

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

July 13, 2009

Performance for the second quarter was quite satisfactory on an absolute and relative basis, as the Polaris Global Value Fund (“the Fund”) returned 31.35%, beating the benchmark MSCI World Index, which returned 20.75%. At more than 10% above the benchmark, the Fund had positive results across all sectors, as many investors anticipated an economic recovery. Fund management was especially pleased by the performance of the Fund’s non-U.S. investments in materials, industrials and consumer discretionary sectors. Nevertheless, Fund management will not be satisfied with overall performance until the 2007-2008 crisis returns have been recovered.

The second quarter’s performance may reflect more rational market dynamics, a drastic contrast to erratic buying and selling and hysterical investor behavior of last year. Indeed, 2008 will go down in history as one of the world’s best real life examples of behavioral finance, the study of how human psychology and biochemistry affect the ability of investors to make sound decisions when experiencing the emotions of greed and fear.

The table below shows that the Fund’s long-term performance has exceeded benchmark returns with lower market risk, as measured by the beta statistic of 0.90 since the Fund’s inception (volatility measurement relative to the MSCI World Index). The shorter term 3- and 5-year records were materially affected by 2008 results. This is illustrated in the calendar returns presented at the end of the report.

The following table summarizes total returns through June 30, 2009.

	June 30, 2009								
	YTD	QII	QI	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	ITD
<b>Polaris Global Value Fund</b>	<b>9.81%</b>	<b>31.35%</b>	<b>-16.40%</b>	<b>-29.42%</b>	<b>-13.28%</b>	<b>-2.29%</b>	<b>3.96%</b>	<b>8.31%</b>	<b>7.87%</b>
MSCI World Index, net dividends reinvested	6.35%	20.75%	-11.92%	-29.50%	-8.02%	0.03%	-0.84%	4.71%	4.60%

*Performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Returns for more than one year are annualized. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor’s shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. For the most recent month end performance, please call (888) 263-5594 or visit the Fund’s website at [polarisfunds.com](http://polarisfunds.com). As stated in the current prospectus, the Fund’s annual operating expense ratio (gross) is 1.43%. Quarter end expense ratio is 1.57%; this ratio is based on amounts incurred during the most recent quarter, divided by the average assets for the period multiplied by 365 and divided by the number of days in the quarter. Shares redeemed or exchanged within 180 days of purchase will be charged a 1.00% fee. Fund performance returns shown do not reflect this fee; if reflected, the returns would have been lower. See pages 3&4 for additional disclosure.*

#### **SECOND QUARTER 2009 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:**

During the second quarter, the performances of three sectors that were hard hit in 2008; industrials, consumer discretionary and materials, accounted for nearly two-thirds of this quarter’s satisfactory performance. Additionally, firming energy prices stood behind strong performance of multiple energy holdings ranging from Thai Oil to Sasol Ltd. Even the defensive sectors of the portfolio (utilities, telecommunication and healthcare) that preserved capital last year contributed this quarter, but to a lesser extent than the more investor-favored cyclical stocks.

During 2008, many investors indiscriminately sold companies, depressing company valuations regardless of fundamentals. During the crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008, Polaris stress tested the financial models of the Fund’s companies to determine if the panic selling could be justified based on any potential declines in the fundamentals of the companies. The stress tests resulted in only a limited number of complete sales coupled with portfolio adjustments in late 2008 and early 2009. Importantly, Fund management’s decision to retain companies with depressed valuations based on confidence in the business models, despite poor performance in 2008, formed the basis for outperformance in the June quarter.

Many of the Fund’s portfolio holdings have proven the validity of their business models, gaining strength in the second quarter as a result of cash generation and managing debt levels even in a difficult operating environment exacerbated by a severe credit crisis. Many of the companies have rapidly restructured, suggesting that even a modest sales rebound will create a very positive effect on operating leverage, and consequently, cash flow.

Stimulus monies in the U.S. and China had a positive effect on materials and industrials, as infrastructure and construction projects boosted business and tightened the supply-demand balance in certain materials such as copper, iron ore, coal and methanol. The Fund favors the lowest cost materials producers, which benefit when prices decline causing high cost producers to shut production. Some of the Fund's best performances this quarter included Methanex (one of the world's lowest cost methanol producers) that advanced more than 55%, and BHP (iron ore, coal, copper), up approximately 22%. The Fund's holdings of Metorex (copper) shares were up approximately 123% during the quarter. Copper advanced over 75% since its low in the last quarter of 2008. In addition to China's raw materials purchases, other sources of stimulus appeared in the economy, ranging from lower energy costs, higher demand for construction services and materials, and lower interest rates – all of which served to benefit the Fund's materials and industrials holdings.

Another materials holding that produced positive results was CRH, one of the largest providers of asphalt in the U.S., which is profiting from the many road paving and resurfacing projects under U.S. infrastructure spending. Smurfit Kappa advanced more than 100% during the quarter, as the Irish producer of cardboard boxes renegotiated its debt covenants and benefitted from substantial declines in their suppliers' prices.

