The Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds Simplified Prospectus

Relating to Class A units of:

E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund

E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund

E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund

MANULIFE CABOT FUNDS

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these units and it is an offence to claim otherwise.

December 10, 2001

Contents

	PAGE NO.
INTRODUCTION	1
WHAT IS A MUTUAL FUND AND WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN A MUTUAL FUND?	2
WHAT IS A MUTUAL FUND?	2
GENERAL RISKS COMMON TO ALL MUTUAL FUNDS	2
SPECIFIC RISKS THAT APPLY TO ONE OR MORE MUTUAL FUNDS	3
ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE MANULIFE CABOT MUTUAL FUNDS	5
PURCHASES, SWITCHES AND REDEMPTIONS	6
BUYING UNITS	7
SWITCHING UNITS	7
REDEEMING UNITS	8
OPTIONAL SERVICES	8
FEES AND EXPENSES	9
DEALER COMPENSATION	10
DEALER COMPENSATION FROM MANAGEMENT FEES	11
INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR INVESTORS	11
WHAT ARE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS?	13
GLOSSARY	13
SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OF THE MUTUAL FUNDS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT	14
FUND SPECIFIC INFORMATION	14
E&P CABOT CANADIAN EQUITY FUND	16
E&P CABOT BLUE CHIP FUND	19
E&P CABOT GLOBAL MULTISTYLE FUND	22

Introduction

In this document:

- ***we, us*** and ***our*** refer to Elliott & Page Limited (EPL)
- ***Fund*** or ***Funds*** refers to one or more Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds
- ***Class A*** refers to the A class of units of one or more Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds.

This simplified prospectus contains selected important information about the Class A units of the mutual funds listed on the front cover, to help you make an informed investment decision and understand your rights as an investor. There are also Advisor Class, Class F and Class T units of one or more of the Funds that are sold under a separate simplified prospectus. Ask us for a copy of that simplified prospectus for more information about Advisor Class, Class F and Class T units of the Funds.

This document is divided into two parts. The first part, from pages 1 to 15, contains general information that applies to all of the Funds. The second part, from pages 16 to 24, contains specific information about each of the Funds.

You can also find more information about each Fund in our annual information form (AIF) and the Funds' most recently filed annual financial statements and any interim financial statements of the Funds filed after those annual financial statements. These documents legally form part of this document just as if they were bound with it.

You can get a free copy of the Funds' AIF and financial statements, including a statement of portfolio transactions:

- by calling us toll-free at 1 888 588-7999
- from your dealer
- on our website at www.elliottandpage.com
- by contacting us at info@elliottandpage.com.

These documents and other information about the Funds are also available at www.sedar.com.

What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?

WHAT IS A MUTUAL FUND?

A pool of investments

A mutual fund is a pool of money contributed by investors with similar investment goals and managed by investment professionals. Investors contribute to the fund and receive units or shares, which reflect part ownership of the assets held by the fund.

Advantages of mutual funds

Mutual fund investing offers four main advantages over individual investing:

- professional full-time investment management, to choose and monitor securities
- diversification, to reduce the risk of 'putting all your eggs in one basket'
- liquidity – you can buy and sell mutual funds at any time
- convenience – the mutual fund company does all the record-keeping for you, providing regular reports on your investments and the appropriate receipts at tax time

How mutual funds work

Mutual funds invest in different securities depending on the objective of the fund. Some invest only in short-term, fixed-income securities that mature in one year or less. Others invest in foreign companies which offer global diversification.

Fixed-income securities

Fixed-income securities earn a fixed amount of money, called interest, at regular intervals. A bond is a good example. A 5% bond purchased for $1,000 will pay $50 a year in interest until it matures.

Equities

Equities, also called stocks or shares in a company, may or may not earn dividends for investors. Some investors buy a stock because it regularly pays out a dividend. Others buy stocks primarily for long-term growth. When a stock is sold, the gain is called a capital gain.

A mutual fund may earn interest or other amounts taxed as ordinary income (including from securities lending activities), dividends, capital gains or a combination of these on its investments. The fund distributes earnings to unitholders according to the number of units held. These distributions may be made monthly, quarterly or annually. You can receive the earnings in cash or reinvest them in more units.

How to choose the right mutual fund

The right mutual fund for you may not be the right mutual fund for another investor. Why? Because everyone invests for different reasons. Some have short-term goals, like saving for a vacation, while others have long-term goals, like a financially secure retirement or a child's education. Many investors have both short-, medium- and long-term goals, and different investments to help meet each one.

GENERAL RISKS COMMON TO ALL MUTUAL FUNDS

Every investor has a different tolerance for risk. No one likes to think about risk when it comes to investing, because you invest to make money, not to lose it. But to be comfortable with your investments — to be able to sleep at night — you must think about your risk comfort level before you invest.

This section and the next, ***Specific risks that apply to one or more mutual funds***, describe the risks associated with investing in mutual funds. As you read the descriptions, keep in mind your risk comfort level and your various investment objectives to help you determine which Funds are right for you.

Fluctuation

Like all investments, mutual funds involve risk. Changes in interest rates, economic and stock market conditions or new company information, for example, may influence the value of securities held by a mutual fund. And the price of a mutual fund unit will vary with the value of the securities it holds. When you redeem mutual fund units, their value may be less than your original investment.

No guarantees

Your investment in any of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or GICs, mutual fund units are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Under exceptional circumstances, a mutual fund may suspend redemptions. See ***Purchases, switches and redemptions*** on page 6 for more information.

SPECIFIC RISKS THAT APPLY TO ONE OR MORE MUTUAL FUNDS

The risks described below apply to one or more of our Funds. See the Fund descriptions beginning on page 16, for the specific risks of the Fund that you are interested in.

Interest rate risk

The value of the bonds, T-bills and other fixed-income instruments in a Fund's portfolio varies with interest rates. When interest rates rise, the value of outstanding bonds paying a fixed rate falls. When interest rates fall, the value of bonds paying a fixed rate rises. The value of Funds that hold these securities will fluctuate with the value of the securities.

Equity risk

An equity or share represents part ownership of the company that issued it. If the company's prospects are favourable, more investors will be willing to buy its shares, hoping to profit from the company's rising fortunes. The share price is likely to rise. In addition, a buoyant economy means a positive outlook for many companies — the general trend of share prices may rise. The opposite may also occur if the company's prospects are unfavourable or the economy in general is doing poorly. The value of funds that invest in equities will fluctuate with these changes.

