

Polaris

Global Value Fund

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

July 16, 2010

The Polaris Global Value Fund (“the Fund”) outperformed the benchmark MSCI World Index by nearly 2.8 percentage points in the quarter ended June 30, 2010, continuing progress made in 2009 and 1Q 2010. For the quarter, the Fund returned -9.88% versus the MSCI World Index, which posted -12.67%. For the year-to-date, the Fund declined -4.35% while the MSCI World Index declined -9.84%.

Seven out of the Fund’s ten sectors beat their respective MSCI sector benchmarks. Importantly, stock selection was the primary driver for our outperformance, rather than sector or country weightings. The quarter marks six consecutive quarters of outperformance.

The following table summarizes total returns through June 30, 2010.

	2010			Annualized As of June 30, 2010					
	YTD	Q2	Q1	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	ITD*
Polaris Global Value Fund	-4.35%	-9.88%	6.14%	17.99%	-14.32%	-1.75%	5.68%	8.31%	8.34%
MSCI World Index, net dividends reinvested	-9.84%	-12.67%	3.24%	10.20%	-11.46%	0.06%	-1.02%	4.68%	4.86%

*Inception-to-date

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 greater 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 www.polarisfunds.com. As stated in the current prospectus, the Fund's annual operating expense ratio (gross) is 1.46%. Quarter end expense ratio is 1.39%; 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 4 & 5 for additional disclosure.

The recent growth rate in the stock market has helped to produce short-term returns that are not typical and may not continue in the future. Because of ongoing market volatility, fund performance may be subject to substantial short-term changes.

The table above shows that the Fund’s long-term performance has exceeded benchmark returns. The risk associated with the ITD return is measured by the beta statistic of 0.91 (volatility measurement relative to the MSCI World Index). For nearly the Fund’s entire history, the beta statistic has remained less than .80; therefore, we have devoted considerable attention to reversing this recent increase. The beta increase is due to the stock prices of our holdings going up and/or down more than the overall market. The holdings that account for this volatility can be split into two categories: 1) companies where we believe the increased volatility is unjustified and will revert lower and 2) stocks where further analysis leads to the conclusion that the holdings should be reduced to minimize risk in the portfolio.

One factor causing an increased beta in 2007-08 results from investors driving down the stock prices of companies more than the market on concerns that business models would suffer in the 2008 crisis. Examination of actual post-crash cash flows of these companies has shown that business models withstood the recession and, although cash flows were more volatile than pre-crisis, they did not suffer to the extent stock prices would have predicted. The stock prices of these firms since recovered more than the market. By calculation, greater volatility (on the downside and upside) increased the beta of the Fund.

Prior to the crisis, the beta of these holdings was less than 1.0 because cash flow volatility was low, a desirable attribute in the Polaris investment requirements. We expect the betas of these holdings will revert to lower levels. We do not want to sell a good company on the basis of an increased beta precipitated on other investors' panicked behavior. We are willing to accept that the increased Fund beta is temporary and will revert lower.

We have focused most of our risk management efforts to those holdings where fundamentals or other factors have or may result in increased investment risk. Since the Fall of 2008, we have made many portfolio changes (based on analysis of fundamentals) seeking to minimize portfolio risk, and such efforts are one reason the risk/return profile has improved in the last six quarters. We will relentlessly pursue the goal of reducing portfolio risk.

SECOND QUARTER 2010 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

In the June 2010 quarter, the Fund's outperformance can be attributed to positive absolute returns in utilities, as well as benchmark-beating returns in information technology, financials and consumer staples.

Typically defined as a "defensive" sector, utilities proved the top contributor to performance with all holdings generating positive returns. We proactively reduced risk in the portfolio, adding defensive stocks to provide a "cushion" in down markets – a strategy that proved profitable this quarter.

