

DISCLOSURES**Composite Description**

The composite presented is Cabot's Core Growth Portfolio. As of June 30, 2009, there were 132 individual accounts in this group representing total assets of \$47.63 million. The portfolios comprising the composite as a percentage of the total membership for each year-end were 78.63% for 2008, 75.07% for 2007, 79.37% for 2006, 79.00% for 2005, 95.67% for 2004, 87.31% for 2003, 88.86% for 2002, 84.19% for 2001, 84.03% for 2000, 85.48% for 1999, and 58.61% for 1998. Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. Dollars. The Composite was created 1/1/1991. No leverage has been used in the portfolios in this composite. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The portfolio typically invests in large- and mid-capitalization stocks. Depending on market conditions, at times this portfolio may hold other asset classes such as fixed-income investments, natural resources, precious metals, etc.

Composite Dispersion

Measures the variability of returns within a portfolio composite using standard deviation. This statistic illustrates the average variation from the mean return of the composite experienced by its group members. This statistic is not a measure of risk. For the year ended December 31, 2008 the Core Growth Stock Portfolio had a standard deviation of 3.06%.

Return Calculation Methods

Performance figures include all fee-paying fully discretionary Core Growth Portfolios under management for each full calendar quarter included based on an objective set of criteria. Performance calculations (time-weighted return) include all commissions, and other account expenses (if any). Performance is calculated on a dollar-weighted basis. Material additions or withdrawals are taken into consideration during performance calculations during which time the composite account would be revalued to account for them. Material additions or withdrawals are calculated at 10% of the composite account for the relevant period. Performance calculations include dividends and interest. Inception-to-date numbers are available upon request. The inception date for the Core Growth Portfolio is 1/1/1991.

Derivations of Net Returns and Management Fees

Performance calculations from inception until 03/31/2005 are after (net of) the highest possible management fee of 1.50% annually, invoiced quarterly at the beginning of the quarter. Cabot's management fee for stock portfolios never exceeded 1.50% annually. Fees could have been lower depending upon account size and type. From 04/01/2005, Cabot used an actual management fee paid for the client composite. The change in management fee also necessitated only utilizing accounts which had management fees for that account removed from the portfolio, and did not include those accounts that paid multiple account fees from one account or had fees paid separately or from a different account. This may have changed the composite so that some accounts that are included prior to 04/01/2005 are no longer included. Furthermore, as a matter of course, Cabot excludes accounts that are non-representative of this composite.

Management fees have historically ranged from 0.75% to 1.50% annually. Cabot's management fees are explained in Part II of Cabot's Securities and Exchange Commission registration statement (ADV Form). For the first quarter of 2009, Cabot's average core growth portfolio paid approximately 1.06% annual management fee.

A Cabot client would pay the following management fees over these periods for a standard \$250,000 account assuming (1) 1% quarterly return and (2) an annual management fee of 1.50% and all fees are paid at the beginning of each quarter. The total management fee paid over a one-year time period is \$3,785; over three years is \$11,644; and over five years is \$19,905. The example shown here should not be considered a representation of past or future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. This example assumes the highest possible management fee of 1.5% annually. The assumed return is hypothetical and should not be considered a representation of past or future annual returns. Actual returns may be greater or less than these assumed amounts.

Mutual Fund Expenses

If mutual funds are purchased, investors should realize that the mutual funds themselves have a built-in fee structure. Mutual funds accrue expenses for investment management, custodial, administrative, and trading expenses. Internal expense ratios vary according to fund family and investment objective but usually range between 0.50% and 1.75% annually. For actively managed portfolios, Index Funds and ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) have lower expense ratios typically ranging from 0.15%–1.00%.

