SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT
TELEPHONES

ANNUAL REPORT

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT

Telephones

1958

REGINA
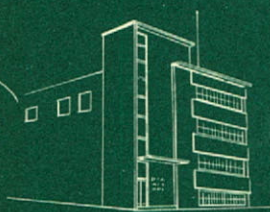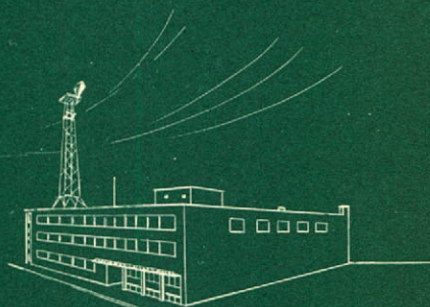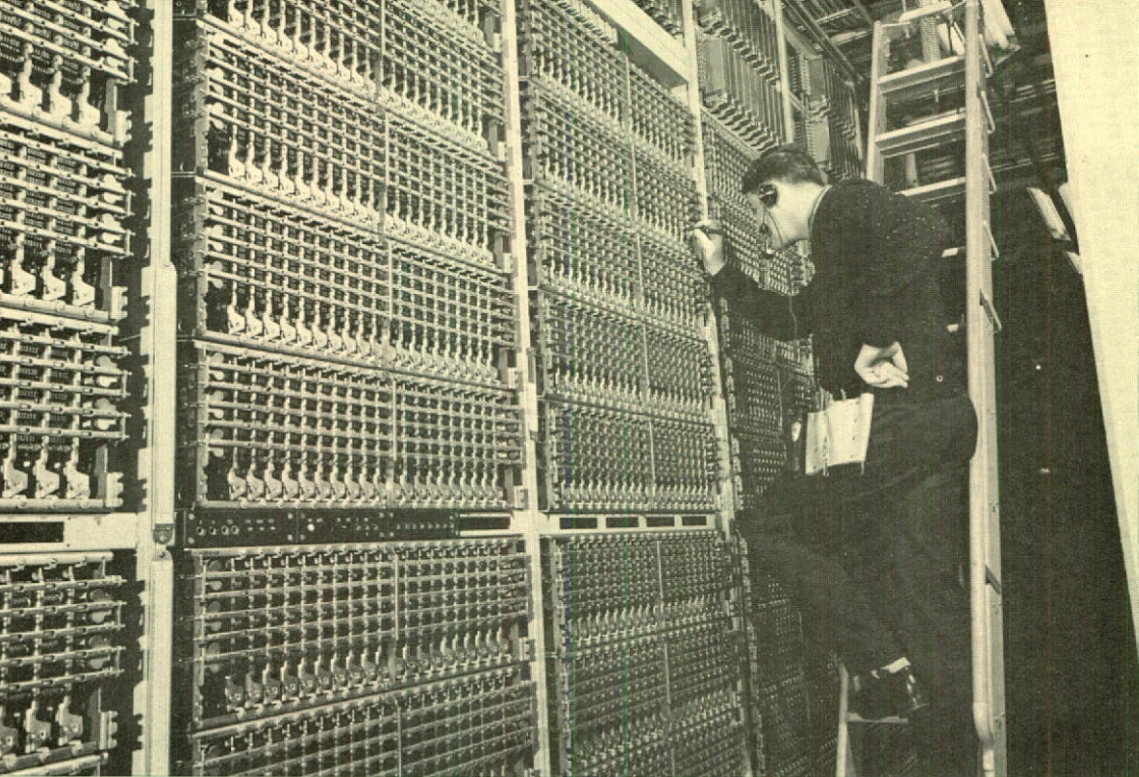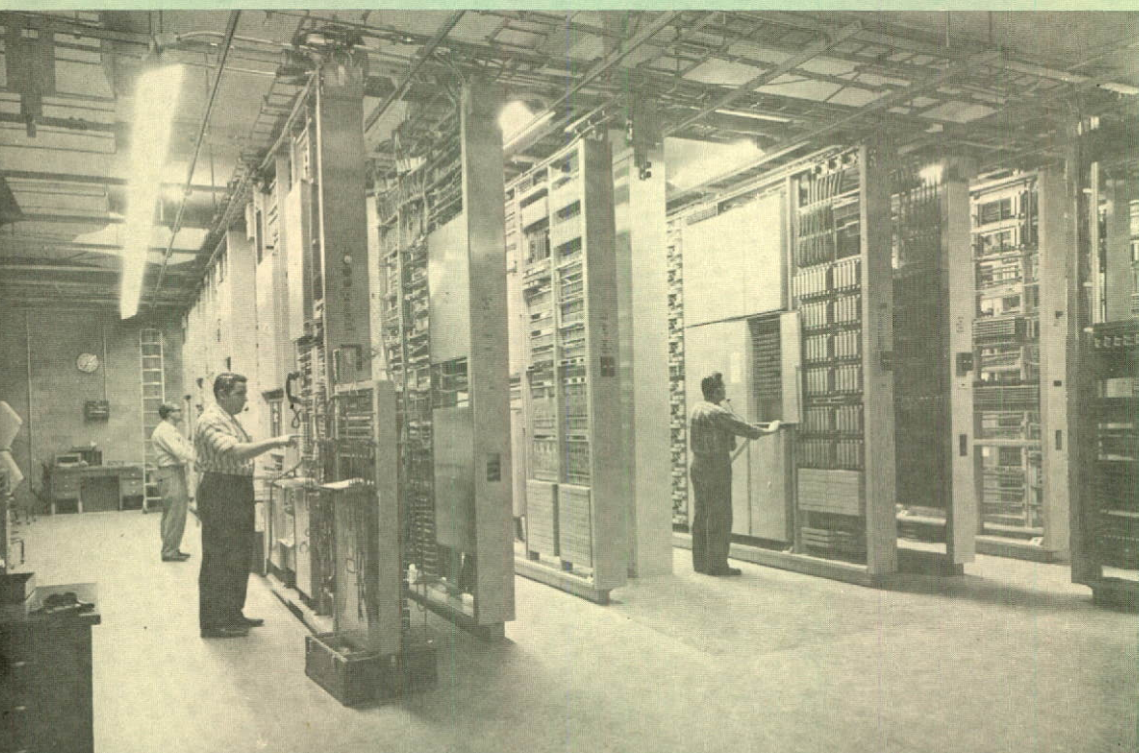
MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Crossbar equipment was minutely checked before being put into operation at Regina and Saskatoon in 1958.

