

Presentation of Colours

by

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

to

CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS

(6th Battalion, Canadian Guards)

48 HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND

HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

(Princess Louise's)

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OTTAWA, 1st JULY 1959

UNITS ON PARADE

- 1st Battalion, Canadian Guards
 - Governor General's Foot Guards
(5th Battalion, Canadian Guards)
 - Canadian Grenadier Guards
(6th Battalion, Canadian Guards)
 - A Colour Party from 48th Highlanders of Canada
 - A Colour Party from The Argyll and Sutherland
Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's)
 - The Canadian Guards Band
 - Regimental Band, Governor General's Foot Guards
 - Regimental Band, Canadian Grenadier Guards
 - Corps of Drums, 1st Battalion, Canadian Guards
 - Corps of Drums, Governor General's Foot Guards
 - Corps of Drums, Canadian Grenadier Guards
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NOTICE TO SPECTATORS

1. Spectators are requested to stand on the following occasions:
 - (a) On the arrival and departure of Her Majesty The Queen
 - (b) During the Consecration Ceremony
2. Spectators should stand, and gentlemen uncover or, if in uniform salute, on the following occasions:
 - (a) When "God Save the Queen" is played
 - (b) When Colours pass during the march past
 - (c) When Colours are marched off parade.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Colonel-in-Chief:

The Regiment of Canadian Guards

Governor General's Foot Guards

Canadian Grenadier Guards

48th Highlanders of Canada

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada

(Princess Louise's)

ORDER OF CEREMONY

1. The parade composed of six guards, two from each Foot Guard Regiment, and of the Massed Bands and Corps of Drums marches onto Parliament Hill and form line.
2. Drums are piled and the six new colours are draped on the pile of drums.
3. Arrival of Her Majesty The Queen and Royal Salute.
4. The parade is presented to Her Majesty by the Parade Commander, Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Graham, CD, CDN GDS.
5. Her Majesty inspects the parade.
6. The old Colours of the Canadian Grenadier Guards are marched off parade.
7. The new Colours are consecrated.
8. The Field Officers hand the new Colours to Her Majesty who presents them in turn to the Subalterns and Ensigns of the Colours.
9. Her Majesty addresses the parade.
10. Reply by Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Whiston, MBE, ADC, Canadian Grenadier Guards.
11. The new Colours receive the appropriate compliments and are taken on parade.
12. The Guards are formed into column in preparation for the march past.
13. March Past of the Guards and Colours.
14. The Guards reform line and give a Royal Salute.
15. Her Majesty The Queen departs.
16. The parade marches off Parliament Hill.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC

1. March to Parliament Hill Selections of Regimental Marches
2. Royal Salute *God Save The Queen*
3. Inspection *Pageantry*
May Blossom
Greensleeves
4. Compliments to old Colours *Auld Lang Syne*
5. Compliments to new Colours *God Save The Queen*
6. March Past—Slow March *From Sea to Sea*
The Grenadier March
Figaro
7. Royal Salute *God Save The Queen*
8. Retiring from Parliament Hill *Regimental Marches*
The Standard of St. George
The British Grenadiers
Milanollo

Directors of Music

- Capt. J. M. GAYFER, CD, Mus. Doc., LRAM, ARCM *Canadian Guards*
Capt. A. McCURDIE *Governor General's Foot Guards*
Capt. N. MOULAND *Canadian Grenadier Guards*

Drum Majors on Parade

- Sergeant J. A. PARTITO *1st Battalion, Canadian Guards*
Sergeant J. P. BURKE *Governor General's Foot Guards*
Sergeant J. MACFARLANE *Canadian Grenadier Guards*

OFFICERS ON DUTY

Parade Commander

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. GRAHAM, CD,
1st Battalion, Canadian Guards

1st Battalion, Canadian Guards

Commanding Officer	Major H. W. MULHERIN, GM, CD
Senior Major	Major D. R. BROCHU, CD
Adjutant	Captain H. O. SCHOENING
Sergeant Major	RSM (WO 1) R. W. BENNETT, CD
No. 1 Guard—	
Commander	Major W. REMPLE, CD
Subaltern	Captain A. C. MAXWELL
Ensign	Lieutenant I. J. H. SMART
No. 2 Guard—	
Commander	Captain G. N. G. PERODEAU
Subaltern	Lieutenant W. J. PATTERSON
Colour Party—	
Queen's Colour	Lieutenant G. S. WHARTON
Regimental Colour	Second Lieutenant I. C. DOUGLAS