The Fund's industrial holdings outperformed the benchmark's industrial sector, and benefitted further from a larger overweight in this sector. The lead portfolio performer in the industrial sector was Mac-Gray Corporation, which rebounded after the company's annual meeting and the conclusion of a proxy contest.

Within the diverse consumer discretionary sector, homebuilders produced positive results as low interest rates and U.K. housing deficit continued. Home sales and prices held up, and volumes increased – a small market inflection with a positive impact on homebuilders. In addition, many of these companies have reinforced their financial strength to prepare for the resumption of the growth likely to occur in the U.K. housing sector. Fund management is aware that further financial restructuring may be needed among these companies although this is reflected in valuations.

In the second quarter, the Fund's financials underperformed versus the sector benchmark, but still posted positive returns. European financials contributed significantly, with the Bank of Ireland as the leading performer. U.S. bank holdings performed well in the second quarter, but on a year-to-date basis, are primarily responsible for inhibiting even better six-month results. Government policy has created great uncertainty about the split of future bank earnings between government and shareholders. While this issue is most relevant to mega-sized financial institutions, all bank stock valuations have suffered. Further dampening valuations, smaller community banks, which did not engage in the lending and security market practices that caused financial market upheaval over the past 18 months, have been punished as badly as the mismanaged financial companies. Rising unemployment may have a further negative impact on the short-term profitability of the Fund's U.S. bank holdings. States such as Georgia and Florida may suffer more than other areas like southern Ohio. Nevertheless, communications with banks' management offer encouragement, as the problem loans and losses in community banks are readily identifiable and contained, making workouts and recoveries manageable. In some cases, first quarter results already showed moderation in problem assets; the second quarter continued this positive trend for several banks.

U.S. bank valuations remain as depressed as they have been since the late 1980s. Fund management remains very focused on this sector and seeks to benefit from the eventual recovery of bank valuations while preserving value in the event conditions worsen for specific banks. Polaris' research indicates there may be a favorable risk/reward tradeoff on a stock-specific basis. For this reason, the Fund continues to hold some U.S. banks that underperformed in 2008. Fund management sees the potential for a recovery in the future.

Although the Fund achieved positive returns across all sectors, comparisons to sector benchmarks show a few areas of underperformance. Information technology, up nearly 18%, underperformed versus the benchmark; Spanish and U.S. telecom companies garnered a 5% return (versus 10% for the sector) and utilities were up 8% versus the sector benchmark of 14%.

#### SECOND QUARTER 2009 ASSET ALLOCATION:

Shares of two Spanish banks were liquidated as a pre-emptive action to preserve capital in light of concerns about worsening economic conditions in Spain, Mexico and Latin America. During the quarter, initial investments were made in an Indian information technology company, a European pharmaceutical company and a U.S. food processor.

By executing such buys and sells, management was able to improve the valuation profile of the portfolio and reduce exposure in some sectors that continue to show weakness under current market conditions. New investments provide further diversification relative to the Fund's weightings in materials, industrials and construction-related sectors. Preservation of capital remains a top priority in the current strategy. The portfolio remained underweight in the U.S. and overweight in Scandinavian countries.

The following table shows the Fund's asset allocation at June 30, 2009.

	Polaris Global Value Fund Asset Allocation													
	World Market Weighting	Portfolio Weighting	Energy	Utilities	Materials	Industrials	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Staples	Health Care	Financials	Information Technology	Telecom. Services	Other	Cash
N. America	53.23%	36.35%	1.45%	2.53%	4.45%	10.10%	0.00%	1.55%	4.40%	10.76%	0.00%	1.11%	0.00%	0.00%
Japan	11.28%	9.46%	0.00%	1.88%	0.72%	2.42%	0.65%	2.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.18%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Asia	5.27%	6.32%	1.68%	0.00%	1.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%	1.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Europe	27.75%	33.82%	2.21%	0.00%	7.99%	5.78%	10.69%	2.30%	1.26%	3.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Scandinavia	2.46%	11.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.54%	1.97%	0.00%	0.00%	2.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Africa & S. America	0.00%	2.19%	1.72%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Industry Totals		100.00%	7.07%	4.42%	15.51%	25.84%	13.32%	6.45%	5.66%	16.69%	1.69%	3.35%	0.00%	0.00%
Market Weighting	100.00%		11.43%	5.01%	6.81%	10.30%	9.29%	10.46%	10.67%	19.68%	11.71%	4.65%	0.00%	0.00%

Table may not cross foot due to rounding.

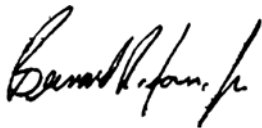
#### INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT AND STRATEGY:

Polaris' investment strategy, which has been honed over the last 25 years, has outperformed its benchmark over the long term, but Fund management is not willing to rest on its laurels. The economy may still worsen through the middle of next year, and a conservative outlook must be maintained. However, investors need to "fast forward" their projections by 12 months. Historically, the market has been a predictor of economic recovery, and usually begins performing well 6-12 months in advance of the economic bottom.