Western Canada's regional centre for distance dialling is located in S.G.T.'s 12th Avenue Building, Regina.

ANNUAL REPORT

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT

Telephones

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

1958

MINISTER OF TELEPHONES
SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Saskatchewan,
March 9, 1959

To His Honour,
The Honourable Frank Lindsay Bastedo,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of Saskatchewan Government Telephones for the year ending December 31, 1958, including the financial statement therefor, duly certified by the Provincial Auditor of Utilities and in the form approved by the Treasury Board, all in accordance with The Saskatchewan Government Telephones Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. Williams

Minister of Telephones,
and
Chairman,
Saskatchewan Government Telephones.

Board

Hon. C. C. Williams, *Chairman.*

Hon. R. A. Walker, *Vice Chairman.*
D. H. F. Black, Esq., Regina.

C. Broughton, Esq., Froude.
J. W. W. Graham, Esq., Weyburn.

D. D. Tansley, Esq., Regina.
T. A. Howe, Esq., *Secretary of the Board.*

Management

General Manager—S. R. Muirhead.
*Manager of Operations and
   Engineering*—S. B. Medhurst.

*Superintendent of Public and Employee
   Relations*—T. D. Leach.
Chief Engineer—C. W. Sparrow.

General Plant Superintendent—
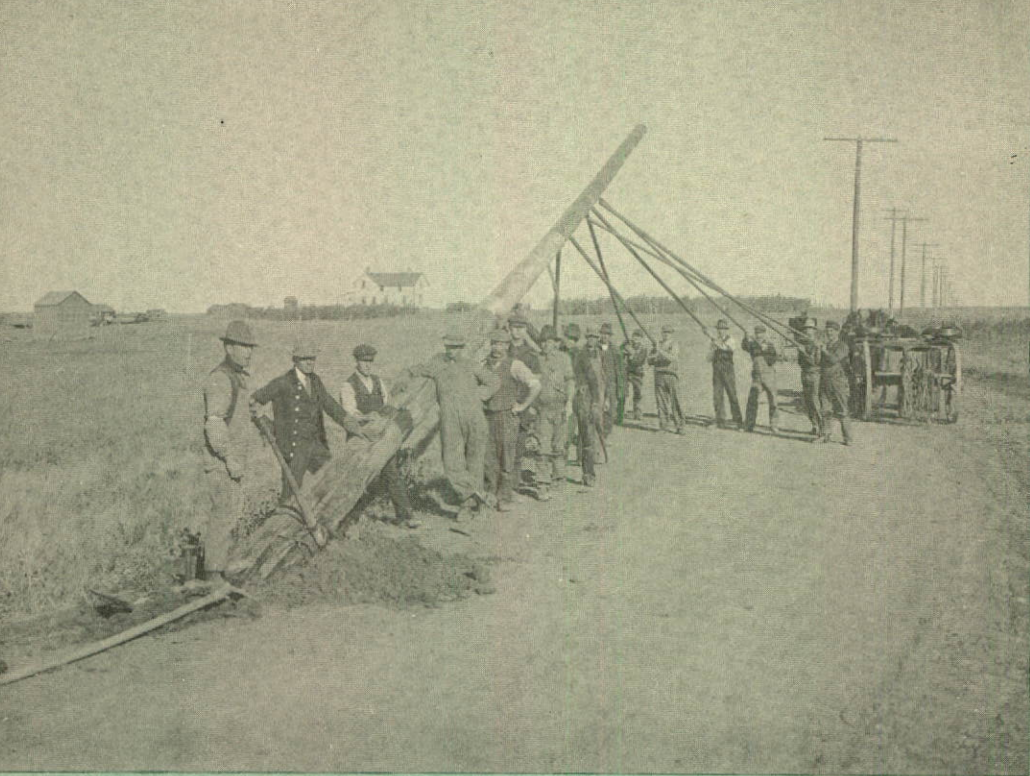   G. D. McCormick.
General Traffic Superintendent—
   T. J. Priest.

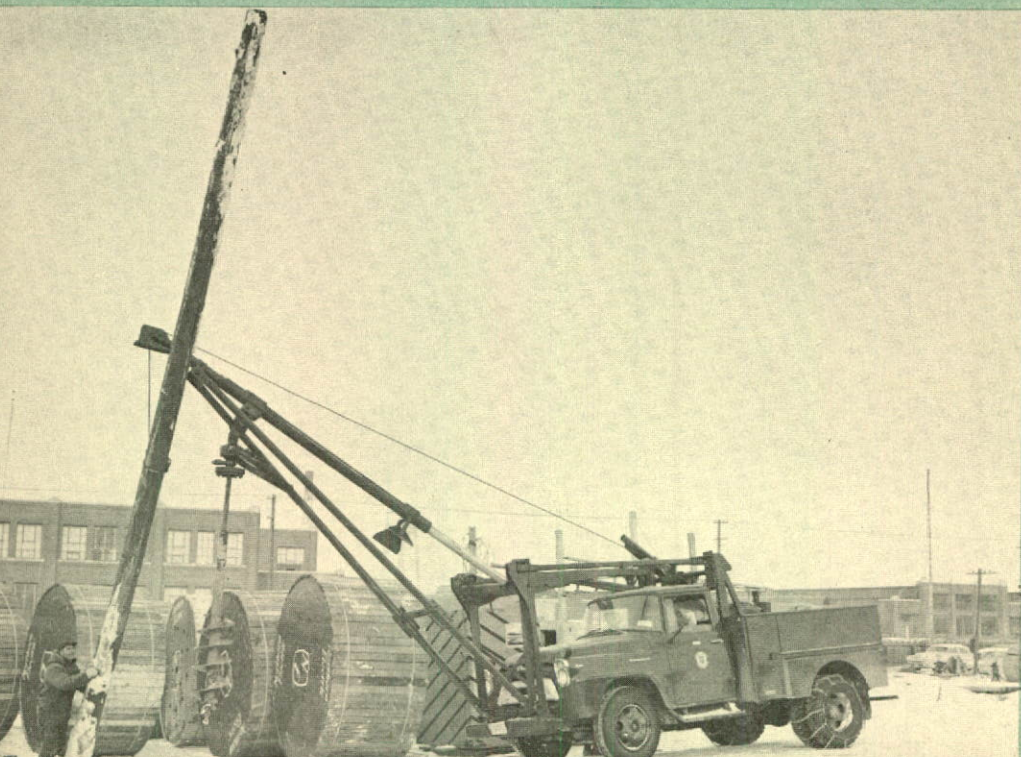*General Commercial Superintendent*—
   G. W. R. Clarke.
Chief Accountant—F. Baxendale.

