

SATUIT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

Investment Advisor to The Satuit Capital Micro Cap Fund SATMX

Annual Letter to Shareholders for the Period Ending October 31, 2009

Dear Shareholder:

As we enter our tenth fiscal year, we would like to address what we think will be (as always) the hot investment topic, the relative performance of small cap versus large cap. The two most frequently asked questions we get are: "Is the small cap cycle over?" and "Why an allocation to a micro cap strategy?" We answer both by outlining the following three themes: diversification, relative valuation, and economic cycle.

Diversification

With respect to diversification, the financial press, Wall Street strategists, and financial advisors have, at the beginning of the last 10 years, predicted the end of the small cap out performance cycle (relative to large cap). Our response— it's not about the "trade" from small and micro cap to large or vice versa; it's about the allocation. Over the long term, a properly allocated portfolio that is well diversified across large, mid, small, and micro cap strategies, bonds, international, and cash, should outperform a non-diversified portfolio.

Valuation

With respect to relative valuation, the universe of companies with \$500 million of market cap and less can reach over 5,000. The investment Philosophy and investment Process favor companies that, in general, have an attractive relative valuation with the potential for above average earnings growth rates. Thus, the portfolio is well diversified with an attractive relative valuation and holds companies that have above average earnings per share growth.

Economic Cycle

Finally, with respect to the economic cycle, much has been written about the performance of smaller, U.S. domestic companies as the economy moves out of a recessionary period and into an expanding period. As the domestic economy expands, small cap companies typically enjoy solid returns as a majority of revenues are domestically focused. With the focus now on the expansionary phase of the economic cycle, we feel it important to show investors what returns could look like over the next expansionary phase.

Thinking Small: Reality vs Perception

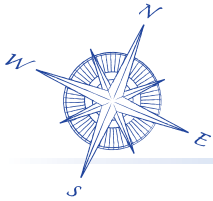
THE SUN RISES IN THE EAST and sets in the west. Economies expand; economies contract. If you skate to where the puck is going to be, you'll get there before it does. It's the natural state of things. If you invest now in the stock market capitalization segment that we believe has the best chance of outperforming over the next three years, history shows you'll do better than most.

On December 1, 2008, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) told us that the U.S. economy is in a recession that started in December of 2007. Who woulda thunk it? Not to be glib towards the folks at NBER, but the only real surprise came as to their start date, December of 2007. The only other folks (that I've read) to call that date had been Merrill Lynch, so I guess kudos to Merrill for being on target... (Hey, Merrill, when do you think the economy will be expanding again)? As many of you know, we have done much work on equity returns during expansionary periods and recessionary periods. In light of that date certain, we decided to look at what happens to equity returns after recessionary periods end.

Finally, let's keep in mind that the average recession (post-WWII) has lasted about 9.6 months, so our current recession looks to be headed to be one of the longer ones. Interestingly enough, if memory serves, the two longest recessions we've had—1973 to 1975 and 1981 to 1982—were preceded by oil price shocks.

Our first step to determine which equity market capitalizations perform the best is to create the data. We use Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRSP) for our data. CRSP creates a ranking by market capitalization of U.S. domestic stocks. CRSP then creates deciles (based on market capitalization) in which to place each stock. Deciles 1 and 2 represent the largest market cap stocks and are defined as Large Cap. Deciles 3, 4, and 5 are the next largest market caps and are called Mid Cap. Deciles 6, 7, and 8 are the next group and are defined as Small Cap. Finally, deciles 9 and 10 or the two smallest deciles of market capitalization are considered Micro Cap. Fortunately, CRSP also calculate the monthly returns for each of the deciles and combines them to create returns for a proxy of Large Cap, Mid Cap, Small Cap, and Micro Cap stocks. So, how do the returns of Large Cap, Mid Cap, Small Cap, and Micro Cap compare to one another coming out of recessions?

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In **Table 1**, we calculate the returns of Micro Cap, Small Cap, Mid Cap, and Large Cap one year after each recession ends. Our return calculation begins with \$1 invested at the end of the last month of the recession—for example, starting at month end September 1949 and ending on September 30, 1950. The results do not surprise us. Micro Cap Stocks, CRSP deciles 9 and 10 have outperformed 80% of the time the first 12 months after a recession ends. We acknowledge that the standard deviation of returns is higher for Micro Cap. However the “batting average” is 80%, and the returns versus Small, Mid, and Large Cap are so much higher that we discount standard deviation as an investment factor.