Foreign market risk

Securities in countries outside Canada and the U.S. may fluctuate more than Canadian or U.S. securities because:

- they may be affected by political or economic instability
- there may be less information about foreign issuers
- foreign issuers may be less regulated and have lower standards of accounting and financial reporting
- securities traded in foreign markets may be more difficult to redeem and their prices may vary more dramatically than securities traded on North American exchanges
- foreign countries may impose investment regulations, exchange controls or taxes that could make it difficult to take profits.

As a result, the value of funds that invest in foreign securities may fluctuate more than funds that invest mainly in Canada or the United States.

Currency risk

We price our Funds in Canadian dollars. Movements in exchange rates affect the Canadian dollar value of a Fund's securities that are priced in foreign currencies. For example, a decline in the value of the currency in which a security is priced compared to the Canadian dollar would reduce the gains (in Canadian dollars) from an increase in the price of the foreign security.

Multiple class risk

Each of the Funds has multiple classes of units. Each class will be charged separately for any expenses which are specifically attributable to that class. Those expenses will be deducted in calculating the net asset value per unit for that class of units, thereby reducing the net asset value per unit of that class. If there are insufficient assets of a class to pay for the expenses of the class, the other assets of the Fund, including assets of other unit classes, will be used to pay the expenses. As a result, the net asset value per unit of the other unit classes may also be reduced. Please see ***Purchases, switches and redemptions*** on page 6 for more information regarding each class and how their net asset value per unit is calculated.

Derivative risk

Each Fund may use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes, provided their use is consistent with the Fund's objectives and Canadian securities laws.

What is a derivative?

A derivative is a security whose value is based on the price of some other asset such as a stock, currency or index. A derivative usually takes the form of a contract between two parties. Some examples:

- An ***option*** is the right – but not the obligation – to buy or sell currency, commodities or securities at an agreed price within a certain period.
- A ***forward contract*** is an agreement to buy or sell currencies, commodities or securities for an agreed price at a future date or to pay an amount at a future date based on the value of a currency, commodity or security at such future time.

Mutual funds use derivatives to:

- offset or reduce the risk of changes in currency values, securities prices or interest rates – this is called hedging
- lower transaction costs, provide greater liquidity, and increase the speed with which a fund can change its portfolio
- make profits – for example, by entering into futures contracts based on stock market indexes or by using derivatives to profit from declines in financial markets
- maintain foreign property limits of registered plans while effectively increasing the exposure to foreign content.

There are risks as well as advantages in using derivatives:

- the hedging strategy may not be effective
- hedging can limit a fund's opportunity for gain
- the price of a derivative may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying currency or security
- there is no guarantee a market will exist when a fund wants to close its derivative contract. This could prevent the fund from making a profit or limiting its losses
- the other party to a derivative contract may not be able to meet its obligations
- when a fund enters into a futures contract, it deposits money with the futures dealer as security. If the dealer goes bankrupt, the fund may lose these deposits

- derivatives in foreign markets may be less liquid and involve greater risk of loss of deposits than derivatives traded in North American markets
- if trading is halted in a derivative instrument, or in the stocks on which a stock index is based, a fund may not be able to close its derivative contract. This could prevent the fund from making a profit or limiting its losses.

No mutual fund can use derivatives for speculative trading or to create portfolios with excess leverage.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk

All of the Funds may from time to time engage in securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with new rules governing these types of transactions that came into force on May 2, 2001.

In a securities lending transaction, a mutual fund will lend its securities to a borrower in exchange for a fee. A repurchase agreement takes place when a mutual fund sells a security at one price and agrees to buy it back later from the same party at a higher price. The difference between the higher price and the original price is like the interest payment on a loan. A reverse repurchase agreement is the opposite of a repurchase agreement and occurs when the mutual fund buys a security at one price and agrees to sell it back to the same party at a higher price. Securities lending, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase agreements come with certain risks. If the other party to a securities lending transaction or reverse repurchase agreement cannot complete the transaction, the mutual fund may be left holding the security. The mutual fund could lose money if the value of the security drops. To minimize the risks of these transactions, the borrower or buyer of securities must provide collateral which is worth at least 102 per cent of the value of the securities or reverse repurchase transactions and of the type permitted by the Canadian securities regulators. The value of the securities or the reverse repurchase transactions and the collateral will be monitored daily and the collateral adjusted appropriately by the custodian of the funds.

The funds may not commit more than 50% of their securities in securities lending or repurchase transactions at any time. Securities lending transactions may be ended at any time and all repurchase transactions must be completed within 30 days.

Organization and management details of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds

MANAGER

Elliott & Page Limited
393 University Avenue
21st Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1E6

The manager:

- manages the overall activities and operations of the Funds
- provides investment management and administrative services to the Funds.

PORTFOLIO ADVISOR
Elliott & Page Limited
Toronto, Ontario

EPL is the primary portfolio advisor for each Fund. A portfolio advisor manages the investment portfolio of a Fund. EPL also hires sub-advisors to provide investment advice for the Funds. The individual investment sub-advisor for each of the Funds is listed in the Fund descriptions beginning on page 16. EPL is responsible for all investment advice provided to the Funds.

TRUSTEE
Elliott & Page Limited
Toronto, Ontario

When you invest in a Fund, you are buying units in a trust. The trustee holds title to the property of each Fund (e.g. its cash and securities) on behalf of the unitholders of the Fund.

PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTOR
Elliott & Page Limited
Toronto, Ontario

The distributor markets and sells the Funds through brokers and dealers.

CUSTODIAN
State Street Trust Company Canada
Toronto, Ontario

The custodian has physical custody of the securities in the Funds' portfolios.

REGISTRAR
Elliott & Page Limited
Toronto, Ontario

The registrar keeps records of the owners of Fund units.

AUDITOR
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Toronto, Ontario

The auditor issues an opinion as to whether or not the annual financial statements of the Funds are fairly presented.

Purchases, switches and redemptions

Nature of securities

When you invest in one of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds, you are buying units of a mutual fund trust. Each unit represents part ownership of the Fund's assets. The Funds are open-ended, which means they can issue an unlimited number of classes of units, each class consisting of an unlimited number of units.

Classes of units

Depending upon the Fund, the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds are currently available in four classes of units. Class A units are offered under this simplified prospectus. Advisor Class, Class F and Class T units are sold under a separate simplified prospectus. The discussion that follows about fees and commissions applies to Class A units.