Early construction of telephone lines required large crews to blanket the province with long distance circuits.

Today, two-man crews with mechanized equipment can set telephone poles to provide service to .local subscribers.

ANNUAL REPORT
1958

This report of Saskatchewan Government Telephones for the year 1958 is the 12th report as a Crown Corporation and covers the activities of the System in its fiftieth year.

THE completion of major projects set 1958 out as a memorable year for Saskatchewan Government Telephones. The crossbar installations at Regina and Saskatoon, which started distance dialling on a comprehensive scale in Saskatchewan, were placed in operation. Nationally, the microwave network was put in service from coast to coast during the year.

In addition to these achievements, the System continued to establish new records of growth in all phases of its service.

Local Telephones

Demand for additional telephone service continued unabated within the System's operating area and resulted in a net gain of 12,160 local telephones or 8.25% during 1958. At December 31, 1958, the System
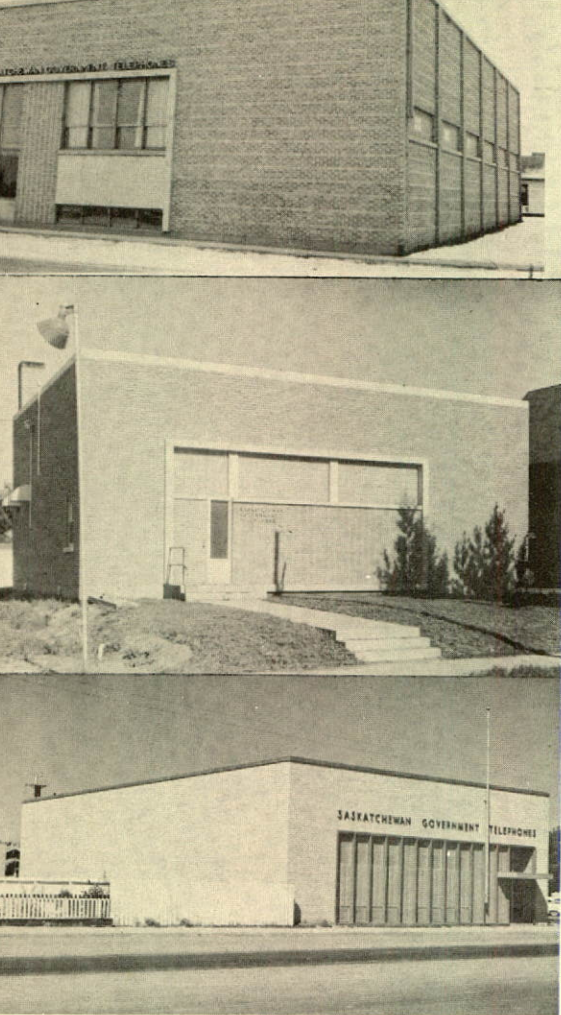
had 159,555 telephones in service. As a result of the heavy rate of installation, again the greatest of any year, further inroads were made in the waiting list for telephones, reducing it from 1,178 at the previous year end to 701 at the end of 1958. While the waiting list no longer represents the problem it has in the past, it will continue to receive careful attention and an even further reduction in held orders will be made in the coming year.

An appreciable increase in the number of manual telephones was recorded shortly after twenty-four hour service became general in offices with over 200 telephones. Also contributing to the increase was the establishment of magneto offices at La Ronge and Archerwill, as well as the acquisition of the town system in Yellow Grass.

Three telephone exchanges were converted to dial operation during the year—Wadena, Wynyard and Shaunavon. This, with the additional telephones added to automatic offices, brought the percentage of dial operated telephones in the system up to 79.7%. Twenty-eight dial telephone offices are now operating in the system and serve several hundred small communities connected to them.

Further steps were taken in the nation-wide distance dialling project, by changing the local numbers at Saskatoon, Rosetown, Swift Current and Estevan to the 2-letter and 5-numeral pattern. This allowed them to become part of the continent-wide distance dialling network with the cut-over of the crossbar machines at the Saskatoon sectional centre and the Regina regional centre.

Long Distance

After a levelling off in the previous year, the rate of increase in the number of long distance calls improved in 1958 when 8,924,926 long

distance calls originated in Saskatchewan. This was an increase of 420,545 calls, or 4.95% greater than in 1957.

Although Saskatchewan's section of the trans-continental microwave network was completed in 1957, it was not until July 1st, 1958, that the network went into operation from coast to coast. Then, not only could long distance messages be carried by microwave to the east and to the west, but television programs could be transmitted instantaneously from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This network supplied a sustantial number of telephone circuits required in the distance dialling program when the Regina crossbar went into operation. Long distance circuits within the province were further increased with the installation of "thin-route" microwave for communications purposes only, between Regina and Weyburn, Regina and Estevan, and Regina and Yorkton.

During the year the television station at Swift Current was connected to the microwave network at that point, and work was commenced to extend the network for television transmission to the stations at Prince Albert, Yorkton and Moose Jaw, in 1959.

Not only were the number of long distance circuits increased between major centres, (more than twice as many circuit miles were added in 1958 as in 1957, largely through the extensions of the microwave network), but the quality of transmission improved greatly as the distance dialling network went into operation. With these major projects now complete, it is possible to systematically extend their benefits to other points in the province, where the present facilities are not up to the standard we would like to maintain. Because of its scattered nature, this work will take a number of years to complete.