In **Table 2**, we calculate the 2-year annualized returns of Micro Cap, Small, Cap, Mid Cap, and Large Cap two years after the end of the recession. Our methodology again begins month end September 1949 and ends two years later on September 30, 1951. We then calculate the annualized return of the period. Surprisingly, we found that now Micro Cap stocks outperformed 90% of the time. Further, the average return, a sizable 26.35% annualized, comes with the second lowest standard deviation at 10.66%. Interestingly, Large Cap not only had the worst period return but also had the highest standard deviation of returns at 15.61% and 11.19% respectively.

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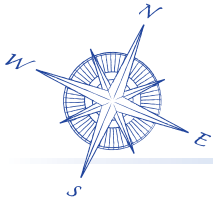
TABLE 1 1-Year Returns After Recession Ends

Recessionary Period	Mos	Micro Cap	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap
Dec 48 – Sep 49	10	43.85%	38.99%	32.56%	31.53%
Jul 53 – Apr 54	10	60.62%	53.10%	45.14%	36.55%
Sep 57 – Mar 58	7	64.37%	55.42%	48.17%	36.46%
May 60 – Jan 61	9	21.71%	18.85%	16.89%	14.82%
Jan 70 – Oct 70	10	18.63%	23.21%	25.21%	17.20%
Dec 73 – Feb 75	14	72.39%	57.45%	46.12%	24.48%
Feb 80 – Jun 80	5	58.11%	43.41%	34.70%	17.84%
Aug 81 – Oct 82	14	0.84%	3.10%	3.60%	3.10%
Aug 90 – Apr 91	9	28.08%	24.81%	24.88%	17.99%
Apr 01 – Nov 01	8	-0.45%	-11.77%	-10.44%	-16.31%
December 07					
Average Return	9.60	36.82%	30.66%	26.68%	18.37%
Standard Deviation		26.69%	23.23%	19.12%	16.05%
Best Return highlighted in orange					
% Times Best Return		80%	0%	20%	0%

TABLE 2 2-Year Annualized Returns After Recession Ends

Recessionary Period	Mos	Micro Cap	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap
Dec 48 – Sep 49	10	35.65%	34.38%	30.35%	30.20%
Jul 53 – Apr 54	10	37.54%	34.09%	30.95%	32.37%
Sep 57 – Mar 58	7	29.20%	25.08%	22.11%	18.76%
May 60 – Jan 61	9	11.27%	9.53%	8.93%	8.28%
Jan 70 – Oct 70	10	11.16%	16.53%	18.51%	20.27%
Dec 73 – Feb 75	14	38.05%	35.61%	27.80%	13.86%
Feb 80 – Jun 80	5	14.26%	8.98%	7.75%	1.19%
Aug 81 – Oct 82	14	34.21%	31.27%	26.87%	20.03%
Aug 90 – Apr 91	9	25.69%	21.03%	20.10%	13.19%
Apr 01 – Nov 01	8	26.49%	11.11%	8.54%	-2.04%
December 07					
Average Return	9.60	26.35%	22.76%	20.19%	15.61%
Standard Deviation		10.66%	10.79%	9.10%	11.19%
Best Return highlighted in orange					
% Times Best Return		90%	0%	0%	10%

SOURCE: Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRISP), University of Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and Satuit Capital Management, LLC



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Finally, in **Table 3**, we evaluate 3-year annualized returns after a recession ends. Again, our investment begins month end September 1949 and terminates September 30, 1952. Micro Cap returns start to show weakness only outperforming 50% of the time. Small Cap and Large Cap get in the picture and outperform occasionally.

Our final observation is this—if you add first and second place performance, Micro and Small Cap outperform 70%, 90%, and 65% respectively over the one-, two- and three-year periods. That’s a pretty good batting average!

Why Micro Cap and Small Cap Matter Now

To continue, we decided to examine returns of market capitalizations when bear markets end. Our methodology is simple but it gets to the question, “when coming out of bear markets, what equity capitalizations have the best returns?” Before we begin to answer the question we thought a little background would be interesting.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the last 20 bear markets. Specifically, Table 1 shows the last 20 by date. We show the loss, the duration, and the approximate number of months from the end of the bear market to the beginning of the next bear market.