Information technology experienced an early-stage recovery, as demand for new consumer electronics boosted the sector. Recent research pinpointed numerous undervalued IT companies with strong financials, cash-rich balance sheets, little debt and positive earnings. During the quarter, we opportunistically added IT companies to the portfolio, as we continue to believe that the sector will benefit from growth in corporate capital spending, outsourcing and consumer electronics purchases.

The Fund's financial holdings significantly outperformed the sector benchmark due to the strength of small- and mid-cap U.S. banks. Southwest Bancorp returned 60%, attributable to a capital raise that strengthened the balance sheet, while Ameris Bancorp and Colony Bankcorp posted returns in excess of 15% for similar reasons. While many U.S. community banks/thrifts suffered in 2007-08, this year has thus far signaled a return to better valuations. However, credit risk concerns in the general economy continue to hinder some banks, which are trading at a discount to book value – a strong value proposition. Attention now focuses on financial reform, as debate centers on penalizing larger banks with higher fees (i.e. FDIC premiums) to reflect the systematic risks and substantial costs that large banks cause upon failure. Such reform is not expected to substantially impede the success of smaller U.S. banks; in fact, it may provide slight cost advantages at the margin.

Hampering better financial performance, European banks surrendered gains from the previous year as loan portfolios underwent "stress testing" – following in the footsteps of their U.S. counterparts. Due to concerns about possible financial crises in Spain and Ireland, we previously sold those countries' bank stocks, thereby preserving value. Remaining European bank holdings, including DNB Nor (partially government owned) and Svenska Handelsbanken, declined less than sector averages as these banks may likely withstand the European stress test analysis.

Of the overall quarter performance, approximately 30% of the decline was attributable to currency losses, mainly stemming from the Euro. Over longer time periods, currency fluctuations tend to even out, yet there are certain quarters when currencies will have a more pronounced effect.

General macro-economic concerns overwhelmed the many positive earnings reports announced from a broadly diversified group of companies. Sectors considered sensitive to economic weakness declined including consumer discretionary, materials and industrials.

Within the consumer discretionary sector, British homebuilders were weak as concerns that ongoing European credit problems might further constrict lending, and thereby impede consumers' ability to obtain mortgages. However, the fundamental shortage of UK housing quickly stabilized the market, improved prices and allowed homebuilders' cash flows to recover. Duni AB, a provider of tabletop goods to restaurants, retracted from prior quarter gains due to an expected margin reduction caused by rising pulp prices. Margins should recover after Duni publishes its annual catalog, with price increases reflective of the rising raw material costs.

Widespread market declines in May impacted materials and industrials. Although the Fund is composed of well-diversified stocks in both sectors, performance lagged. In materials, BHP Billiton experienced pressure premised on Australian proposals for a super-profits tax for mining companies. However, on June 24, Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd stepped down and the new Prime Minister Julia Gillard launched her leadership with a conciliatory tone toward taxing the mining industry. The stock recovered late in the quarter and, in our opinion, remains one of the best positioned materials companies worldwide.

Many industrial company management teams reported March 2010 as a turning point in business conditions. Yet, a disconnect exists between real economy progress and nervous volatility in financial markets, causing a lag in this sector. For the second quarter in a row, Toro Co., a lawn/landscape equipment manufacturer, announced strong results with positive guidance, especially in consumer lines. Konecranes Oyj, a crane manufacturer, and Tognum AG, a supplier of engines, propulsion systems and distributed energy systems, were also notable performers. Sector returns were offset by Japanese shipping companies, as well as Finnish and Italian construction/ building corporations; importantly, these companies continue to report solid business conditions.

SECOND QUARTER 2010 ASSET ALLOCATION:

In an on-going effort to minimize portfolio risk, we purchased new holdings in defensive sectors. In healthcare, we bought a U.S. company that manufactures ACTH, an orphan drug effective for infantile spasms and numerous other diseases, and a French biotech company designing therapeutic vaccines for pre-cancerous cervical lesions, non-small cell lung cancer and Hepatitis C.