Special services in the fields of microwave transmission of television programs to TV outlets, mobile telephone systems and teletype continued to grow.

The new long distance switchboard at Wadena, not only serves that office, but also switches long distance calls for subscribers connected to the Wynyard community dial office.

7
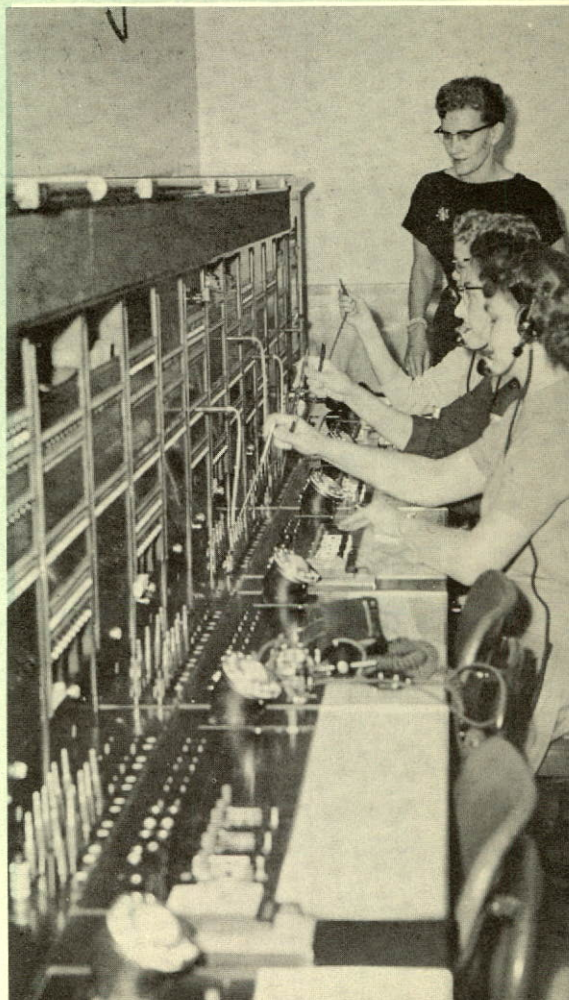
Operator Distance Dialling

The putting into service of the two crossbar machines for dialling long distances calls by operators, the one in Saskatoon and the other in Regina, marked the completion of the year's largest project. The installation of the crossbar tandem at Regina made that city western Canada's regional centre for distance dialling. At the beginning of operation on November 16th, the Regina crossbar tandem office was connected directly to 27 other points by over 400 telephone circuits. Through these points literally thousands more places can be reached until finally more than 55 million telephones in Canada and the United States can be dialled by our operators. Thus the continent is gradually becoming one large telephone exchange.

The Regina regional centre is connected directly to six of the other ten regional centres—San Bernardino, Sacramento, Dallas, Denver, Chicago and the only other regional centre in Canada at Montreal. The largest group of the direct lines into the United States is to Chicago with 32 circuits connecting the two points.

Earlier in the year (March 1st), western Canada's first crossbar machine was put into operation in Saskatoon. In addition to switching some local numbers, this machine switches long distance calls for a small network in northern Saskatchewan, including such points as Prince Albert, Rosetown and Melfort, each of which were previously cut over to the "2-5" numbering scheme. Saskatoon, which is known as a sectional centre, is connected to the regional centre at Regina for the switching of more distant calls.

Now instead of requiring the assistance of the distant operator to ring the called telephones, and quite likely the assistance of other operators along the way, our operator just dials the called number if the exchange is

CAPITAL PROJECTS
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
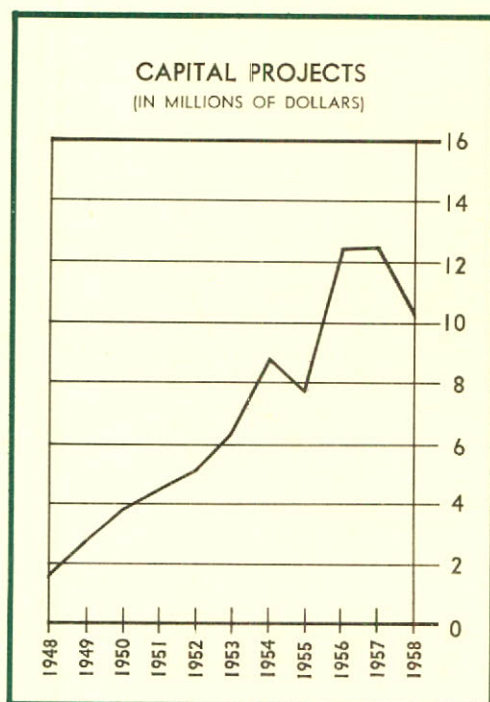
on the network. Electronically controlled switches go into action instantly, search out the fastest, most direct route, and ring the telephone about as quickly as making a local call. Ultimately, where the volume of calls warrant, equipment will be added to allow customers to dial their own station-to-station calls.

Rural Telephones

As the service to city and town subscribers improved, rural telephone service took a major step forward on September 1st, 1958, when twenty-four hour service was introduced for the first time in some 97 smaller Saskatchewan communities and for the subscribers of rural telephone companies connecting to these exchanges. It is estimated that 80% of the rural telephones connected to Saskatchewan Government Telephones' exchanges now have round-the-clock service.