Governor General's Foot Guards

(5th Battalion Canadian Guards)

Lieutenant Colonel	
Commanding	Lieutenant Colonel G. G. ALDOUS, MC, ADC
Senior Major	Major C. D. ARTHUR
Adjutant	Captain H. V. E. G. BLACKMAN
Sergeant Major	RSM (WO 1) G. J. FORTIER, CD
No. 5 Guard—	
Commander	Major J. P. WARD, CD
Subaltern	Captain T. J. O'BRIEN
Ensign	Second Lieutenant R. B. WATSON
No. 6 Guard—	
Commander	Captain C. H. MOORE
Subaltern	Lieutenant T. PACE
Ensign	Second Lieutenant K. C. TAYLOR
Colour Party—	
Queen's Colour	Lieutenant D. W. JOINER
Regimental Colour	Second Lieutenant R. P. WATERS

Canadian Grenadier Guards

(6th Battalion, Canadian Guards)

Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel G. R. WHISTON, MBE,
Commanding	ADC
Senior Major	Captain C. F. REIFFENSTEIN, CD
Adjutant	Captain D. H. F. LAY
Sergeant Major	RSM (WO 1) A. DUGARD, CD
No. 3 Guard—	
Commander	Major I. R. FRAZER, CD
Subaltern	Captain C. STEWART, CD
Ensign	O/Cdt R. A. HAMMOND
No. 4 Guard—	
Commander	Major J. M. COUPLAND, CD
Subaltern	Captain A. D. NORTH
Ensign	Lieutenant B. THACKER
Field Officers of the	{Major S. G. DURRANT, CD
Colours	{Major W. E. CHEVRIER, CD
Colour Parties—	
Old Colours	{Lieutenant J. G. M. RUSHBROOKE
	{Second Lieutenant W. H. GEAR
New Colours	{Lieutenant R. H. STRANGE
	{Second Lieutenant R. B. STEWARD

48th Highlanders of Canada

Commanding Officer	Lieutenant Colonel K. C. B. CORBETT, CD
Field Officers of the	{Major D. C. HALDENBY, CD
Colours	{Major J. M. LOWNDES, CD
Colour Party—	
Queen's Colour	Second Lieutenant J. A. BROWN
Regimental Colour	Second Lieutenant K. G. McVITTIE

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada

(Princess Louise's)

Commanding Officer	Lieutenant Colonel P. J. STEPHENS, CD
Field Officers of the	{Major D. A. BURBIDGE, CD
Colours	{Major J. A. BLISS
Colour Party—	
Queen's Colour	Second Lieutenant J. W. HOMER
Regimental Colour	Second Lieutenant J. R. BROKENSHIRE

THE CONSECRATION

The service will be conducted by Brigadier J. W. FORTH, MBE, CD, DD, Chaplain General of the Armed Forces (P).

In attendance:

Colonel J. P. Browne, MC, CD, Deputy Chaplain General (P) Army;
Lt-Col J. Barnett, CD, Assistant Deputy Chaplain General (P) Army;
Major K. K. Cameron, Chaplain (P), 48th Highlanders of Canada;
Capt. A. L. McKay, Chaplain (P), The Argyll and Sutherland High-landers of Canada (Princess Louise's).

The Parade Commander will order the Parade to "Stand-At-Ease".

The Parade Commander will then say:

"Reverend Sir, on behalf of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, the 48th Highlanders of Canada and The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, we ask you to bid God's Blessing on these Colours".

Chaplain General (P): We are ready so to do.

Chaplain General (P): Forasmuch as men at all times have made for themselves signs and emblems of their allegiance to their rulers, and of their duty to uphold those laws and institutions which God's providence has called them to obey; we, following this ancient and pious custom, and remembering that God Himself led his people Israel by a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day, are met together before God to ask His blessing on these Colours, which are to represent to us our duty towards our Sovereign and our Country. Let us therefore pray Almighty God of His mercy to grant that they may never be unfurled, save in the cause of justice and righteousness; and that he may make them to be to those who follow them a sign of His presence in all dangers and distresses, and so increase their faith and hope in Him, who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

LET US PRAY

Our help is in the Name of the Lord.

All: Who hath made heaven and earth.

Chaplain General (P): The Lord be with you.

All: And with thy spirit.