Cautiously optimistic that the markets are forecasting recovery, Fund management is mindful of the potential asset bubble created by artificially low interest rates promulgated by governments worldwide. There is little empirical evidence that massive government borrowing creates consumer price inflation; rather, changes in demand and supply of goods and services typically create price adjustments. However, there is considerable evidence that artificially low capital costs below inflation have created, and likely will create, asset price inflation. The Fund's holdings in real assets (such as materials and industrials) as well as non-U.S. holdings should help investors benefit from asset price inflation and any potential devaluation of the U.S. dollar. The Fund's strategy does not invest based on variables such as inflation that are nearly impossible to forecast accurately. Rather, the Fund's investment discipline is to search for companies that may generate strong and stable free cash flows, easily manage debt service and provide shareholders with sustainable returns in the form of cash payments, stock buybacks or growth in the value of the firm. In various economic scenarios, Fund management believes the portfolio is well positioned, buying undervalued "tangible" assets (such as materials and industrials) and selling companies that reach valuation targets.

As always, we welcome your questions and comments.

Sincerely,



Bernard R. Horn, Jr.

Portfolio Manager

Please note: Shareholder statements are now mailed separately from this quarterly commentary. The quarterly commentary and fact sheets are both available prior to the mailing at [polarisfunds.com](http://polarisfunds.com). The site also provides updates on Fund management's investment outlook and strategy during the current market cycle.

**The Fund invests in securities of foreign issuers, including issuers located in countries with emerging capital markets. Investments in such securities entail certain risks not associated with investments in domestic securities, such as volatility of currency exchange rates, and in some cases, political and economic instability and relatively illiquid markets.** Fund performance includes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. During the period, some of the Fund's fees were waived or expenses reimbursed. In the absence of these waivers and reimbursements, performance figures would be lower.

On June 1, 1998, a limited partnership managed by the adviser reorganized into the Fund. The predecessor limited partnership maintained an investment objective and investment policies that were, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund. The Fund's performance for the periods before June 1, 1998 is that of the limited partnership and includes the expenses of the limited partnership. If the limited partnership's performance had been readjusted to reflect the second year expenses of the Fund, the Fund's performance for all the periods would have been lower. The limited partnership was not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance.

As of June 30, 2009, the Fund's largest equity holdings and the percentages they represent in the Fund's portfolio market value are as follows:

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Percentage of Market Value</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Percentage of Market Value</u>
Mac-Gray Corp.	4.72%	Trevi Finanziaria SpA	2.11%
Taylor Wimpey PLC	2.65%	Ametek, Inc.	2.03%
Smurfit Kappa Group PLC	2.46%	Methanex Corp.	2.01%
Praxair, Inc.	2.45%	Barratt Developments PLC	1.94%
Kone Oyj, Class B	2.45%	BHP Billiton, Ltd., ADR	1.88%
Southwest Bancorp, Inc.	2.40%	CRH PLC	1.82%
Greencore Group PLC	2.31%	Tognum AG	1.82%
Christian Dior SA	2.30%	WellPoint, Inc.	1.79%
Technip SA	2.22%	YIT Oyj	1.74%
Persimmon PLC	2.17%	Konecranes Oyj	1.74%

The MSCI World, EAFE, and USA Indexes, net dividends reinvested measures the performance of a diverse range of global stock markets in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and the Far East. The MSCI World Index is unmanaged and does include the reinvestment of dividends, net of withholding taxes. One cannot invest directly in an index or an average.

The views in this letter were those of the Fund manager as of June 30, 2009, and may not reflect the views of the manager on the date this letter is second published or anytime thereafter. These views are intended to assist shareholders of the Fund in understanding their investment and do not constitute investment advice.

*Before investing, you should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information is in the prospectus, a copy of which may be obtained by calling (888) 263-5594 or visit the Fund's website at [www.polarisfunds.com](http://www.polarisfunds.com). Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest.*

Forside Fund Services, LLC, is the Fund's Distributor.

The Fund's annual performance as compared to the benchmark is as follows:

Historical Calendar Year Annual Returns (years ended December 31)

	<u>Polaris Global Value Fund</u>	<u>MSCI World Index</u>		<u>Polaris Global Value Fund</u>	<u>MSCI World Index</u>
2008	-46.19%	-40.71%	1998	-8.85%	24.34%
2007	-3.97%	9.04%	1997	34.55%	15.76%
2006	24.57%	20.07%	1996	23.34%	13.48%
2005	10.52%	9.49%	1995	31.82%	20.72%
2004	23.63%	14.72%	1994	-2.78%	5.08%
2003	47.06%	33.11%	1993	25.70%	22.50%
2002	3.82%	-19.89%	1992	9.78%	-5.23%
2001	2.21%	-16.82%	1991	17.18%	18.28%
2000	-5.82%	-13.18%	1990	-11.74%	-17.02%
1999	16.50%	24.93%			