The number of rural telephone company owned telephones switching through the System's exchanges increased by 366 during the year to a total of 50,682. At the time the System converted the local systems at Wadena, Wynyard and Shaunavon to automatic operation, dial telephones replaced manual sets on the connecting rural company lines.
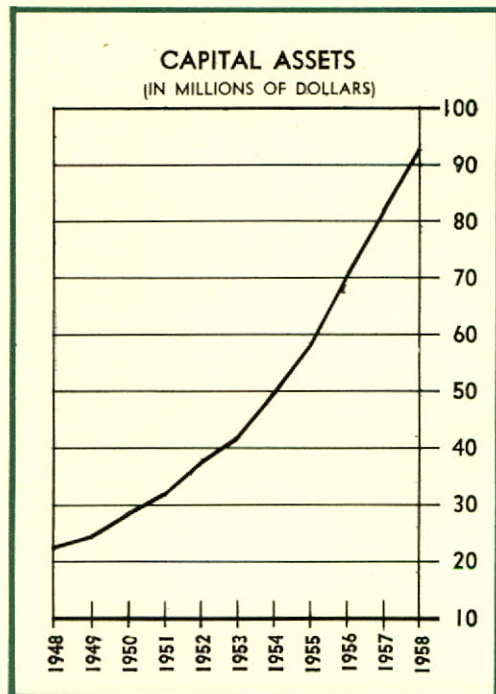
In addition to the above, there are certain rural and independent companies which provide their own local switchboard service and are estimated to serve approximately 7,400 subscribers. Thus there would be a total of about 58,000 subscribers in the province served by rural and independent companies. As complete statistics on non-connected rural and independent companies are not yet available, these figures can only be estimated.

CAPITAL ASSETS
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958

Revenue and Expenditure

Total operating revenue for 1958 was $16,670,927 as against $15,307,141 for 1957. Net income for 1958, after interest, was $1,178,699 compared with $1,888,568 for 1957. Following are the main reasons for the decrease in net income:

1. The amount set aside for depreciation in 1958 was $831,656 greater than in 1957. This increase was brought about in part by the heavy capital expenditure in 1958. However, changes in accounting procedures were responsible for part of the increase. These changes were made to bring our accounting practices into line with those followed by other major telephone companies in Canada. This is highly desirable because of certain problems in the Trans-Canada Telephone System concerning revenue distribution and other matters.

2. Interest charges increased by $473,037 in 1958. This was brought about mainly by the large capital expenditure but higher interest rates on new loans were also a factor.

3. Many other items of cost, including wages, continue to go up.

4. We made a heavy investment in facilities for distance dialling in 1958. Distance dialling has speeded up long distance service and is producing some economies at the present time. However, it is basically a long term project and the main economies are still to come.

During 1958 the amount on capital projects was $10,492,982 and the amount for renewals and reconstruction was $788,080. The corresponding figures for 1957 were $12,088,478 and $951,092. This, of course, is over and above the cost of maintenance and operation.

Plans for 1959

Programs which have been planned for 1959 indicate that the System's growth will continue without let-up. Although there are no projects of a major nature such as has been the case in the last few years when we installed new central office equipment in our largest exchanges at Regina,

Saskatoon and Moose Jaw; completed the Saskatchewan section of the microwave system and installed crossbar equipment for distance dialling, we will gain through internal growth.

With the erection of a new central office building at Canora, now complete, installation of the automatic equipment will be all but finished by the year end. Work will start during the year on new buildings at Meadow Lake and Outlook in preparation for their conversion to dial. A large quipment installation involving the addition of 600 local lines, "2-5" numbering and the long distance switching equipment to connect Yorkton to the distance dialling network, will be well underway in the year. Major extension work to the telephone equipment at Weyburn and to the building in North Battleford will continue.

Much needed warehouse and repair shop space will be available with the completion of the new System warehouse in Regina about the middle of the year. This new building will replace the old warehouse-repair shop building which has been in use since 1908.

Now that the "get going" costs of our large scale projects are behind us, we should begin to feel their advantages in 1959, both financially and in improved service generally. Considerable work is scheduled to increase the number of our long distance lines feeding into the trans-continental network. Thus the benefits of distance dialling and the microwave network will gradually extend to most parts of the province.

Our Employees

In our industry it has become customary, even legendary, to be assured of the loyalty and spirit of service of telephone people, qualities which find their deepest source in the sense of purpose provided by telephone work.

Over the past fifty years there were many occasions when great endurance and resourcefulness were required of telephone men and women. During storm breaks and disaster, such action of our staff received wide attention by the public. Today, with scientific advance, the work of telephone people has become ever more technically demanding, still requiring, in many cases, courage and endurance to meet the demands of our essential service. In this our staff has served us well.

On the occasion of our fiftieth year, it is a pleasure to record our thanks, not only to the present staff who have worked through the many major projects we have just completed, but also to those who have gone before and are now on well earned retirement.

Behind the counter in Moose Jaw's business office in 1912. Orders were taken for telephones and accounts were paid here.

In 1917 prompt telephone installation was assured in Regina when the crew arrived aboard their new "order wagon".

Fifty Years in
Retrospect

The presentation of this report covering the period in which Saskatch-
ewan Government Telephones completed its fiftieth year of service seems
an appropriate occasion for us to consider more than just the record of the
past twelve months, record-breaking as it has been.

The Corporation had its origin in the Department of Railways, Tele-
graphs and Telephones, and its work established by the Telephone Acts,
assented to on June 12th, 1908. After several minor changes in name, the
system eventually became known as "Saskatchewan Government Tele-
phones," a provincial crown corporation, on June 1st, 1947. This last move
was made in order to separate the commercial functions from the regulatory
functions of the Department of Telephones, which still exists to deal with
rural telephone matters.

Organization of the department and planning a telephone system which
would serve both rural and urban subscribers took up most of the time in
the first year. Many rural telephone companies were encouraged to come
into being, while at the same time the system concentrated its activities on
developing a long distance network for the province as well as establishing
its local service in the cities and towns. In the first year work was com-
menced on the construction of long distance lines from Antler to Regina
and from Lumsden to Saskatoon.

In 1909, Saskatchewan Government Telephones built its first tele-
phone exchanges at Hanley and Melville. The System was considerably
expanded during the year by purchase from the Bell Telephone Company
(May 1st, 1909); the Saskatchewan Telephone Company (July 1st,
1909); and the Wapella-Harris Telephone Company (October 1st, 1909),
a total of 18 telephone exchanges, 53 toll offices and 492 pole miles of long
distance lines. Among the telephone exchanges purchased were Estevan,
Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Regina. To this Saskatche-
wan Government Telephones added, in addition to the two exchanges built,
47 toll offices and 640 pole miles of long distance line. At that point the
number of subscribers in the province totalled 5,710—3,412 local subscribers,
2,118 rural subscribers and 180 subscribers in municipal systems.