Indexes

The listed indexes are unmanaged. It should be noted that these indexes are presented to illustrate overall market conditions. The level of risk and constitution of the Cabot Core Growth Portfolio will not necessarily match the performance or the characteristics of any of these indexes. We present these for your convenience and to illustrate the performance of the investment area under consider-

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ation. Cabot's Core Growth Portfolio may have a different constitution of holdings, have a different level of risk, exhibit different volatility characteristics, and may not track the performance of the indexes provided. It is particularly important to differentiate that Cabot uses international holdings, commodities, natural resources and other asset classes that may or may not be a part of each representative index. The portfolio has the assigned benchmarks for informational purposes only. It is important to note, however, that the portfolio invests in cash, domestic and international fixed-income holdings, international equities and other investments that are not represented in the benchmarks shown. This will affect the relative performance of these accounts against the applicable benchmarks. The portfolio strategy is dynamic and subject to change based on economic and market conditions. Cabot may also make direct investments in the exchanges of foreign countries, creating a difference do to currency exchanges and valuations between the direct investments in a foreign exchange and investments that are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Volatility

Using standard deviations of annual returns as a measure of risk, the Core Growth Portfolio may fluctuate above or below the risk level of the Russell 1000 Growth and Russell 1000 indices. These unmanaged indices broadly represent the U.S. equity market. Over the periods indicated, the Cabot Core Growth Portfolio had an annualized standard deviation of 19.37% (1988-2008) compared to 21.18% for the Russell 1000 Growth (August 1992-December 2008), and 15.99% for the Russell 1000 (January 1984 - December 2008). These comparisons are made to illustrate risk of the Cabot portfolio as compared to unmanaged indices. The characteristics of the Cabot portfolio are not necessarily similar to any or all of the indexes referred to. Source for standard deviations was Bloomberg HRH screen.

Top Ten Holdings And Current Allocation

The top ten holdings and current allocation are presented as of June 30, 2009. These are presented for illustrative purposes so that clients can understand the core holdings in the strategy we are representing and is not a recommendation or solicitation for the client or any other individual to invest in these securities or asset classes. These investments are held as part of an overall strategy and at a specific point in time. They may not be suitable for all clients and are part of an active management approach that includes other assets. Cabot is not responsible for updating changes to this list, or informing individuals of changes which may affect whether or not a security or asset class is still held by the firm. In fact, it should be expected that we will adjust or eliminate our position in these areas based on both economic and market changes and take no responsibility to update individuals on these changes.

Limitations of Historical Performance

Market conditions fluctuated but were generally positive over the years shown. It cannot be guaranteed that future performance will equal historical performance. In addition, asset allocation and diversification does not guarantee future results or protection from loss.

Limitations of Model Performance

The performance numbers represent model performance. Your results may or may not vary depending on a number of factors including the time that your account is opened, investments that are transferred into the portfolio, restrictions relating to tax or investment issues and any other material issue. In addition, your own particular tax situation can have a material effect on the returns received net of taxes. Cabot Money Management, Inc. manages additional strategies that are not represented here. Many clients have a balanced strategy that includes fixed income as well as other asset classes.

DEFINITIONS

Russell 1000 Growth Index

The Russell 1000 Growth Index offers investors access to the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 1000 Growth is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the large-cap growth market. Based on ongoing empirical research of investment manager behavior, the methodology used to determine growth probability approximates the aggregate large-cap growth manager's opportunity set.

Source:http://www.russell.com/indexes/characteristics_fact_sheets/us/Russell_1000_Growth_Index.asp

Russell 1000 Index

The Russell 1000 Index offers investors access to the extensive large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe representing approximately 92% of the U.S. market. The Russell 1000 is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap segment and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1000 securities in the Russell 3000.

Source:http://www.russell.com/indexes/characteristics_fact_sheets/us/Russell_1000_Index.asp

Portfolio Characteristics

Dividend Yield - Dividends paid per share over a one-year period divided by stock price

Median Market Cap - Median market capitalization of member companies

P/E EST - Market cap divided by earnings over a 12-month period

P/B - Stock's market capitalization divided by its book value

P/S - Stock's market capitalization divided by sales of past 12 months

P/CF - Stock's market capitalization divided by cash flow for the latest fiscal year