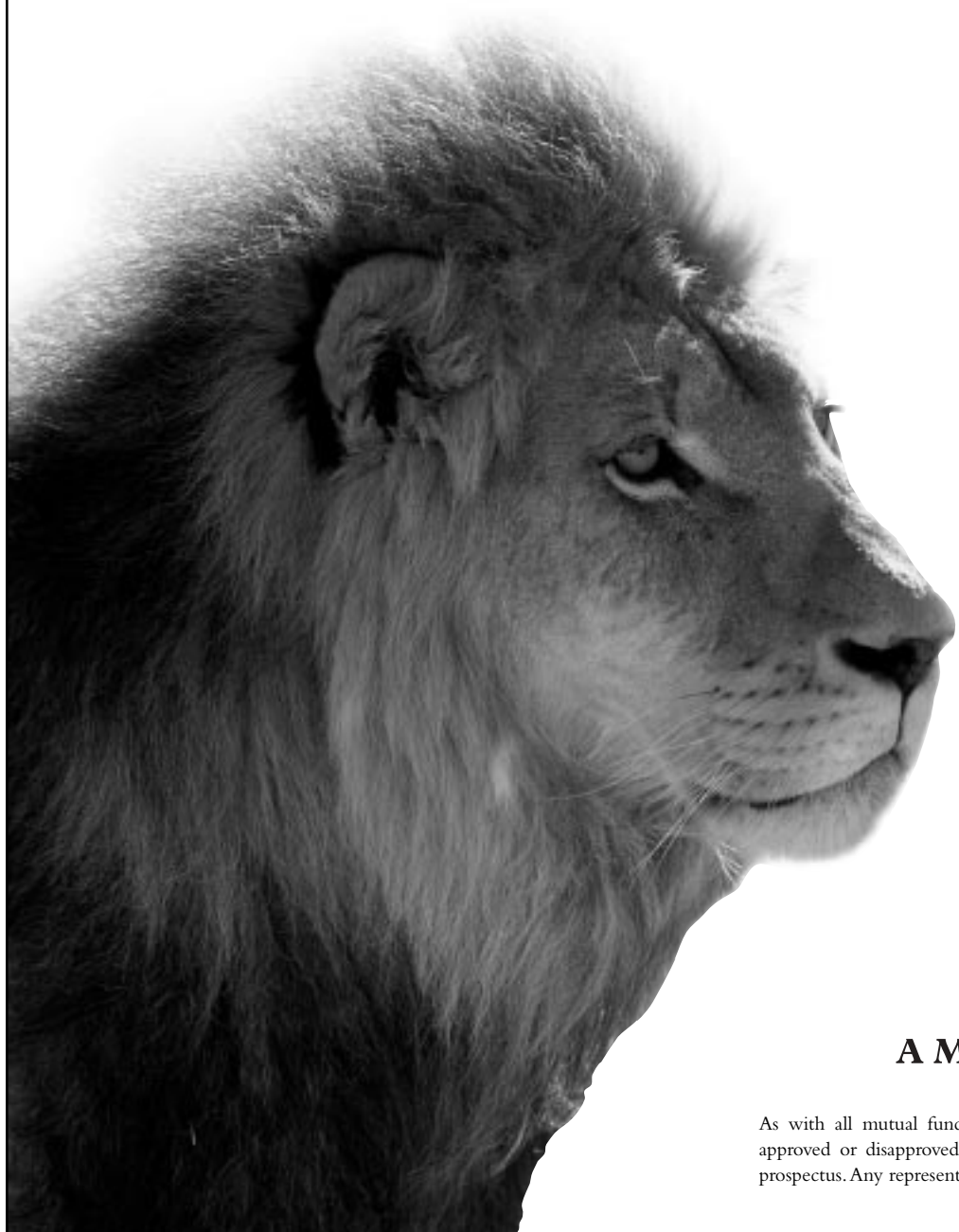


Dreyfus Premier Balanced Fund

Seeks total return by
investing in stocks and bonds

PROSPECTUS March 1, 2007



Dreyfus
A Mellon Financial CompanySM

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Contents

The Fund

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Goal/Approach | 1 |
| Main Risks | 2 |
| Past Performance | 5 |
| Expenses | 6 |
| Management | 7 |
| Financial Highlights | 9 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Shareholder Guide | 12 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 21 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 22 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 23 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 25 |

For More Information

See back cover.

Dreyfus Premier Balanced Fund

Ticker Symbols **Class A: PRBAX**
Class B: PRBBX
Class C: DPBCX
Class R: PDBLX
Class T: DBFTX



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks total return (consisting of capital appreciation and income). This objective may be changed without shareholder approval. To pursue its goal, the fund invests in a diversified mix of stocks and bonds (fixed-income securities) of both U.S. and foreign issuers.