From that early beginning, successive annual reports testify to the
Corporation's growth and improvement of service to meet the ever increas-
ing communications needs of the people of Saskatchewan.

In 1911, three more purchases expanded the system still further. These acquisitions were from the Saltcoats District Telephone Company, the North Western Telephone Company (Saskatoon) and the Swift Current system. Of these the Saskatoon system is historically significant as it had the first automatic telephone exchange serving any community in Canada, having been installed in the latter part of 1906 and brought into service early in 1907. The equipment was replaced shortly after it became part of the provincial system.

By the end of 1912, the long distance network serving all major centres in Saskatchewan had taken shape. Over 11,850 miles of wire were strung on 3,172 miles of long distance pole lines.

Yorkton was added to the provincial system by purchase from the North Western Electric Company on December 1st, 1911. Nearly fifteen thousand local subscribers were then connected to the system's exchanges, in addition to which there were some 9,000 subscribers in the independent and rural companies.

Within twenty-four hours of the Regina cyclone, which completely destroyed the telephone office in 1912, long distance service was re-established. Six weeks later, a temporary building had been erected, a new switchboard, cable and other equipment brought in from Eastern Canada, and local telephone service resumed on August 11th and 12th, 1912. This was later replaced by a dial system housed in the telephone building at 12th and Lorne Street, which served the people of Regina from January, 1914, until November 15th, 1955, when the last of the equipment was taken out of service and the new "2-5" equipment went into operation. The new 12th Avenue Building became the equipment building for western Canada's regional centre for distance dialling on November 16th, 1958.

Soon after the conversion of Regina to automatic operation in 1914, planning and work commenced so that the following places were converted to dial: Prince Albert (1915), Moose Jaw (1918), Swift Current (1918), and Qu'Appelle (1919). In the 1920's, three more exchanges were converted to dial (North Battleford, Indian Head and Melfort). During the thirties the only conversion was at Yorkton (1936) and no other offices were changed until after equipment again became available following the Second World War. An unattended dial office was installed at Uranium City in 1955, but this system provides local service only. Today there are twenty-eight dial offices serving almost 80% of the system's telephones. Of these offices, eighteen were converted in the last ten years.

Growth in the number of local telephones in the system has gained momentum in the last decade. In less than eight years more than 80,000 telephones were added, whereas it took over forty-two years to install the first 80,000.

Long distance service improvement has received continued attention over the years. The system pioneered operator distance calling in 1919 when it established one-way dial circuits from Kerrobert to Saskatoon, Lumsden to Regina, and Rouleau to Moose Jaw. However, it was not until the major project involving the conversion of local systems to dial, the changing of telephone numbers to the "2-5" system and the cut-over of the two cross-bar machines, that distance dialling was practical on a national scale.
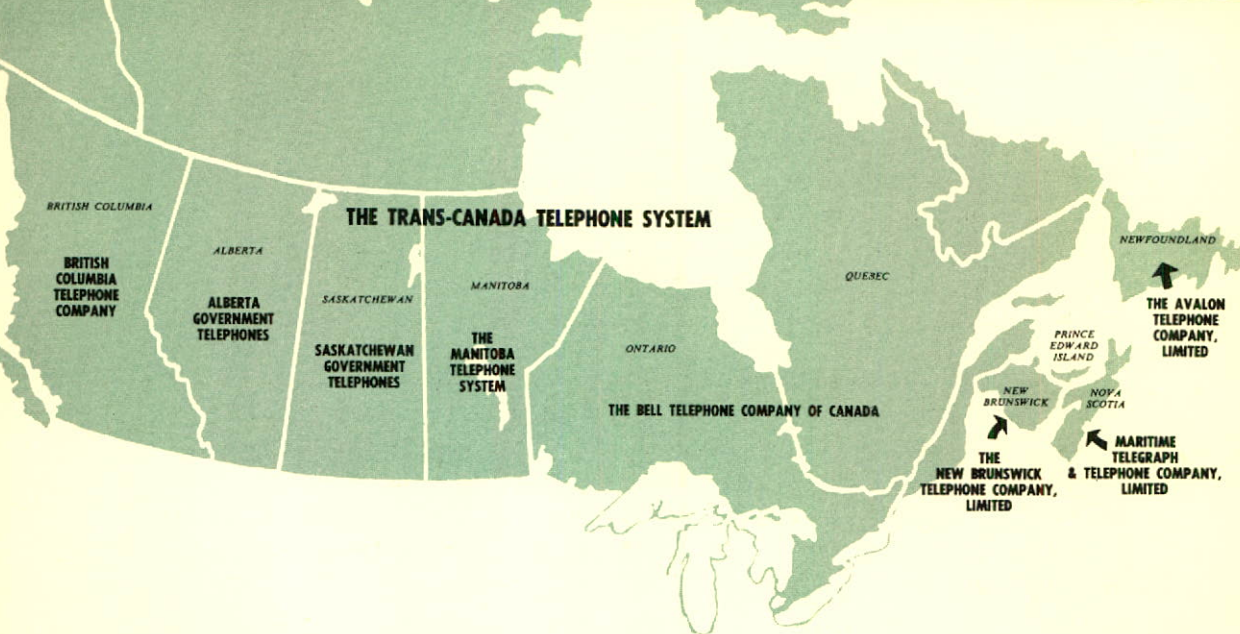
The company installed its first carrier system in October of 1928 between Regina and Saskatoon. This made it possible to transmit four conversations simultaneously over the same pair of wires. Improvements have increased the number greatly. About the same time the vacuum tube found its way into Saskatchewan Government Telephones repeater equipment to strengthen feeble voice currents.

Over the years, long distance calling has shown a tremendous growth. In the past eleven years the number of long distance calls originating in Saskatchewan have doubled from four and a half million calls in 1947 to 8,925,926 in 1958. A much greater percentage increase is shown in the number of calls using Saskatchewan Government Telephones facilities but originating and terminating outside the province. In 1932, when the Trans-Canada system was organized, the number of such calls just exceeded 16,000 per year. By 1948 the number had grown almost tenfold to 158,000. In the last ten years it increased over six times, or approximately 1,000,000 calls annually. This is the challenge to which the microwave network with its multitude of possible telephone circuits and the distance dialling network with its speed of service are today addressing themselves.