Chaplain General (P): Almighty and Everlasting God, we are taught by Thy Holy Word that the hearts of kings are in Thy rule and governance, and that Thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy Godly wisdom: We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of Elizabeth, Thy Servant, our Queen and Governor, that in all her thoughts, words, and works, she may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to her charge in wealth, peace and Godliness. Grant this merciful Father, for Thy Son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

O Lord Our God, who from Thy throne beholdest all the kingdoms of the earth, have regard unto our land, that it may continue a place and a people who serve Thee to the end of time. Guide the governments of our Great Commonwealth and Empire, and grant that all who live beneath our flag may be so mindful of that threefold cross, that they may work for the good of others, according to the example of Him who died in the service of men, Thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Amen.

Remember, O Lord what Thou has wrought in us, and not what we deserve, and as Thou hast called us to Thy service, make us worthy of our calling, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

(Then shall the Chaplain General (P) proceed to the Consecration).

The Parade Commander will now call the parade to attention.

The Chaplain General (P) laying his hand on the Colours will say:

"In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, we do consecrate and set apart these Colours, that they may be a sign of our duty towards our Queen and our Country in the sight of God, Amen".

LET US PRAY

All: Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, The power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Chaplain General (P): O Lord, who rulest over all things, accept we beseech Thee, our service this day. Bless what we have blessed in Thy Name. Let Thy gracious favour rest upon those who shall follow the Colours now about to be committed to their trust.

Give them courage and may their courage ever rest on their sure confidence in Thee. May they show self-control in the hour of success, patience in the time of adversity; and may their honour lie in seeking the honour and glory of Thy great name.

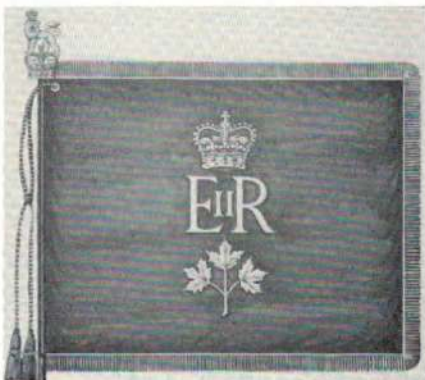
Guide the counsel of those who shall lead them, and sustain them by Thy help in the time of need. Grant they may all so faithfully serve Thee in this life, that they fail not finally to obtain an entrance into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Then shall the Chaplain General (P) give this Blessing:

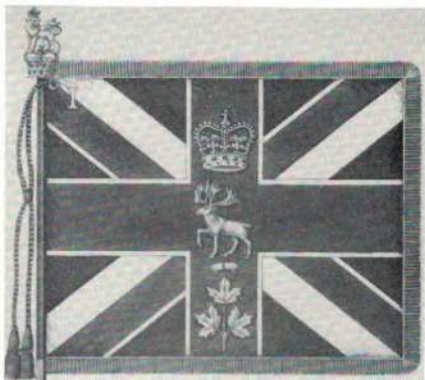
May God who has called you to this service enable you to fulfil it; may the Father make you strong and tranquil in the knowledge of His love; May the Lord Christ bestow upon you the courage of His gentleness and the steadfastness of His brave endurance; may the Holy Spirit grant you that self-control which comes from the gift of His wisdom, and may the blessing of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be upon you now and always, Amen.

1st BATTALION, CANADIAN GUARDS

The Queen's Colour



The Regimental Colour



Historical Notes of the Canadian Guards

On 4th May, 1954, the Minister of National Defence announced that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously approved the formation of a Regiment of Canadian Guards and had conferred on the Regiment the honour of becoming Colonel-in-Chief. Her Majesty the Queen approved the formation of the Regiment on 24th December 1953, while visiting New Zealand and wished that the new Regiment be known as "The Regiment of Canadian Guards".

The regiment was authorized on 16th October 1953, with the redesignation of two battalions of infantry of the line and the activation of two new battalions.

The First Battalion was activated on 15th April 1954. This battalion was formed from officers and men of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment which had been reduced to nil strength the previous day. The 1st Battalion is serving in Camp Petawawa.

The Second Battalion was activated on 8th January 1954. This battalion was formed from officers and men of the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry which had been reduced to nil strength the previous day. The Battalion is presently serving in Germany.

The Third Battalion was activated on 16th October 1953 with the redesignation of the 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion which had been raised in May 1951 for service in Germany with the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group. The Battalion was serving in Germany at the time of its redesignation.