What stands out most to us in **Table 1** is the extraordinary length of time from the end of the 1990 bear market to the beginning of the next bear market—approximately 113 months.

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SOURCE: Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRISP), University of Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and Satuit Capital Management, LLC

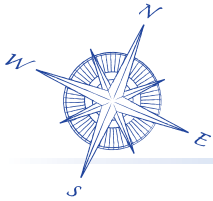
TABLE 3 3-Year Annualized Returns After Recession Ends

Recessionary Period	Mos	Micro Cap	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap
Dec 48 – Sep 49	10	22.30%	22.49%	21.43%	21.80%
Jul 53 – Apr 54	10	24.39%	22.68%	21.34%	21.15%
Sep 57 – Mar 58	7	7.42%	8.11%	8.53%	6.12%
May 60 – Jan 61	9	2.49%	1.93%	2.72%	3.70%
Jan 70 – Oct 70	10	-0.41%	5.04%	8.47%	13.13%
Dec 73 – Feb 75	14	32.17%	28.15%	18.79%	5.59%
Feb 80 – Jun 80	5	38.55%	32.72%	26.99%	17.75%
Aug 81 – Oct 82	14	16.31%	18.30%	15.49%	15.16%
Aug 90 – Apr 91	9	16.11%	13.53%	12.91%	8.90%
Apr 01 – Nov 01	8	22.53%	14.06%	11.11%	2.28%
December 07					
Average Return	9.60	18.19%	16.70%	14.78%	11.56%
Standard Deviation		12.47%	10.02%	7.41%	7.23%
Best Return highlighted in orange					
% Times Best Return		50%	20%	10%	20%

SOURCE: Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRISP), University of Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and Satuit Capital Management, LLC

TABLE 1 Bear Markets by Date

	Loss	# Days	Mos to Next
6-17-1901 to 11-9-1903	-46.10%	602	26
1-19-1906 to 11-15-1907	-48.50%	459	26
11-19-1909 to 7-30-1914	-29.00%	1178	26
11-21-1916 to 12-19-1917	-40.10%	268	23
11-3-1919 to 12-21-1920	-44.20%	283	23
9-16-1929 to 7-8-1932	-86.20%	704	106
3-10-1937 to 4-28-1942	-60.00%	1284	57
5-29-1946 to 6-13-1949	-29.60%	761	49
8-2-1956 to 10-22-1957	-21.60%	307	74
8-3-1959 to 10-25-1960	-13.90%	311	22
12-11-1961 to 6-26-1962	-27.70%	136	14
2-9-1966 to 10-7-1966	-22.20%	167	38
11-29-1968 to 5-26-1970	-36.10%	369	32
1-11-1973 to 10-3-1974	-48.20%	436	23
9-21-1976 to 3-6-1978	-19.40%	366	32
11-28-1980 to 8-12-1982	-27.10%	430	60
8-25-1987 to 12-4-1987	-33.50%	71	31
7-16-1990 to 10-11-1990	-19.90%	62	113
3-24-2000 to 10-9-2002	-49.10%	637	62
10-9-2007 to 3-5-2009	-56.40%	353	
Average	-37.94%	459.2	44



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Tables 2 and 3 show the bear markets by the percentage loss and number of days. The 1929 to 1932 bear (the Great Depression) was disastrous, with the market declining close to 90%, unemployment above 25%, and a completely stalled economy. While duration was 704 days, its effects were felt for generations. The next nastiest bear came some five years later and lasted for another five years and brought equity levels down by 60%. Having lasted (so far) only 353 days, our current bear is the third nastiest bear in history. No other bear in history (except for the losses of the Great Depression) has been as swift and violent!