Until 1932, long distance calls terminating in eastern Canada or in British Columbia were routed over lines in the United States. In that year the major telephone companies (with the exception of the Avalon Company, shown in the map overleaf) joined together to form the Trans-Canada Telephone System, which is concerned with the provision of long distance telephone service on a nation-wide scale. Each member company owns and operates its own equipment to agreed upon standards.

Now providing a nation-wide telecommunications service, Trans-Canada Telephone System fostered to completion in 1958 the microwave network from coast to coast, thus providing opportunity for relatively easy

THE TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH
COLUMBIA
TELEPHONE
COMPANY

ALBERTA

ALBERTA
GOVERNMENT
TELEPHONES

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN
GOVERNMENT
TELEPHONES

MANITOBA

THE
MANITOBA
TELEPHONE
SYSTEM

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND

NEW
BRUNSWICK

NOVA
SCOTIA

THE
NEW BRUNSWICK
TELEPHONE COMPANY,
LIMITED

MARITIME
TELEGRAPH
& TELEPHONE COMPANY,
LIMITED

NEWFOUNDLAND

THE AVALON
TELEPHONE
COMPANY,
LIMITED

The Trans-Canada Telephone System was established
in 1932 to provide long distance telephone service
on a national scale.

addition of new circuits to meet the needs of long distance users for years to
come. Officially opened on July 1st, 1958, (the Saskatchewan section was
completed in 1957), the network carries, in addition to long distance mes-
sages, network television programs from coast to coast.

Throughout its history Saskatchewan Government Telephones has
taken pride in meeting the special needs of its customers. In 1923, it pro-
vided program lines from Carmichael Church to CKCK, Regina, for the
first church service broadcast in Canada. Later in the same year long dis-
tance lines were used for the first time in Saskatchewan to carry the
Musical Festival programs from Prince Albert to CKCK, Regina, for radio
broadcasting. Private branch exchanges, private lines and teletype service
have grown to serve the business needs of large customers. In the last few
years mobile telephone systems have been installed for oil exploration com-
panies and others, and a private mobile network for the Department of
Highways to supervise road maintenance has been established. Further
expansion of these services can be expected.

Auditor's Report

Pursuant to the provisions of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones Act, an examination of the accounts and records of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones has been made under my direction for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1958. All the information and explanations required by me have been obtained. The examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as was considered necessary in the circumstances.

Securities held for Rural Telephone Companies in connection with the investment of Special Levy Funds have been verified by examination and are shown in a separate statement.

Provision has been made for depreciation of buildings, plant and equipment in accordance with regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to Section 34 of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones Act. Full provision has been made for interest on capital advances.

I report that, in my opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Income are properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the financial affairs of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones as at December 31, 1958, and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of account of the Corporation. Regina, Saskatchewan,

February 24, 1959.

C. H. SMITH, F.C.A.,
Provincial Auditor of Utilities.

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSETS	1958	1957
Land and Buildings	$ 9,732,812	$ 9,223,897
Telephone Plant and Equipment	78,644,480	67,044,005
Construction in Progress	2,252,568	3,780,446
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	$ 90,629,860	$80,048,348

SINKING FUNDS

	1958	1957
Equity in Government of Saskatchewan Sinking Funds	$ 4,768,393	$ 4,611,782

CURRENT ASSETS

	1958	1957
Cash and Temporary Cash Investments	$ 2,296,290	$ 1,662,784
Material and Supplies (at cost)	3,199,928	3,288,457
Accounts Receivable (less reserve)	1,642,899	1,391,903
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	$ 7,139,117	$ 6,343,144

DEFERRED CHARGES

	1958	1957
Prepayments (Insurance, Directories, etc.)	$ 178,260	$ 187,303
Unamortized Discount and Expense on Government Advances	1,056,758	1,201,568
Other Deferred Charges	247,257	245,496
TOTAL DEFERRED CHARGES	$ 1,482,275	$ 1,634,367
	$ 104,019,645	$92,637,641

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	1958	1957
Liability for Advances made by the Government of Saskatchewan	$ 63,066,938	$54,024,753
Surplus—Accumulated Appropriations for Capital Expenditures	18,489,190	18,489,190
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	$ 81,556,128	$72,513,943

CURRENT AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES		
Interest Accrued on Government Advances	$ 533,032	$ 365,070
Accounts Payable	204,829	154,488
Dividend—Government of Saskatchewan	1,118,388	1,828,257
Service Billed in Advance	239,458	272,917
TOTAL CURRENT AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES	$ 2,095,707	$ 2,620,732

RESERVES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Reserve for Depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Equipment	$ 20,171,865	$17,329,795
Reserve for Fire Losses	10,000	10,000
Provision for Exchange on Bonds Payable in New York	140,500	140,500
Other Deferred Credits	45,445	22,671
TOTAL RESERVES AND DEFERRED CREDITS	$ 20,367,810	$17,502,966
	$ 104,019,645	$92,637,641

STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1958 (1957)

OPERATING REVENUES	1958	1957
Local Service	$ 6,900,225	$ 6,220,035
Rural Companies Connecting Fees	342,776	336,817
Toll Service	9,295,260	8,628,009
Miscellaneous	174,448	141,438
	$16,712,709	$15,326,299
Less: Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	41,782	19,158
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	$16,670,927	$15,307,141
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Maintenance	$ 3,198,095	$ 2,749,311
Traffic	4,142,137	3,842,480
Commercial	1,392,485	1,281,182
Depreciation	3,511,079	2,679,423
General Administration	501,663	386,135
Superannuation and Workmen's Compensation Expense	315,194	315,710
Insurance	44,430	39,357
Other operating Expenses	156,331	278,361
Rural Organization and Inspection	102,686	75,125
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	$13,364,100	$11,647,084
NET OPERATING REVENUE	$ 3,306,827	$ 3,660,057
OTHER INCOME		
Interest and Miscellaneous	$ 230,197	$ 201,813
Sinking Fund Interest	287,917	210,684
	$ 518,114	$ 412,497
	$ 3,824,941	$ 4,072,554
FIXED CHARGES		
Grants in Lieu of Taxes	$ 192,744	$ 174,428
Interest and Exchange on Government Advances	2,388,541	1,915,504
Amortization of Discount on Government Advances Outstanding	89,527	116,272
Other Fixed Charges	— 24,570	— 22,218
	$ 2,646,242	$ 2,183,986
NET INCOME FOR YEAR	$ 1,178,699	$ 1,888,568
DISPOSITION OF NET INCOME FOR YEAR		
Proportion of Debt Discount and Expense on Government Advances Retired	$ 60,311	$ 60,311
Dividend—Government of Saskatchewan	1,118,388	1,828,257
	$ 1,178,699	$ 1,888,568