The Fourth Battalion was activated on 16th October 1953 with the redesignation of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion which had been raised in December 1951 as replacement for the 1st Battalion serving in Germany. The Battalion did not proceed to Germany as planned but instead was despatched to the Far East for service with the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Korea. The Battalion returned to Canada in November 1954.

The Third and Fourth Battalions were originally formed from five different Militia infantry regiments, namely the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, the Carleton and York Regiment, the Algonquin Regiment and the Loyal Edmonton Regiment. A similar composition is found in the history of the Coldstream Guards which were formed in 1650 by taking five companies each from the Regiments of Haslerigg and Fenwick of the New Model Army and amalgamating them under the title of Monk's Regiment.

After nearly six years of service, three of them as battalions of the Regiment, the Third and Fourth Battalions were disbanded on 31st March 1957.

The Regimental Depot was activated in September 1954 and the Regimental Band was activated on 22nd April 1954 with the redesignation of the 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion Band, which had accompanied the same battalion to Germany in 1951.

During 1954 a complete reorganization of the Canadian Army (Militia) took place and two old and famous Regiments of Foot Guards were incorporated in the Regiment. The Governor General's Foot Guards became the 5th Battalion on 23rd November 1954 and the Canadian Grenadier Guards the 6th Battalion on 3rd January 1955.

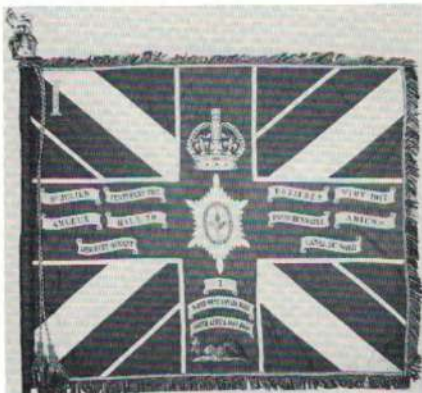
The Canadian Guards are not affiliated with any Commonwealth regiments however as Foot Guards they are members of Her Majesty's Household Troops.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS

The Queen's Colour



The Regimental Colour



Historical Notes of the Governor General's Foot Guards

Canada's oldest infantry Guards' regiment, the Governor General's Foot Guards, was organized in 1872. The history of this colourful old regiment extends beyond pre-Confederation days and is inseparably linked with that of Canada's Capital. By tradition, the Foot Guards are the Canadian descendants of the world renowned "Coldstreams", formed at the time of the Restoration in 1670. The parent regiment was part of General Monk's army when it crossed the river Tweed at the village of Coldstream and successfully restored the English crown.

The Governor General's Foot Guards achieved early distinction when it took part in Lord Wolseley's Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon. The Foot Guards were recruited by and served under Captain Belmont Aumond as rivermen in the historic event.

The Guards' Company of Sharpshooters served in the Riel Rebellion of 1885 and won the first battle honours for the Regiment. Only this year the Foot Guards commemorated the 74th Anniversary of the Battle of Cut Knife Hill on 2nd May with the traditional Cut Knife Hill Dinner.

The Governor General's Foot Guards in peace time serve in many ways, including ceremonial duties as members of the Governor General's Household troops. Down through the years officers and men of the Guards have served in times of emergency in many parts of the world and brought honour and prestige to the Regiment. In the South African War members served with The Royal Canadian Regiment.

Throughout the First World War when Canada's fighting forces earned a reputation second to none among the Allies, the Foot Guards formed part of the fabulous Iron Second which served so gallantly in France. Eleven years after the First World War, in 1929, the Foot Guards were officially allied with the Coldstream Guards.

When mobilization started in late August, 1939, the Governor General's Foot Guards were called to active service. With a lifetime of infantry training behind them the Guards prepared to move overseas in the summer of 1940. Later they converted from infantry to armour to become the 21st Canadian Armoured Regiment. The Regiment went into action after D-Day 1944, and featured in many of the major battles including the heavy fighting at the Falaise Gap, another anniversary date in the life of the unit.

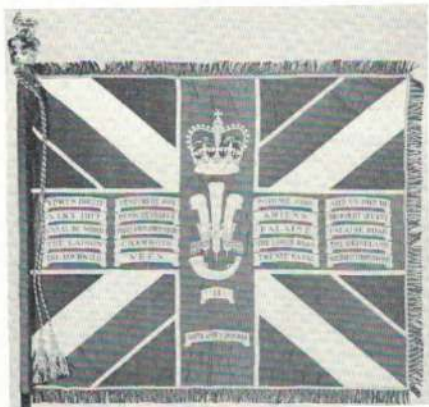
After the war, the Regiment resumed its role as an infantry regiment. On the occasion of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the Foot Guards trooped the Colour on Parliament Hill, Ottawa. Again, on 1st July 1954, the colourful Trooping ceremony was performed by the Foot Guards in Ottawa in commemoration of the Confederation of Canada 87 years before.