The price of a mutual fund unit

You buy or redeem a class of mutual fund units at the net asset value (NAV) per unit of that class. The NAV is determined for each class of a Fund at the close of trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange every business day. If we receive your order to buy, switch or redeem before the close of trading, it will be priced as of that date. Otherwise, it will be priced as of the next business day.

The NAV for different classes of the Funds will likely differ as each class of each Fund will bear the expenses attributable to that class, including management fees.

What's the NAV?

NAV, or Net Asset Value, is the price at which you will buy or sell your mutual fund units of a particular class. Each class of a Fund has a proportionate share of the Fund's assets and liabilities, adjusted for certain liabilities and expenses that are attributable only to a particular class. The proportion is that class's NAV divided by the total NAV for all classes.

We calculate NAV for a class by adding up the assets of a Fund that apply to that class, subtracting the liabilities that apply to that class, and dividing by the total number of units of that class outstanding. The NAV will fluctuate with the value of the Fund's investments. A Fund unit that costs $10 today may cost $10.05 or $9.95 tomorrow, because the value of the Fund's investments changes every day.

BUYING UNITS

You can buy Class A units of the Funds through your dealer. There is no limit to the number of units you can buy. Generally, your first investment must be at least $500, although we may waive this minimum.

Paying for your units

Class A units of the Funds are no load. That means you do not pay a sales commission to us or your dealer when you buy, redeem or switch Class A units of a Fund.

Processing your purchase order

Your dealer will forward your order and payment to our office on the same day it is received from you. If we receive your order by the close of trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange, we will process your order at the NAV on that date. Otherwise, we will process your order at the NAV on the next business day. For reinvested distributions, the purchase price is the first NAV determined after the distribution.

Here are the rules for buying units of a Fund:

- We must receive payment within three business days of setting the purchase price for the Funds.
- You may pay for your units with a cheque, a wire transfer or a money order.
- If we do not receive payment for your units within three business days, we must redeem your units. If the proceeds are greater than the amount you owe, the Fund keeps the difference. If the proceeds are less than the amount you owe, we will pay the difference to the Fund. We will collect this difference from your dealer, who will collect it from you.
- We have the right to reject an order within one business day of receiving it. If we reject your order, we will return your money without interest immediately.

We will send you written confirmation of your purchase. We do not normally issue unit certificates.

You can get more detailed information about buying the Funds from the annual information form.

SWITCHING UNITS

You can switch from your Class A units of one of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds to Class A units of another Fund through your dealer. A switch constitutes a redemption and purchase of units and has the same tax consequences. For example, if you switched from Class A units of E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund to Class A units of E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund, we would redeem your E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund units and use the proceeds to purchase units in E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund. This could result in a capital gain on your E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund units.

No sales commission or transfer charge is payable on switches from Class A units of one Fund to Class A units of another Fund.

REDEEMING UNITS

You can redeem your Fund units through your dealer.

There is no charge for redeeming Class A units of any Fund. However, if you redeem Class A units of a Fund within the first 90 days after you purchased them, we will charge you an early redemption fee of 2% of the Class A units' purchase cost.

Processing your redemption order

Your dealer will forward your redemption order to our offices on the same day he or she receives it from you. Your written redemption order must have your signature guaranteed by a bank, trust company or dealer for your protection.

If we receive your redemption order before the close of trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange on any business day, we will process your order at the NAV on that date. Otherwise, we will process your order at the NAV on the next business day.

Here are the rules for redeeming your units in any Fund:

- We will pay you within three business days of receiving a complete redemption order. We will mail a cheque to the redeeming account holder unless instructed otherwise in your redemption order.
- If we do not receive all the documentation we need from you to complete the redemption order within 10 business days, we must repurchase your units. If the sale proceeds are greater than the repurchase amount, the Fund keeps the difference. If the sale proceeds are less than the repurchase amount, we will pay the Fund the difference. We will collect this difference from your dealer, who will collect it from you.

Under extraordinary circumstances, we may suspend your right to redeem units:

- if normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or market on which securities are traded that represent more than 50% of the Fund's total assets by value and if those securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Fund
- with the consent of the securities regulatory authorities.

We explain these circumstances in greater detail in the annual information form. If we suspend trading in a Fund and you had requested a redemption of your units, you can withdraw your request or receive payment based on the first NAV determined after the end of the suspension.

You can get more detailed information about redeeming your units from the annual information form.

Maintaining a minimum account balance

The minimum account balance is $500. If your account balance falls below the minimum, we will notify you in writing and give you 30 days to increase your account balance to the minimum. After that time, we may redeem your units and mail you a cheque for the proceeds.

Optional Services

Buying units through a monthly plan

You can buy units of the Funds through a pre-authorized monthly chequing plan. Each investment per Fund must be at least $25. You can get an authorization form to start the plan from us or from your dealer. There is no charge for this service. You or we can change or end the plan on 10 days' prior written notice. We may charge a handling fee for any withdrawal not honoured.

Buying units for an RRSP

We can set up an RRSP at your request, free of charge. Your first deposit must be at least $500.

Foreign property monitoring

You can sign a form authorizing us to automatically reduce the foreign content of your Elliott & Page or Manulife Cabot registered plan as needed to comply with the foreign property limit. There is no charge for this service.

Using the Automatic Withdrawal Plan

You can set up an Automatic Withdrawal Plan (AWD) to receive regular payments from your Fund investment by redeeming units of the Funds you own. There is no charge for this service. You can get an AWD authorization form from your dealer or from us. You can change or end the plan on 10 days' prior written notice.

If your regular withdrawals are greater than the net income of your Funds, you will eventually use up your investment.

Fees and expenses

This table lists the fees and expenses that you may have to pay if you invest in the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds. You pay some of these fees and expenses directly. Other fees and expenses are payable by the Funds, which will reduce the value of your investment in a Fund.

Management Fees

The management fees payable to us are unique to each class of units of each Fund and are listed in each Fund's description under Fund details. Please refer to the Fund descriptions beginning on page 16.

We may reduce the management fee for our employees and for certain other investors (such as pension funds and group retirement funds) in each class of a Fund based on the size of their investment. To do this, we reduce the management fee we charge to that class of the Fund and the Fund pays out the difference to these investors in that class as a distribution, which is reinvested.

GST is payable on all management fees.