Other new investments included a German manufacturer of banking machines and point of sale hardware and software, and a U.S. based company that serves the semiconductor industry. Information technology also offers an interesting value proposition, as we identified numerous companies with strong free cash flow, promising growth and cash rich balances sheets with little debt. We will seek to buy opportunistically, taking advantages of volatility to purchase positions in down markets and reduce positions in market advances. This strategy was deployed actively in the first half of 2010.

The following table shows the Fund's asset allocation at June 30, 2010.

Polaris Global Value Fund Asset Allocation

	Portfolio Weighting	Energy	Utilities	Materials	Industrials	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Staples	Health Care	Financials	Info. Tech.	Telecom Services	Other	Cash
N. America	37.01%	1.46%	2.53%	3.15%	7.37%	0.00%	3.57%	3.95%	12.94%	1.06%	0.98%	0.00%	0.00%
Japan	7.87%	0.00%	1.12%	0.72%	2.02%	0.28%	2.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Asia	7.46%	1.52%	0.00%	1.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.43%	2.12%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Europe	33.99%	2.03%	0.00%	9.06%	6.76%	6.71%	1.98%	2.13%	4.00%	1.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Scandinavia	10.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.11%	2.64%	0.00%	0.00%	4.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Africa & S. America	1.92%	1.40%	0.00%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash	0.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%
Industry Totals	100.00%	6.42%	3.64%	14.82%	20.26%	9.63%	8.24%	6.08%	22.57%	4.50%	3.03%	0.00%	0.81%

Table may not cross foot due to rounding.

INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT AND STRATEGY:

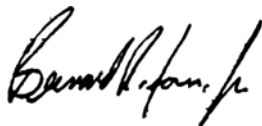
Our conversations with companies worldwide indicate mixed economic progress. Some industries and countries are stabilizing, while others experience only sparse improvement. Inventory cycles appear ambiguous. Economic growth remains modest to stagnant in developing countries, while emerging market demand appears strong and sustainable. Concerned about uneven economic growth, we are attempting to reduce portfolio exposure to countries or sectors facing a protracted recovery. Over the past few years, we have made a conscious effort to minimize portfolio risk, increasing "defensive" positions in energy, utilities and healthcare to better balance the portfolio and reduce cyclical exposure.

We believe economic ambiguity expected throughout this year may create more normalized market volatility – unlike the abnormal upward trajectory evidenced in the 1990s-2000s. Faced with normal volatility, Fund management remains steadfast to the pure value investment strategy that governs the portfolio. The Fund may harvest gains in more cyclical companies, hold cash as a buffer, and reinvest in new purchases when the markets undervalue fundamentally-strong stocks. Maintaining this buy/sell discipline over these past twelve months proved advantageous, and we intend to continue executing this strategy.

Note: Shareholders may want to consider establishing or rolling an existing IRA into a Roth IRA before year end 2010, as the modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and filing status requirements for converting a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA are eliminated in 2010. Consult your tax adviser and IRS Publication 590 at www.irs.gov for more information.

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 www.polarisfunds.com. The site also provides updates on the Fund'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, 2010, 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 Total Net Assets</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Net Assets</u>
Southwest Bancorp, Inc.	2.73%	AMETEK, Inc.	1.84%
Mac-Gray Corp.	2.47%	BASF SE	1.76%
Kone Oyj, Class B	2.27%	Andritz AG	1.76%
Trevi Finanziaria SpA	2.13%	H.J. Heinz Co.	1.70%
Technip SA	2.03%	Christian Dior SA	1.64%
Greencore Group PLC	1.98%	Praxair, Inc.	1.58%
Symrise AG	1.97%	Methanex Corp.	1.57%
Smurfit Kappa Group PLC	1.97%	Ameris Bancorp	1.55%
The J.M. Smucker Co.	1.87%	Thai Oil PCL	1.52%
Tognum AG	1.86%	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd	1.52%

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, 2010, 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. Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

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

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>
2009	35.46%	29.99%	1999	16.50%	24.93%
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%