THE CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS

The Queen's Colour



The Regimental Colour



Historical Notes of the Canadian Grenadier Guards

The origin of the Canadian Grenadier Guards may with justice be traced back to the early years of Montreal.

In 1803 a new Militia Act caused the reorganization of the militia forces of Canada. Shortly afterwards there was formed in Montreal the First Battalion, Montreal Militia. The colours of this battalion, organized in 1807 by the Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill University, may still be seen in the armoury today. This battalion was commanded by James McGill until he died in 1813. It supplied service units for the war with the United States which broke out in 1812.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions, Selected Embodied Militia and the 1st Battalion's Montreal Garrison Militia, as well as four companies of the 1st Battalion Montreal Militia, were actively engaged on service. One company under Capt. Godefroy de Tonnancour, a member of an old French seigniorial family, played an important part in the defeat of the Americans at the Battle of Chateaugay, 26th October 1817.

Around 1859 the battalion organization became somewhat loose until 1846 when there was a reorganization of the militia in the Montreal area. In 1854 the battalion consisted of nine Companies of Rifles, which in 1859 were officially organized as a battalion, the 1st Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada. In 1860, the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) who was then visiting Canada, granted it the name 1st Regiment Prince of Wales' Volunteer Rifles of Canada. The status was thus changed from a battalion to a regiment and, for some time, it was the only regiment in the Canadian service. It continued under this designation until 1898.

In the meantime there had been organized in 1862 a battalion called the 6th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada. This name was changed in 1865 to 6th Battalion, Hochelaga Light Infantry, and further changed in 1875 to 6th Battalion Fusiliers.

In 1898, the First Prince of Wales' Regiment and the 6th Fusiliers were amalgamated as the 1st Regiment Prince of Wales' Fusiliers, with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) as Honorary Colonel.

In 1912 the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers was reorganized as a Regiment of Foot Guards and from 1914 was given the same status in the Canadian forces that the regiments of the Brigade of Guards have in the British Army. On this reorganization it became known as the 1st Regiment Grenadier Guards of Canada. It also moved into its new headquarters, the present Armoury on Esplanade Avenue, which was completed at that time.

In 1914 His Majesty approved of the name being altered to 1st Regiment Canadian Grenadier Guards and finally in 1920, the name was changed to Canadian Grenadier Guards. The numeral 1st which had identified it and showed its continuity since 1807, was dropped in that year as were all numerals in the postwar reorganization of the Canadian militia.

In the First World War the unit sent a number of battalions and separate companies overseas.

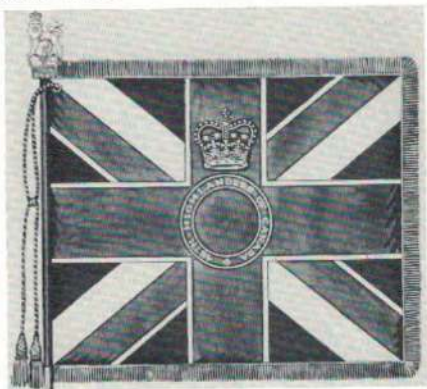
In 1930 the Canadian Grenadier Guards were accorded a very high honour by His Majesty, King George V, when the unit was officially allied with the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards of the British Army. Close association is maintained between the Grenadiers in London and the Grenadiers in Montreal.

In 1932 His Majesty authorized Guards colours and company badges for the regiment. In this year the regiment inaugurated in Canada the ceremony of Trooping the Colour in honour of the Sovereign's birthday.

In World War II the Grenadiers were mobilized initially as an infantry battalion and then, following the pattern of the Guards in England, they were converted to an armoured regiment known as the 22nd Canadian Armoured Regiment. It fought with distinction in this capacity throughout the war. Again, in 1945, after the termination of hostilities, the established pattern was followed—the tanks were turned back and the Regiment's traditional status as infantry was resumed.