Operating Expenses

Each Fund pays all of its operating expenses. These include:

- banking, custodian and transfer agent fees
- auditors' and legal fees
- brokerage fees
- costs of derivatives
- costs of preparing financial statements, prospectuses and other reports and filings

Each class of units of a Fund will effectively bear:

- its proportionate share of the operating expenses listed above
- the management fee for that class of units
- and the expenses of selling and distributing the class of units.

Each class of units of a Fund will generally not bear the other expenses of the Fund that are referable specifically to other classes of units. See ***Multiple class risk*** on page 4.

GST is payable on all operating expenses.

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE DIRECTLY BY YOU

Sales charges	Class A units of the Funds are no load. That means you do not pay a sales commission to us or your dealer when you buy, redeem or switch Class A units of a Fund.
Switch fees	None.
Redemption fees	None.
Registered tax plan fees	No fees are charged by us for Manulife Cabot RRSPs.
Other fees and expenses	
Early redemption fees	2% of the Class A units' purchase cost if you redeem your Class A units within 90 days of buying them.
Expenses for special services	You may pay charges for expenses to provide special services at your request.
NSF charge	$25

Impact of sales charges

The following table shows the fees that you would pay if:

- you invested $1,000 in a Fund
- you held that investment for one, three, five or ten years
- you redeemed the entire investment immediately before the end of that period.

Fund	Fee at time of purchase	Redemption fee before end of 1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund - Class A units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund - Class A units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund - Class A units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

In other words, Class A units of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds are no load, meaning you do not pay a sales charge or commission to us or your dealer when you buy, redeem or switch Class A units of the Funds.

Dealer compensation

We will pay ongoing sales commissions and trailing commissions to brokers and dealers, at the rates set out below:

	Maximum Sales Commission Paid by EPL		Maximum Trailing Commission Paid by EPL	
Fund	As a % of Unitholder Investment	Per $1000 Investment by a Unitholder	As a % of Net Asset Value	Per $1000 Investment by a Unitholder per year
E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund	1.00%	$10.00	0.72%	$7.20
E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund	1.00%	$10.00	0.72%	$7.20
E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund	1.00%	$10.00	0.72%	$7.20

Sales commissions will be based on the amount of each investment by a unitholder in a Fund and will be paid at such frequency as may be negotiated with brokers and dealers. We may vary the terms and conditions of the sales commission program from time to time in our discretion.

Trailing commissions will be calculated monthly based on the net asset value of the Fund attributable to Class A units during the month and will be paid at such frequency as may be negotiated with brokers and dealers. We may also vary the terms and conditions of the trail commission program from time to time in our discretion.

These sales commissions and trailing commissions are paid by us and will not be paid by the Funds or by the unitholders of the Funds.

Other sales incentives

We may conduct trades through dealers who sell our Funds. We may also pay for marketing and educational programs, as permitted by Canadian securities regulations, including some of the costs of these programs to dealers.

Manulife Securities International Limited, a registered mutual fund dealer and a distributor of the Funds, and EPL are both wholly-owned subsidiaries of Manulife Financial.

Dealer compensation from management fees

We paid dealers approximately 13.27% per cent of total management fees in broker commissions and other promotional activities for units of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds that they sold in the financial year ended December 31, 2000.

Income tax considerations for investors

This information is a general summary of the Canadian tax rules in effect or proposed for mutual funds at the time we prepared this prospectus. This summary assumes you are an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada and that you hold your Fund units as capital property. For a more detailed discussion of income tax issues, see the Funds' annual information form. You should also consult your tax advisor about your tax situation.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUNDS

Qualification

The discussion that follows assumes that each of the Funds qualifies as a mutual fund trust. Each of the Funds currently qualifies as a mutual fund trust. However, there can be no assurance that this will continue to be the case. If the Funds were to fail to qualify as mutual fund trusts for tax purposes, the income tax consequences would in some respects be different from those described below.

E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund and E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund are registered investments. A registered investment may have to pay penalty taxes if it fails to comply with certain restrictions, including limits on foreign property and certain other investments. Each Fund that is a registered investment is subject to investment restrictions that are intended to ensure that it will not become liable for these penalty taxes. Units of Funds that are registered investments do not constitute foreign property for tax purposes, and are fully eligible for registered plans.

Due to the investment objectives of E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund, it is not a registered investment for registered plans, and may be purchased within the foreign content portion of these plans.

TAXATION OF THE FUNDS

We distribute sufficient net income and net capital gains of the Funds to investors so that the Funds will not have to pay taxes. However, income earned by the E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes.

TAXATION OF YOUR EARNINGS FROM THE FUNDS

Mutual funds earn:

- income, principally from interest and dividends paid on the securities in their portfolios
- capital gains, from selling securities in their portfolio for more than was paid for them.

Distributions affect fund prices

When a Fund distributes earnings, the price or NAV of the Fund falls by the amount of the distribution. For example, if a Fund with a NAV of $10.00 distributes earnings of $1.00 per unit, the price will fall to $9.00. If you are an investor in the Fund, your net position remains the same: you have your original units plus your earnings, either as cash or additional units.

For Funds held in a non-registered investment account

You must report all distributions paid to you during the year, whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional units. Distributions can be ordinary income, dividends or capital gains. Certain gains on futures and other derivatives must be reported as income rather than capital gains. You generally pay tax on these different kinds of distributions as though you received them directly.

Management fee distributions, to the extent that a Fund deducts these amounts in computing its income for tax purposes, must be reported by you as income for tax purposes. In limited cases, a distribution may be a tax-free distribution of capital that reduces the adjusted cost base (ACB) of your units for tax purposes.

At the beginning of each year, we will send you a tax form showing all of the income, dividends and capital gains we distributed to you during the previous year.

The income and capital gains distributed to you can include income and capital gains accrued or earned by a Fund before you acquired your units. You will still be taxable on the full amount of the distribution.

Some Funds may have a portfolio turnover rate greater than 70%. The higher a Fund's portfolio turnover rate, the greater the trading costs payable by the Fund, and the greater the chance that you may receive a taxable capital gain for that year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a Fund.

You must also report any capital gains or losses you made from redeeming or switching units of a Fund.

In order to calculate your capital gain or loss for tax purposes, you need to know the ACB of your units before disposition. The adjusted cost base of a unit of a Fund will generally be the weighted average cost of all of your units of the Fund, including units acquired on a reinvestment of distributions.

