, and the top storey, 8 in. thick, with 3 in. core opening. The building having 3 in. core opening in the top storey and 2½ in. core opening in the first storey gives a fairly equal distribution of crush-

The columns are built from solid concrete. The builder of this residence has erected several similar dwellings in London, and is well pleased with concrete block



Concrete Block Residence of Mr. W. J. Howlett, London, Ont.



Residence of R. H. Smith, London, Ont., built of Concrete Blocks.

ing strength without adding excessive weight to the walls of the structure. The piers which support the verandah columns of this structure are built from concrete blocks.

dwellings. The other dwelling illustrated is 22 ft. by 30 ft., and contains eight rooms. It was built at a cost of \$2,000, and is modern throughout. It was built of concrete blocks of broken Ashlar design, which have a very pleasing effect, and very much resemble cut stone. The walls of the basement are composed of blocks 10 in. thick; first storey, 9 in. thick; second storey, 8 in. thick, with 2½ in. core opening throughout. The verandah and steps are also built of concrete, and are ornamented with two Grecian lawn vases, made from solid concrete. The above products were made on machines furnished by the London Concrete Machinery Co., to whom we are indebted for the accompanying illustrations.

We show herewith a view of the Salem Church at Derwent, Ont., which is built of concrete blocks. The entire walls of the structure, window heads, window caps, curbs, steps and the entire exterior work except the roof is of concrete. The structure cost \$6,500. The auditorium has a seating capacity of two hundred and twenty-five. The seating is arranged to radiate from pastorum, which is in one corner of the building, the choir gallery being situated in an alcove immediately to the right. The auditorium has a very pleasing effect, and is noted for its acoustic properties. The basement is fitted up for schoolrooms, libraries, etc. The walls of the basement of this structure are built by the double overlapping system. The inside of basement is finished with concrete blocks, no wainscoting or painting being required. The concrete blocks on the inside are of vertical tooled design. Several other churches have been built in Western Ontario under the same method of construction, and not the least sign of moisture has yet