

= Dan Bain =

Donald Henderson " Dan " Bain (February 14 , 1874 ? August 15 , 1962) was a Canadian amateur athlete and merchant . Though he competed in and excelled in numerous sports , Bain is most notable for his ice hockey career . While a member of the Winnipeg Victorias hockey team , with whom he played for from 1894 until 1902 , Bain helped the team win the Stanley Cup thrice as champions of Canada . A skilled athlete , Bain won championships and medals in several other sports , and was the Canadian trapshooting champion in 1903 . In recognition of his play , Bain was inducted into multiple halls of fame , including the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1949 , and was also voted Canada 's top athlete of the last half of the 19th century .

In his professional life Bain was a prominent Winnipeg businessman and community leader . He became wealthy as a result of operating Donald H. Bain Limited , a grocery brokerage firm . Bain was an active member of numerous community associations , the president of the Winnipeg Winter Club and an avid outdoorsman . The Mallard Lodge , a building on the shores of Lake Manitoba built by Bain as a personal retreat , today serves as a research facility for the University of Manitoba .

= = Early life = =

The son of Scottish immigrants , Bain was born in Belleville , Ontario and moved with his family to Winnipeg , Manitoba , as a young child . His father , James Henderson Bain , was a horse buyer for the British government and upon his arrival in Canada lived in Montreal before moving west . His mother , Helen Miller , was a seamstress . Bain was the sixth of seven children , having four sisters and two brothers .

= = Sporting career = =

Bain 's first championship came in 1887 when he captured the Manitoba roller skating championship at the age of 13 by winning the three @-@ mile race . At the age of 17 he won the provincial gymnastics competition , and at 20 he won the first of three consecutive Manitoba cycling championships . In addition Bain was a top lacrosse player in his home province .

In 1895 Bain first played competitive ice hockey when he answered a classified ad placed in a newspaper by the Winnipeg Victorias , who were looking for new players . Though he played with a broken stick held together by wire , he made the team five minutes into his tryout . Bain quickly became a star centre and leader for the Victorias . This was exemplified during a February 14 , 1896 game against the Montreal Victorias for the Stanley Cup , given to the national hockey champion in Canada . It was a 2 ? 0 victory for Winnipeg that gave them the Cup . This victory marked the first time a team outside of Quebec had won the trophy . The team was greeted by a huge crowd at the Canadian Pacific Railway station when their train , decorated with hockey sticks and the Union Jack , returned to Winnipeg . They were led to a feast in their honour in a parade of open sleighs as fans gathered to celebrate the championship .

The Montreal Victorias played Winnipeg in a challenge to reclaim the Cup in December 1896 , a game described by the local press as " the greatest sporting event in the history of Winnipeg " . Though Bain scored two goals in the game , Montreal recaptured the Cup with a 6 ? 5 victory . Winnipeg was involved in numerous further Stanley Cup challenges with Bain serving as the team 's captain and manager . They again lost to their Montreal counterparts in 1898 before a record crowd of over 7 @,@ 000 fans .

During a 1900 challenge series against the Montreal Shamrocks Bain scored four goals in three games , but Winnipeg again lost the title . The Victorias challenged the Shamrocks again in 1901 in a best @-@ of @-@ three series . Winnipeg won the series in two games after Bain scored the clinching goal in overtime . It was the first time in Stanley Cup history that the winning goal was scored in extra time . Bain did so while playing with a broken nose that required him to wear a wooden face mask , earning the nickname " the masked man " as a result . When the Victorias defended their title in a series against the Toronto Wellingtons in January 1902 , Bain did not play in

the series . The team lost their next challenge , against the Montreal Hockey Club , in March of that year , which marked the end of Bain 's hockey career .

Throughout his sporting career , Bain also earned medals in lacrosse and snowshoeing . He was the Canadian trapshooting champion in 1903 . An avid figure skater throughout much of his life , Bain won over a dozen titles , the last of which came at the age of 56 , and he continued to skate until the age of 70 ; he remained a competitive athlete until 1930 . On his skill in a variety of sports , Bain once said that " I couldn 't see any sense in participating in a game unless I was good . I kept at a sport just long enough to nab a championship , then I 'd try something else . "

In recognition of his sporting skill , Bain was inducted into several halls of fame . The first came in 1949 when he was elected a member of the Hockey Hall of Fame . This was followed in 1971 with his induction into Canada 's Sports Hall of Fame , the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame and Museum in 1981 , and the Manitoba Hockey Hall of Fame . He was also voted as Canada 's top sportsman of the last half of the 19th century .

= = Personal life = =

Outside of sports , Bain was a well known businessman in Winnipeg . He served as the president of Donald H. Bain Limited , a grocery brokerage firm headquartered in Winnipeg and operated in numerous cities . It was through his firm that he amassed a large fortune . Known as a community leader , he helped found the Winnipeg Winter Club on land that is now the HMCS Chippawa naval reserve division , and after World War II he organized the current Winter Club . Bain also belonged to many community groups and was the life governor of the Winnipeg General Hospital . He was also one of Western Canada 's first automobile enthusiasts and owned many British vehicles .

As a result of his trap @-@ shooting career , Bain developed an appreciation for nature . He bought an ownership share of the Portage Country Club , on the Delta Marsh near the south shore of Lake Manitoba , and later donated the land to Ducks Unlimited . Bain built the Mallard Lodge as a personal retreat on land adjacent to the club . He strictly enforced his privacy , even building a road to his lodge that he allowed no one else to use ; members of the Portage Country Club were required to take a different route . Bain intended to donate his lodge to the government of Manitoba for preservation , though he died before he could do so . The lodge passed into the control of the government regardless , and was donated to the University of Manitoba as a research facility in 1966 that remains active today . Bain was also a member of the Manitoba Game and Fish Association and the Winnipeg Humane Society .

Bain never married and had no children . He was fond of his pets , in particular his Curly Coated Retriever dogs that he was said to value above human company . On August 15 , 1962 Bain died in Winnipeg , aged 88 . He left behind an estate in excess of C \$ 1 million , (\$ 7 @.@ 97 million in 2016 dollars) , the majority of which he donated to charity and former employees .

= = Career statistics = =