Calculating the adjusted cost base (ACB) of your units

ACB = your initial investment
plus the cost of any additional purchases
plus reinvested distributions
minus the capital returned in any distributions
minus the ACB of any previous redemptions
divided by the number of units currently held by you

The portion of any capital gain (or loss) that is a taxable capital gain (or allowable capital loss) is one-half. In general, allowable capital losses can only offset taxable capital gains.

For Funds held in a registered plan

If you hold Funds in a registered plan, you pay no tax on:

- distributions from those Funds, whether or not they are reinvested in additional units
- any capital gains the plan makes from redeeming units or switching between Funds as long as they remain in the plan.

You will be taxed if you withdraw money from the registered plan.

You are responsible for monitoring the foreign content of the plan. At your request, we can monitor the foreign content of your Elliott & Page or Manulife Cabot registered plan and reduce your foreign property holdings as required. See ***Foreign property monitoring***, page 9. If your foreign content holdings exceed the limit under the Income Tax Act, your registered plan will pay tax on the excess amount.

Management Fees

All of the Funds pay a management fee to us. The management fee may differ according to the class of units. The management fee payable in respect of the class will reduce the income available for distribution and thus reduces taxable distributions to unitholders. In certain cases, the management fees borne by large investors are reduced through management fee distributions, which result in additional income distributions to such investors.

What are your legal rights?

Some provinces and territories have securities laws granting you the right to cancel or withdraw your agreement to buy units:

- within two business days of receiving the simplified prospectus or
- within 48 hours of receiving a confirmation of your order
- and receive a refund if the simplified prospectus, annual information form, or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the Fund. If this happens and you have suffered a loss, you may also be entitled to damages.

You must usually exercise these rights within certain time limits. If you would like more details about your rights, consult with a legal advisor.

Glossary

accrued – Earnings or losses accumulated since the last distribution date.

book value – The price you paid for an asset as opposed to its current market value.

capital gains and capital losses – The difference between what you pay for a security and what you sell or redeem it for, less any costs of making the sale or redemption (such as a deferred sales charge). You are currently required to pay taxes on one-half of capital gains and you are allowed to claim one-half of capital losses against taxable capital gains.

convertible securities – Securities which may be exchanged for another kind of security, under certain terms and conditions. The most common kinds of convertible securities are bonds, debentures and preferred shares, which can be exchanged for common shares.

debt instruments – Securities issued to borrow money. When you buy a debt instrument (or debt security), you are lending money. The issuer or borrower agrees to pay you interest and after a certain time (the term to maturity) pays back the principal. Debt instruments include treasury bills, bonds and commercial paper.

fixed-income securities – Securities that pay a regular stream of income. Bonds are the most common fixed-income securities. Preferred shares are sometimes classified as fixed-income securities.

forward contract – An agreement to buy or sell currency, commodities or securities for an agreed price at a future date or to pay an amount at a future date based on the value of a currency, commodity or security at such future time.

hedge – A strategy for offsetting or reducing risk.

high quality – Securities that have the highest ratings from one of the specialized rating agencies.

investment returns – The total earnings of an investment, which can consist of interest income, dividend income and capital gains.

leverage – The use of borrowed money for investing. Leverage can magnify the returns or the losses on an investment.

management expense ratio – The proportion of the Fund's assets used to pay the Fund's management fee and other expenses each year, expressed as an annualized percentage.

$$\text{MER} = \frac{\text{Total expenses of the Fund}}{\text{Daily average net asset value of the Fund}}$$

money market instruments – Bankers' acceptances and corporate and government debt instruments with a term of less than a year.

portfolio turnover rate – The rate at which the Fund's portfolio advisor changes its portfolio investments in a year. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling each security in its portfolio once in the course of its financial year. See page 11, ***Income tax considerations for investors***, for the tax consequences of a high portfolio turnover rate.

repurchase agreement – An agreement where a third party purchases a security at one price from the Fund and agrees to sell the same security back to the Fund at a higher price on a later date. It is a way for the third party to earn a profit on the spread between the price at which it purchased the security and the price at which it sells it back and for the Fund to borrow some short-term cash.

reverse repurchase agreement – An agreement where the fund buys a particular security from a third party and agrees at the same time to sell the security back to the third party at a later date at a specified higher price. Essentially, this transaction involves the making of a loan by the Fund and holding the particular security as collateral.

stock index – A number that reflects the price movement of a group of stocks. For example, the TSE 300 Index is a weighted average of 300 stocks that trade on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

weighted average term to maturity – A measure of the average length of time until a portfolio of fixed-income securities comes due. Term to maturity is the number of days until a security (such as a T-bill or bond) matures. A weighted average term to maturity multiplies the percentage of securities with the same term to maturity by the term and then adds them up.

Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document

The Fund descriptions that follow contain all the relevant details that you need to know about the Class A units of each of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds. The information under the headings below gives you a background explanation of some of the more detailed information that is provided under the same headings in each of the Fund descriptions. When reading a Fund description, please refer back to this section for a more complete understanding of our Funds.

Top ten holdings

This list of the Fund's ten largest holdings, by percent of net assets, is as of November 15, 2001. The Fund's current portfolio may be different. You can obtain more current information from your dealer or by contacting us at the address listed on the back cover.

Past performance

The charts show you the past performance of Class A units of the Fund under the following specific assumptions:

- all distributions were reinvested
- returns do not take into account sales or other charges, including taxes, that may reduce returns.

It is important to remember that the past performance of a Fund does not necessarily tell you how it will perform in the future.

Financial highlights

The tables show selected key financial information about the Funds. They are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years. The information is derived from the Fund's audited financial statements, which you can obtain by calling or e-mailing us. See the back cover of this simplified prospectus for more information.

All information is as of the Fund's last completed financial year-end and assumes distributions were reinvested. See the ***glossary*** on page 13 for definitions of management expense ratio and portfolio turnover rate.

Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in one of the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds with the cost of other mutual funds. It shows the cumulative fees and expenses you may pay indirectly over different time periods. These expenses are indirectly borne by you because they are paid out of Fund assets, which indirectly reduces your return. This example assumes:

- you invest $1,000 in the Fund
- the Fund earns 5% each year, although the Fund's actual return will likely be different
- you paid the same management expense ratio each year as you did in the Fund's last completed financial year.

See the ***Fees and expenses*** table on page 19 for more information about the cost of investing in the Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds.