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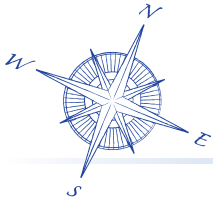
TABLE 2 Bear Markets by Loss

	Loss	# Days
9-16-1929 to 7-8-1932	-86.20%	704
3-10-1937 to 4-28-1942	-60.00%	1284
10-9-2007 to 3-5-2009	-56.40%	353
3-24-2000 to 10-9-2002	-49.10%	637
1-19-1906 to 11-15-1907	-48.50%	459
1-11-1973 to 10-3-1974	-48.20%	436
6-17-1901 to 11-9-1903	-46.10%	602
11-3-1919 to 12-21-1920	-44.20%	283
11-21-1916 to 12-19-1917	-40.10%	268
11-29-1968 to 5-26-1970	-36.10%	369
8-25-1987 to 12-4-1987	-33.50%	71
5-29-1946 to 6-13-1949	-29.60%	761
11-19-1909 to 7-30-1914	-29.00%	1178
12-11-1961 to 6-26-1962	-27.70%	136
11-28-1980 to 8-12-1982	-27.10%	430
2-9-1966 to 10-7-1966	-22.20%	167
8-2-1956 to 10-22-1957	-21.60%	307
7-16-1990 to 10-11-1990	-19.90%	62
9-21-1976 to 3-6-1978	-19.40%	366
8-3-1959 to 10-25-1960	-13.90%	311
Average	-37.94%	459.2

TABLE 3 Bear Markets by Duration

	Loss	# Days
7-16-1990 to 10-11-1990	-19.90%	62
8-25-1987 to 12-4-1987	-33.50%	71
12-11-1961 to 6-26-1962	-27.70%	136
2-9-1966 to 10-7-1966	-22.20%	167
11-21-1916 to 12-19-1917	-40.10%	268
11-3-1919 to 12-21-1920	-44.20%	283
8-2-1956 to 10-22-1957	-21.60%	307
8-3-1959 to 10-25-1960	-13.90%	311
10-9-2007 to 3-5-2009	-56.40%	353
9-21-1976 to 3-6-1978	-19.40%	366
11-29-1968 to 5-26-1970	-36.10%	369
11-28-1980 to 8-12-1982	-27.10%	430
1-11-1973 to 10-3-1974	-48.20%	436
1-19-1906 to 11-15-1907	-48.50%	459
6-17-1901 to 11-9-1903	-46.10%	602
3-24-2000 to 10-9-2002	-49.10%	637
9-16-1929 to 7-8-1932	-86.20%	704
5-29-1946 to 6-13-1949	-29.60%	761
11-19-1909 to 7-30-1914	-29%	1178
3-10-1937 to 4-28-1942	-60.00%	1284
Average	-37.94%	459.2

SOURCE: Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRISP), University of Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and Satuit Capital Management, LLC



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So, “when coming out of bear markets, what equity capitalizations have the best returns?” Tables 4, 5, and 6 are an extension of our work above in which we examined market capitalization returns for 1, 2, and 3 years after economic recessions.

Table 4 shows the 1-year annualized return of micro cap, small cap, mid cap, and large cap, one year after the bear market ends. Our definition of micro, small, mid, and large cap stocks is adopted from the Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRSP) at the University of Chicago. Highlighted (in grey) are the best returning market capitalizations one year after the bear market ends. Stocks categorized as micro cap had the best returns 57% of the time and currently have the highest average one-year annualized return of 55%. Small caps had the best returns 29% of the time while mid cap and large cap had the best returns one time each. We further highlighted (in light blue) the second best returns. Small cap had the first or second best return 92% of the time followed by micro cap at 71% of the time.

In **Tables 5 and 6** we extend the annualized return period to 2 and 3 years after the bear market ends. The results are consistent with what we found in Table 1 (and our work looking at returns after recessions end). Micro cap stocks had the best average returns. Micro cap returns were also the highest more often.

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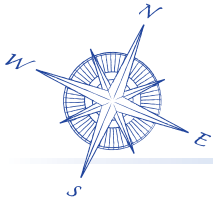
TABLE 4 Returns 1 Year After End of Bear Market