48th HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

The Queen's Colour



The Regimental Colour



Historical Notes of the 48th Highlanders of Canada

In 1891 a group of men of Scottish ancestry gathered together in the City of Toronto with a determination and vigour peculiar to their race to form a Highland Regiment. Capt. John Irvine Davidson accepted command of the newly constituted Regiment which was still nameless. The Davidson tartan was selected in honour of the first commander, the motto "Dileas Gu Brath" (Faithful Forever) was unanimously chosen, and it was decided that a falcon's head, which was part of the Davidson crest, should be adopted as the regimental crest for its badge. The Militia Department designated the regimental number "48" in conjunction with the word "Highlanders" to be the name of the new Regiment. "Hielan Laddie" was taken for the Regimental March.

On 24th May 1892 the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented to the Regiment by His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General of Canada. These colours were deposited in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto on 15th May 1927. New colours made by the ladies of Toronto and presented to the Regiment in 1928, were Trooped for the last time and on Parade during the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at Toronto on Monday, 29th June 1959. These colours will also be laid up in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Toronto's 48th Highlanders' regiment has an enviable military record dating back to 1891. It gained fame during the South African War and throughout the First and Second World Wars earned further battle honours.

During the South African War, 1899-1902, the regiment provided volunteers for the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

During the First World War, 1914-1919, the regiment made a large contribution to the 15th Battalion, C.E.F., on its formation in 1914. This battalion served in France and Flanders with the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, from February 1915 to the Armistice. The regiment also recruited for the 92nd and 134th Battalions, C.E.F. which provided reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.

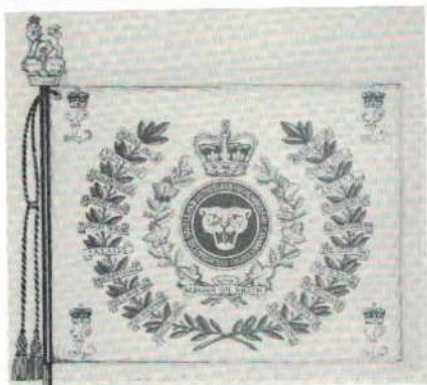
During the Second World War, 1939-1945, the regiment mobilized the "48th Highlanders of Canada, C.A.S.F." on 1st September 1939. This unit embarked for the United Kingdom on 16th December 1939. It moved to France in June 1940 but was withdrawn before meeting the enemy. It landed in Sicily on 10th July 1943, as part of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Infantry Division, and in Italy on 3rd September 1943. It moved to North-West Europe in March 1945. The active unit was disbanded on 31st December 1945. A 2nd Battalion served in the Reserve Army. The "3rd Canadian Infantry Battalion (48th Highlanders of Canada)", mobilized on 1st June 1945 for service with the Canadian Army Pacific Force, was disbanded on 1st November 1945. The regiment is now engaged in infantry training and forms part of the No 15 Militia Group.

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

The Queen's Colour



The Regimental Colour



Historical Notes of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada

The regiment distinguished itself in both World Wars and won many battle honours. The regiment originated on 1st September 1905, when the "91st Highlanders" was authorized. It was redesignated: "91st Regiment Canadian Highlanders", 2nd July 1904; "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada", 1st May 1920; "Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) of Canada", 15th October 1920; "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's)", 15th January 1927. On 15th December 1936 the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C. (authorized 1st June 1919) was (less "C" Company) amalgamated with the regiment to form "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) (M.C.)". It was redesignated "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's)", 1st February 1941.

During the First World War, 1914-1919 the regiment contributed to the 16th Battalion, C.E.F., on its formation in September 1914, and later recruited for the 19th and 173rd Battalions, C.E.F. The 19th Battalion served in France and Flanders with the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, from 15th September 1915 until the Armistice. The 173rd Battalion provided reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.

During the Second World War, 1939-1945, details of the regiment were placed on active service on 1st September 1939 for local protective duty. The regiment mobilized "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), C.A.S.F.", on 15th August 1940. This unit served in Jamaica from September 1941 to May 1943. It embarked for the United Kingdom on 21st July 1943. On 26th July 1944 it landed in Normandy as a unit of the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Armoured Division.

The active force unit was disbanded on 15th February 1946. A 2nd Battalion served in the Reserve Army.

The "Argylls" were one of three Infantry units to represent Canada in the Allied Victory Parade at Berlin, Germany in 1945.

In 1951 the Pipes and Drums distinguished themselves by winning the Pipe Band Trophy at the Cowe Games in Scotland.

The regiment now forms part of No 17 Militia Group.