E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund

FUND DETAILS

Type of fund
Canadian large-cap equity

Date started
February 3, 1994

Nature of securities*
Class A units

Eligible plans
RRSPs

Foreign property
No

Management fee
2.0%

Portfolio advisor
Elliott & Page Limited, Toronto, Ontario

Portfolio Sub-advisor
Altamira Management Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

* *Advisor Class, Class F and Class T units of this Fund also exist. The rights attached to these other classes of units do not materially affect the rights attached to the Class A units of the Fund.*

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Investment objectives

- long-term capital growth

The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of large, established Canadian companies and Canadian securities that offer potential for capital growth.

The fundamental investment objective of the Fund cannot be changed without the approval of investors who own units in the Fund.

Investment strategy

The management team uses a top-down approach to identify themes for the portfolio, identifying trends in the business cycle, interest rates and the global flow of funds. A second tier of top-down analysis identifies opportunities in particular sectors, which may then be overweighted in the portfolio.

To identify individual securities within the chosen themes, the team employs a growth-oriented, bottom-up fundamental analysis which may include company visits and management interviews as well as an examination of company growth prospects and financial data with a primary emphasis on growth.

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may be greater than 70%. This means the Fund may frequently trade the securities in its portfolio, and may have implications for you as an investor:

- the Fund may earn taxable capital gains, which may be passed on to you
- your returns may be reduced by the higher trading costs associated with frequent trading.

The Fund will not hold foreign securities.

The Fund may also enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income and/or as a short-term cash management tool. See page 5 for further information.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS*

Issuer	Percentage of Net Assets of the Fund
Bank of Nova Scotia	5.60%
Royal Bank of Canada	4.61%
Nortel Networks Corporation	4.54%
BCE Inc.	4.11%
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	3.83%

Issuer	Percentage of Net Assets of the Fund
Toronto-Dominion Bank	3.64%
Thompson Corporation	3.40%
SunLife Financial Services of Canada	3.39%
Canada Treasury Bills	3.32%
Celestica Inc.	2.80%

* *The top ten holdings shown are as of November 15, 2001. Actual holdings may differ following this date. You can get more current information on our website at www.elliottandpage.com*

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND?

See page 2 for a full discussion of risk.

- equity risk
- interest rate risk
- multiple class risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk.

WHO SHOULD INVEST IN THIS FUND?

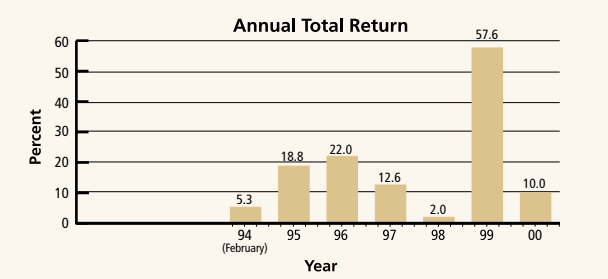
E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund is suitable for investors who…

- are seeking long-term capital appreciation through a purely domestic portfolio of equities
- are willing to accept medium investment risk
- are investing for the medium-to-long term – 3 to 5 years.

PAST PERFORMANCE

Year-by-year returns

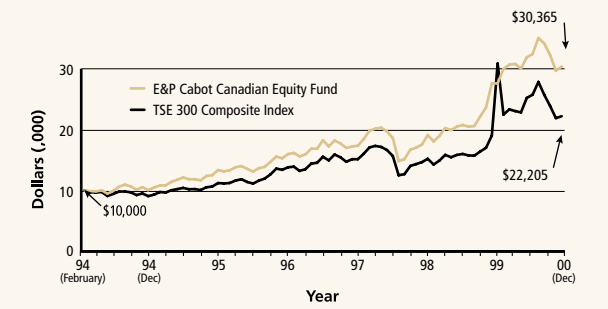
This chart shows you the Fund's annual return and how it changes each year. Annual return is the percentage change in the value of an investment from January 1 (or the date of inception of the Fund) to December 31.



Overall past performance

This chart compares the growth of a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the Fund with the growth of a $10,000 investment in the TSE 300 Index over the same period.

The TSE 300 Index is a market value-weighted index of the largest and most actively traded 300 Canadian common stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. These stocks account for about 85% of the Toronto Canadian market capitalization.



Annual compound returns

This table compares the annual compound returns of the Fund and its benchmark for the periods shown. Annual compound return is the percentage change in value for the period shown, ending on December 31, 2000, assuming all earnings are reinvested each year.

	Since inception (Feb. 3/94)	Past 5 Years	Past 3 Years	Past Year (as at Dec. 31/00)
E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund	17.51%	19.42%	20.92%	10.00%
TSE 300 Composite Index	10.66%	15.49%	11.66%	7.41%

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

We distribute income quarterly in March, June, September and December and capital gains annually in December. When we distribute earnings, we automatically reinvest them in additional units of the Fund, unless you tell us in writing that you would prefer cash payments.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Distributions and net asset value per unit ($)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Distributions: from net income	0.23	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
from realized capital gains	0.01	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.73
return of capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annual distributions	0.24	1.88	0.00	0.00	1.73
Net asset value at Dec. 31	14.34	14.24	14.52	22.89	23.43

Ratios and supplemental data

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net Assets (000's)	26,727	34,707	42,332	46,601	64,542
Number of units outstanding	1,864,255	2,436,670	2,914,859	2,035,689	2,754,183
Management expense ratio*	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.71%
Portfolio turnover rate	30.97%	82.79%	69.77%	53.06%	66.88%

** We have paid expenses on behalf of the Fund in the past. Had we not paid such expenses, the MER of the Fund would have been 3.34% in 1996, 3.36% in 1997, 3.02% in 1998 and 2.69% in 1999. We did not pay any expenses on behalf of the Fund in 2000. We may cease to pay expenses on behalf of the Fund in the future without notice to unitholders.*

FUND EXPENSES INDIRECTLY BORNE BY INVESTORS

Expenses payable over:

One Year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
$27.78	$87.57	$153.49	$349.38

E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund

FUND DETAILS

Type of fund
Canadian large-cap equity

Date started
February 3, 1994

Nature of securities[1]
Class A units

Eligible plans
RRSPs

Foreign property
No

Management fee
2.0%[2]

Portfolio advisor
Elliott & Page Limited, Toronto, Ontario

Portfolio Sub-advisor
Manulife International Fund Management Limited[3] London, England

[1] Advisor Class and Class F units of this Fund also exist. The rights attached to these other classes of units do not materially affect the rights attached to the Class A units of the Fund.
[2] There will be no duplication of management fees charged to the Fund for its investments in units of E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund
[3] A subsidiary of Manulife Financial, which owns Elliott & Page Limited. Since Manulife International Fund Management Limited and its assets are located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against it.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Investment objectives

- long-term capital growth

The Fund invests primarily in units of the E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund. The Fund intends to hold foreign securities up to the foreign property limit.