	Micro Cap	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap
9-16-1929 to 7-8-1932	61.11%	27.51%	22.90%	16.37%
3-10-1937 to 4-28-1942	163.72%	88.42%	72.45%	57.37%
5-29-1946 to 6-13-1949	37.57%	36.47%	31.22%	32.13%
8-2-1956 to 10-22-1957	48.71%	44.07%	42.70%	29.10%
8-3-1959 to 10-25-1960	29.64%	33.85%	39.25%	32.72%
12-11-1961 to 6-26-1962	18.95%	25.63%	28.57%	31.24%
2-9-1966 to 10-7-1966	96.52%	60.35%	41.75%	19.33%
11-29-1968 to 5-26-1970	44.83%	49.80%	47.20%	32.84%
1-11-1973 to 10-3-1974	39.78%	42.12%	41.03%	23.80%
9-21-1976 to 3-6-1978	31.62%	30.51%	24.85%	18.94%
11-28-1980 to 8-12-1982	83.98%	68.46%	55.03%	39.71%
8-25-1987 to 12-4-1987	21.73%	24.79%	21.70%	15.97%
7-16-1990 to 10-11-1990	56.47%	62.63%	53.20%	32.73%
3-24-2000 to 10-9-2002	41.88%	47.03%	39.25%	19.44%
10-9-2007 to 3-5-2009				
Average	55.47%	45.83%	40.08%	28.69%
% Time w/Best Returns	57%	29%	7%	7%

TABLE 5 Annualized 2-Year Returns After Bear Market Ends

	Micro Cap	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap
9-16-1929 to 7-8-1932	217.06%	50.78%	46.85%	25.30%
3-10-1937 to 4-28-1942	73.61%	47.72%	37.19%	30.39%
5-29-1946 to 6-13-1949	35.72%	34.37%	30.17%	29.53%
8-2-1956 to 10-22-1957	35.58%	32.60%	31.02%	22.64%
8-3-1959 to 10-25-1960	3.06%	2.90%	4.94%	6.15%
12-11-1961 to 6-26-1962	13.39%	20.41%	21.24%	25.96%
2-9-1966 to 10-7-1966	72.26%	47.14%	31.25%	15.58%
11-29-1968 to 5-26-1970	24.93%	28.97%	28.79%	23.44%
1-11-1973 to 10-3-1974	38.17%	37.98%	35.33%	21.13%
9-21-1976 to 3-6-1978	17.52%	17.86%	15.24%	12.85%
11-28-1980 to 8-12-1982	27.47%	28.93%	23.23%	22.17%
8-25-1987 to 12-4-1987	14.87%	21.96%	23.39%	23.84%
7-16-1990 to 10-11-1990	32.69%	33.37%	31.94%	20.80%
3-24-2000 to 10-9-2002	24.91%	29.64%	25.19%	13.75%
10-9-2007 to 3-5-2009				
Average	45.09%	31.05%	27.56%	20.97%
% Time w/Best Returns	43%	36%	0%	21%

SOURCE: Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRISP), University of Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and Satuit Capital Management, LLC



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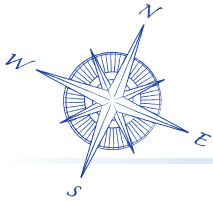
Our conclusion for investors is simple. Someone once said that the difference between an average investor and a great investor is that person's ability to separate reality from perception. Reality drives alpha; perception drives you off a cliff! Investors will be bombarded with strategies that are perceived to be winners. We'll bet investors will hear a lot about Large Cap and maybe international. The perception is that those asset classes will outperform because they are bigger and are more liquid, and that somehow this makes them more attractive. That is perception. In our opinion, reality is in the tables.

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TABLE 6 Annualized 3-Year Returns After Bear Market Ends

	Micro Cap	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap
9-16-1929 to 7-8-1932	80.99%	46.89%	41.80%	27.55%
3-10-1937 to 4-28-1942	71.33%	50.72%	39.51%	29.83%
5-29-1946 to 6-13-1949	27.56%	28.09%	26.95%	26.93%
8-2-1956 to 10-22-1957	19.97%	17.58%	17.12%	13.27%
8-3-1959 to 10-25-1960	9.82%	12.00%	12.79%	14.97%
12-11-1961 to 6-26-1962	13.56%	16.50%	17.61%	18.77%
2-9-1966 to 10-7-1966	37.25%	25.42%	17.93%	9.12%
11-29-1968 to 5-26-1970	-1.31%	4.83%	7.64%	14.87%
1-11-1973 to 10-3-1974	33.76%	32.68%	25.45%	10.99%
9-21-1976 to 3-6-1978	34.29%	32.77%	28.96%	20.41%
11-28-1980 to 8-12-1982	22.02%	25.42%	22.48%	21.30%
8-25-1987 to 12-4-1987	-1.30%	6.93%	10.87%	14.34%
7-16-1990 to 10-11-1990	34.89%	32.65%	29.50%	18.37%
3-24-2000 to 10-9-2002	20.89%	24.36%	22.35%	12.17%
10-9-2007 to 3-5-2009				
Average	28.84%	25.49%	22.93%	18.06%
% Time w/Best Returns	50%	21%	0%	29%