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1958

	December 31, 1957	Increase For year ended December 31, 1958	December 31, 1958
Land	$ 638,745	$ 46,088	$ 684,833
Right of Way	5,710	144	5,854
Buildings	8,579,442	462,683	9,042,125
Exchange plant	50,150,278	10,756,199	60,906,477
Toll plant	15,301,037	666,238	15,967,275
Construction in progress	3,780,446	—1,527,878	2,252,568
Office furniture and fixtures	338,036	26,348	364,384
Mechanical office equipment	186,552	40,075	226,627
Tools in use	594,540	41,184	635,724
Vehicles	473,562	70,431	543,993
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	$80,048,348	$10,581,512	$90,629,860

A DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT (YEAR END

	1910	1916	1926	1931	1936
Number of Telephones					
System Owned	3,412**	15,677	32,852	39,768	32,811
Rural Company Owned (Connecting to System)	2,298	9,196	41,389	39,303	31,371
TOTAL	5,710	24,873	74,241	79,071	64,182
Percent Dial (System)	0%	48%	57%	63%	71%
Number of System Offices					
Exchanges	20**	104	304	313	314
Toll Stations	100**	213	153	177	202
TOTAL	120**	317	457	490	516
Long Distance Messages*					
Origin in Saskatchewan	281,851***	1,179,169	3,082,086	3,000,025	1,934,361
Increase over previous Fiscal year		31.6%	15.7%	13.9%	– 10.0%
Finance					
Capital Assets—(Land, Plant and Equipment)		$ 5,457,832	$11,325,903	$15,191,874	$15,414,978
Total Revenue*		$ 779,650	$ 2,341,829	$ 2,826,227	$ 2,032,483
Total Expense*		$ 779,650	$ 2,341,829	$ 2,713,919	$ 2,049,832
Net Income*				$ 112,308	$ –17,349
Employees					
Men					
Women					
TOTAL					
Total Payroll*					

* For the year
** As at February 28th, 1910, by purchase
*** For year ending February 28, 1911

APRIL 30th)		A CROWN CORPORATION SINCE 1946. (YEAR END DECEMBER 31st)					
1941	1946	1951	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
39,276	52,346	85,455	114,325	124,155	135,561	147,395	159,555
33,555	39,278	46,039	50,079	50,262	50,600	50,316	50,682
72,831	91,624	131,494	164,404	174,417	186,161	197,711	210,237
74%	72%	73%	75.4%	77.6%	78.2%	78.9%	79.7%
316	330	352	357	360	363	362	362
237	230	199	176	171	162	153	141
553	560	551	533	531	525	515	503
2,433,287	4,122,878	6,226,042	7,333,636	7,656,444	8,399,420	8,504,381	8,924,926
5.3%	13.1%	9.4%	−2.1%	4.4%	9.7%	1.2%	4.9%
$15,829,784	$17,414,225	$31,226,388	$51,467,437	$59,081,766	$71,248,327	$83,336,805	$93,829,787
$ 2,640,096	$ 4,109,297	$ 7,395,313	$11,532,008	$12,614,815	$14,277,869	$15,738,796	$17,230,824
$ 2,472,235	$ 3,208,075	$ 5,830,899	$ 9,339,781	$10,123,618	$11,512,233	$13,850,228	$16,052,125
$ 167,861	$ 901,222	$ 1,564,414	$ 2,192,227	$ 2,491,197	$2,765,636	$ 1,888,568	$ 1,178,699
	367	539	671	725	747	833	868
	637	997	1119	1105	1153	1220	1134
	1004	1536	1790	1830	1900	2053	2002
	$ 1,496,626	$ 3,482,310	$ 5,263,768	$ 5,524,859	$ 6,079,561	$ 6,763,601	$ 7,288,771

URANIUM CITY

TELEPHONES IN USE
1908 - 1958

S.G.T. OWNED
DIAL
TELEPHONES

S.G.T. OWNED
MANUAL
TELEPHONES

RURAL COM-
PANY OWNED
TELEPHONES

TOTAL
TELEPHONES
CONNECTING TO
S.G.T. SYSTEM

TOTAL S.G.T.
OWNED
TELEPHONES

220,000
200,000
180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000

1908 1918 1928 1938 1948 1958

MEADOW LAKE

PRINCE ALBERT
NIPAWIN

NORTH BATTLEFORD

TISDALE
MELFORT

SASKATOON

HUMBOLDT

BIGGAR
WADENA

KINDERSLEY
OUTLOOK
WATROUS
WYNYARD
CANORA

ROSETOWN
KAMSACK

ESTON
YORKTON

MELVILLE

QU'APPELLE

REGINA
INDIAN HEAD

MOOSE JAW
MOOSOMIN

SWIFT CURRENT

WEYBURN

SHAUNAVON
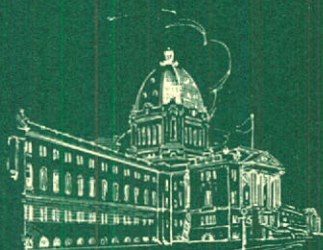ASSINIBOIA

ESTEVAN

24

Jan. 1958

This Regina switchboard was destroyed in the 1912 cyclone. Prior to 1914 Regina switchboards served both local and long distance customers.

Today, large switchboards are required for long distance service only. Pictured is half of the new switchboard at Saskatoon.

HEAD OFFICE 1908

HEAD OFFICE 1912

HEAD OFFICE 1924