The fundamental investment objective of the Fund cannot be changed without the approval of investors who own units in the Fund. Unitholders of the Fund will also be provided with all continuous disclosure material, including notices of unitholder meetings, that is required to be provided to unitholders of E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund. In addition, all voting rights attached to the units of E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund which are owned by the Fund will be passed through to the unitholders of the Fund.

Investment strategy

The Fund provides long-term capital appreciation through its primary exposure to growth-oriented Canadian equities, complemented by its exposure to international financial markets. The management team will maximize the Fund's investment in international equity securities up to the foreign property limit, primarily in those of large, established international corporations. The team will invest the balance of the Fund in units of E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund to provide effective diversification. Any change in such allocation of the Fund's investments will only be made upon 60 days' notice being provided to the unitholders of the Fund and E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund and upon an amendment being made to this simplified prospectus and the Fund's annual information form.

See page 16 for the investment strategy of the E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund.

The Fund may also enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income and/or as a short-term cash management tool. See page 5 for further information.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS*

Issuer	Percentage of Net Assets of the Fund
E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund, Class T	70.48%
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	1.25%
Amgen Inc.	1.25%
UST Inc.	1.13%
Tyco International Ltd.	0.92%

Issuer	Percentage of Net Assets of the Fund
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	0.85%
Ambac Financial Group, Inc.	0.81%
Bank One Corporation	0.80%
Fannie Mae	0.70%
Exxon Mobil Corporation	0.67%

** The top ten holdings shown are as of November 15, 2001. Actual holdings may differ following this date. You can get more current information on our website at www.elliottandpage.com*

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND?

See page 3 for a full discussion of risk.

- equity risk
- multiple class risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk
- foreign market risk and currency risk, to a lesser extent.

WHO SHOULD INVEST IN THIS FUND?

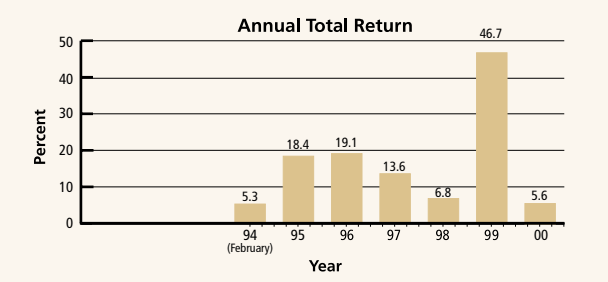
E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund is suitable for investors who…

- are seeking long-term capital appreciation through a portfolio of both Canadian and international equity securities
- are willing to accept medium-to-high investment risk
- are investing for the medium-to-long term – 3 to 5 years.

PAST PERFORMANCE

Year-by-year returns

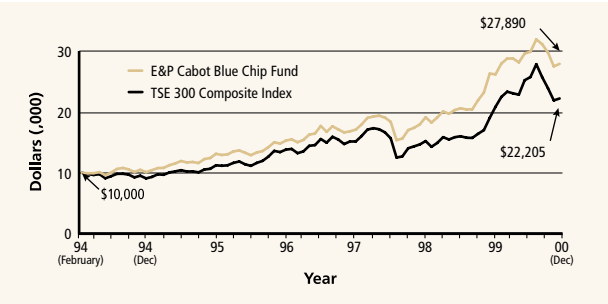
This chart shows you the Fund's annual return and how it changes each year. Annual return is the percentage change in the value of an investment from January 1 (or the date of inception of the Fund) to December 31.



Overall past performance

This chart compares the growth of a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the Fund with the growth of a $10,000 investment in the TSE 300 Index over the same period.

The TSE 300 Index is a market value-weighted index of the largest and most actively traded 300 Canadian common stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. These stocks account for about 85% of the Toronto Canadian market capitalization.



Annual compound returns

This table compares the annual compound returns of the Fund and its benchmark for the periods shown. Annual compound return is the percentage change in value for the period shown, ending on December 31, 2000, assuming all earnings are reinvested each year.

	Since inception (Feb. 3/94)	Past 5 Years	Past 3 Years	Past Year (as at Dec. 31/00)
E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund	16.07%	17.47%	18.23%	5.51%
TSE 300 Composite Index	10.66%	15.49%	11.66%	7.41%

Distribution policy

We distribute income quarterly in March, June, September and December and capital gains annually in December. When we distribute earnings, we automatically reinvest them in additional units of the Fund, unless you tell us in writing that you would prefer cash payments.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Distributions and net asset value per unit ($)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Distributions: from net income	0.16	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
from realized capital gains	0.00	1.17	0.29	0.00	1.28
return of capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annual distributions	0.16	1.65	0.29	0.00	1.28
Net asset value at Dec. 31	13.94	14.19	14.87	21.81	21.73

Ratios and supplemental data

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net Assets (000's)	11,023	12,826	25,140	43,744	62,334
Number of units outstanding	790,761	903,707	1,690,946	2,005,639	2,869,117
Management expense ratio*	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.77%
Portfolio turnover rate	21.46%	37.83%	33.56%	38.66%	36.04%

** We have paid expenses on behalf of the Fund in the past. Had we not paid such expenses, the MER of the Fund would have been 4.09% in 1996, 4.22% in 1997, 3.87% in 1998, 3.14% in 1999 and 2.79% in 2000. We may cease to pay expenses on behalf of the Fund in the future without notice to unitholders.*

FUND EXPENSES INDIRECTLY BORNE BY INVESTORS

Expenses payable over:

One Year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
$28.39	$89.51	$156.89	$357.12

E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund

FUND DETAILS

Type of fund
Global equity

Date started
February 3, 1994

Nature of securities*
Class A units

Eligible plans
RRSPs

Foreign property
Yes

Management fee
2.0%

Portfolio advisor
Elliott & Page Limited, Toronto, Ontario

Portfolio Sub-advisor
Manulife International Fund Management Limited** London, England

* *Advisor Class, Class F and Class T units of this Fund also exist. The rights attached to these other classes of units do not materially affect the rights attached to the Class A units of the Fund.*

** *a subsidiary of Manulife Financial, which owns Elliott & Page Limited. Since Manulife International Fund Management Limited and its assets are located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against it.*

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Investment objectives

- long-term capital growth

The Fund invests primarily in large-cap equity securities in various regions around the world, excluding Canada.