SOURCE: Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRISP), University of Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), and Satuit Capital Management, LLC

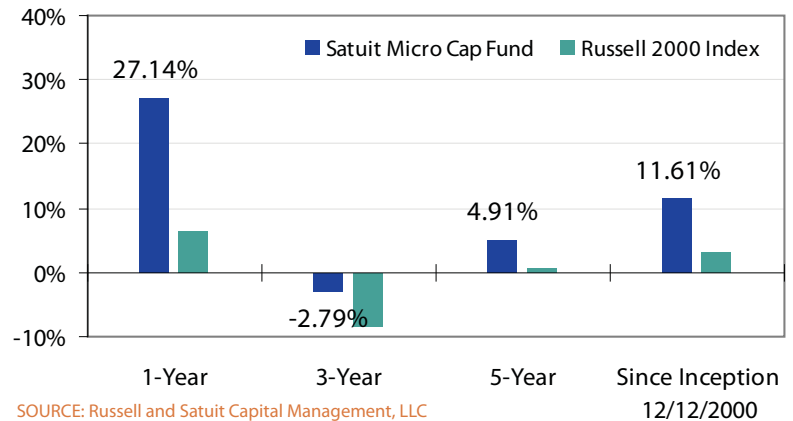


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So where do we see the balance of 2009 and 2010 and equity market returns? Equity markets for the balance of 2009 will be in a trading range at these levels. The credit crisis we are experiencing will continue, although my sense is we are in the last innings. Sometime during the second quarter of 2010 the NBER will let us know that we are officially out of the recession. Looking into 2010, we are optimistic that we will begin to see more signs of U.S. domestic economic activity. Our concern is going to be levels of employment and job creation. Our political leaders need to realize that the only way to create jobs is by creating a regulatory and legislative environment that is friendly to small business and pro-consumer.

We've read a number of articles recently about the "lost decade for equities." The main theme of these articles tries to equate the last 10 years of U.S. equity markets with the "lost decade" of the Japanese stock market. We beg to differ. As can be seen from the return chart above, investors in SATMX have seen solid returns over the last year and over the long run. SATMX returned 27.14% for investors over the one year ending October 31, 2009. That is compared to the Russell 2000 return of only 6.46%. SATMX's three-year annualized return, while -2.79%, still outperformed the Russell 2000 return of -8.51%. Both our one-year and three-year return numbers include the period of the "Great Recession." While we are pleased with these results, we

Total Returns as of October 31, 2009



SOURCE: Russell and Satuit Capital Management, LLC

are far from satisfied. We are competitive by nature and while we "beat" our benchmark index we do not pat ourselves on the back for negative returns in any period. Since inception, SATMX has returned 11.61% to investors versus the Russell 2000 return of 2.99%. While not a decade, we feel our nine-year annualized total return to investors is far from "a lost decade." And as we enter our tenth year, our investors can rest assured that the investment team here at Satuit will continue to invest according to our philosophy and process. We are looking forward to the next 10 years.

Sincerely,

Satuit Capital Management, LLC

Information provided in this article was obtained by sources deemed reliable, but no guarantee is made to the accuracy of the information. An investor should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the SATMX Fund carefully before investing. The Prospectus contains this and other information and should be read carefully.

The Fund's prospectus contains important information about the Fund's investment objectives, potential risk, management fees, charges and expenses, and other information. Please read and consider it carefully before investing or sending money. You may obtain a current copy of the Fund's prospectus by calling 1-866-972-8848.

Market Capitalization Size Groups The references to four groups of stocks, based upon the market capitalization of each stock belong to the CRSP NYSE universe. All stocks are ranked by market capitalization from largest to smallest. The list is then split into 10 groups, each having the same number of stocks (equal weighted deciles). The top two deciles, deciles 1 and 2 (largest stocks) are designated Large Cap; the next three deciles, deciles 3, 4 and 5 are designated Mid Cap; the next three deciles, deciles 6, 7, and 8 are designated Small Cap and the last two deciles, deciles 9 and 10 are designated as Micro Cap.