The fundamental investment objective of the Fund cannot be changed without the approval of investors who own units in the Fund.

Investment strategy

The management team uses a top-down approach to determine geographic allocations by forecasting expected returns for each of the world's markets based on assessments of economic growth, inflation and interest rates.

Regional specialists then select individual stocks within each region using a variety of investment styles consistent with the investment dynamics of that particular region. In this regard, the Fund seeks to optimize global returns while diversifying risk on the basis of employing multiple investment styles.

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may be greater than 70%. This means the Fund may frequently trade the securities in its portfolio, and may have implications for you as an investor:

- the Fund may earn taxable capital gains, which may be passed on to you
- your returns may be reduced by the higher trading costs associated with frequent trading.

The Fund may use derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Fund may also enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income and/or as a short-term cash management tool. See page 5 for further information.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS*

Issuer	Percentage of Net Assets of the Fund
Microsoft Corporation	1.74%
General Electric Company	1.46%
Citigroup Inc.	1.32%
Exxon Mobil Corporation	1.22%
Pfizer Inc.	1.16%

Issuer	Percentage of Net Assets of the Fund
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	1.08%
Intel Corporation	1.04%
American International Group Inc.	1.03%
Centrica PLC	1.00%
Carrefour SA	1.00%

* *The top ten holdings shown are as of November 15, 2001. Actual holdings may differ following this date. You can get more current information on our website at www.elliottandpage.com*

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND?

See page 3 for a full discussion of risk.

- equity risk
- foreign market risk
- currency risk
- multiple class risk
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risk.

WHO SHOULD INVEST IN THIS FUND?

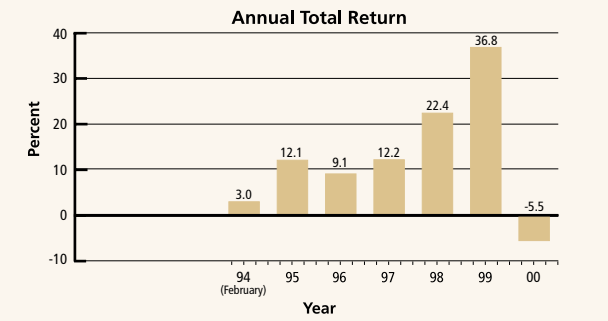
E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund is suitable for investors who…

- are seeking long-term capital growth through a diversified portfolio of foreign equities using multiple investment styles
- want to diversify their portfolio with a global fund that invests outside Canada
- are willing to accept medium-to-high investment risk
- are investing for the long term — more than 5 years.

PAST PERFORMANCE

Year-by-year returns

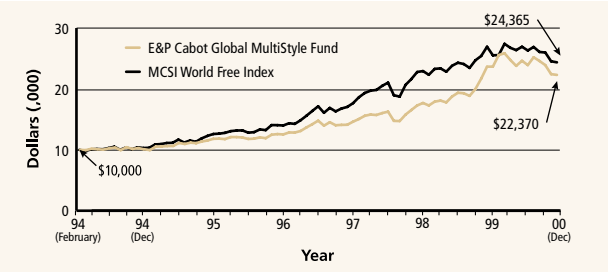
This chart shows you the Fund's annual return and how it changes each year. Annual return is the percentage change in the value of an investment from January 1 (or the date of inception of the Fund) to December 31.



Overall past performance

This chart compares the growth of a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the Fund with the growth of a $10,000 investment in the MSCI World Free Index over the same period.

The MSCI World Free Index is made up of over 2,700 stocks from 22 of the world's developed market countries.



Annual compound returns

This table compares the annual compound returns of the Fund and its benchmark for the periods shown. Annual compound return is the percentage change in value for the period shown, ending on December 31, 2000, assuming all earnings are reinvested each year.

	Since inception (Feb. 3/94)	Past 5 Years	Past 3 Years	Past Year (as at Dec. 31/00)
E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund	12.41%	14.14%	16.53%	-5.57%
MSCI World Free Index	14.00%	14.74%	12.66%	-9.48%

Distribution policy

We distribute income quarterly in March, June, September and December and capital gains annually in December. When we distribute earnings, we automatically reinvest them in additional units of the Fund, unless you tell us in writing that you would prefer cash payments.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Distributions and net asset value per unit ($)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Distributions: from net income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
from realized capital gains	0.21	0.43	0.99	0.21	3.48
return of capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annual distributions	0.21	0.43	0.99	0.21	3.48
Net asset value at Dec. 31	12.15	13.20	15.17	20.55	15.93

Ratios and supplemental data

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net Assets (000's)	22,759	44,537	59,769	57,314	58,575
Number of units outstanding	1,872,546	3,374,618	3,939,597	2,788,743	3,676,624
Management expense ratio*	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.76%
Portfolio turnover rate	104.01%	91.07%	147.29%	164.04%	210.71%

** We have paid expenses on behalf of the Fund in the past. Had we not paid such expenses, the MER of the Fund would have been 3.39% in 1996, 2.98% in 1997 and 3.08% in 1998. We did not pay any expenses on behalf of the Fund in 1999 or 2000. We may cease to pay expenses on behalf of the Fund in the future without notice to unitholders.*

FUND EXPENSES INDIRECTLY BORNE BY INVESTORS

Expenses payable over:

One Year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
$28.29	$89.18	$156.32	$355.83

The Manulife Cabot Mutual Funds

E&P Cabot Canadian Equity Fund

E&P Cabot Blue Chip Fund

E&P Cabot Global MultiStyle Fund

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ELLIOTT & PAGE MUTUAL FUNDS

Live your whole life.™

You can find more information about each Fund in our annual information form (AIF) and financial statements, which legally form part of this document just as if they were bound with it.

You can get a free copy of the Funds' AIF and financial statements, including a statement of portfolio transactions:

- by calling us toll-free at 1 888 588-7999
- from your dealer
- on our website at www.elliottandpage.com
- by contacting us at info@elliottandpage.com.

These documents and other information about the Funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at www.sedar.com.

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