The fund's normal asset allocation is approximately 60% stocks and 40% bonds. However, the fund is permitted to invest up to 75% and as little as 40% of its assets in stocks, and up to 60% and as little as 25% of its assets in bonds.

In allocating assets between stocks and bonds, the portfolio managers assess the relative return and risks of each asset class, analyzing several factors, including interest-rate-adjusted price/earnings ratio, the valuation and volatility levels of stocks relative to bonds, and other economic factors, such as interest rates.

In choosing stocks, the portfolio managers use a "growth style" of investing, searching for companies whose fundamental strengths suggest the potential to provide superior earnings growth over time. The portfolio managers use a consistent, bottom-up approach that emphasizes individual stock selection to build the equity portion of the fund's portfolio. The portfolio managers go beyond Wall Street analysis and perform qualitative and quantitative in-house research to determine whether companies meet their investment criteria.

The portfolio managers monitor the stocks in the fund's portfolio, and consider selling a security if the company's business momentum deteriorates or valuation becomes excessive. The portfolio managers also may sell a security if an event occurs that contradicts the portfolio managers' rationale for owning it, such as a deterioration in the company's financial fundamentals. In addition, the portfolio managers may sell a security if better investment opportunities emerge elsewhere, or if the portfolio managers change the fund's industry or sector weightings.

The Fund

In choosing bonds, the portfolio managers review economic, market and other factors, leading to valuations by sector, maturity and quality. The fund invests primarily in U.S. government securities, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities for its fixed-income portfolio. The average effective maturity of the fund's fixed-income portfolio normally will not exceed 10 years.

Up to 20% of the fund's fixed-income portfolio may be invested in securities rated below investment grade (BB/Ba and lower), but no lower than B, or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus at the time of purchase (commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds).

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures, options, swap agreements and forward contracts, as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage credit or interest rate risk, or as part of a hedging strategy. The fund may enter into swap agreements, such as credit default swaps, which can be used to transfer the credit risk of a security without actually transferring ownership of the security or to customize exposure to particular corporate credit. To enhance current income, the fund also may engage in a series of purchase and sale contracts or forward roll transactions in which the fund sells a mortgage-related security, for example, to a financial institution and simultaneously agrees to purchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed-upon price.

Concepts to understand

Bond rating: a ranking of a bond's quality, based on its ability to pay interest and repay principal. Bonds are rated from a high of "AAA" or "Aaa" (highly unlikely to default) through a low of "D" (companies already in default).

Average effective maturity: an average of the maturities of the bonds held by the fund directly and the bonds underlying derivative instruments entered into by the fund, as adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity.



MAIN RISKS

The stock and bond markets can perform differently from each other at any given time (as well as over the long term), so the fund will be affected by its asset allocation. If the fund favors an asset class during a period when that class underperforms, the fund's performance may be hurt. The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Market risk.* The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value may also decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Issuer risk.* The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services.
- *Foreign investment risk.* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards.
- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities held by the fund and denominated in those currencies.
- *Derivatives risk.* The fund may use derivative instruments, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes and interest rates), swaps (including credit default swaps on corporate bonds and asset-backed securities), options on swaps, and forward contracts, and invest in CMOs, stripped mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the fund's other investments. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Credit default swaps and similar instruments involve greater risks than if the fund had invested in the reference obligation directly, since, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risks.
- *Leveraging risk.* The use of leverage, such as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.

The fund's investments in stocks and other equity securities also are subject to the following principal risks:

- *Growth stock risk.* Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Because different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, the fund's performance may sometimes be lower or higher than that of other types of funds (such as those emphasizing value stocks).
- *Midsized company stock risk.* Investments in midsized company stocks tend to be more volatile than large company stocks and could have a disproportionate effect on performance.
- *IPO risk.* The fund may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings (IPOs). The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the fund invests in relative to the size of the fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As a fund's asset base increases, IPOs often have a diminished effect on such fund's performance.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.

The fund's investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities also are subject to the following principal risks:

- *Interest rate risk.* Prices of bonds tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect bond prices and, accordingly, the fund's share price. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the bond portion of the fund's portfolio, the more the fund's share price is likely to react to interest rates.
- *Credit risk.* Failure of an issuer to make timely interest or principal payments, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of a bond, can cause a bond's price to fall, potentially lowering the fund's share price. Although the fund's bond investments are primarily in investment grade bonds, the fund may invest to a limited extent in high yield ("junk") bonds which involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default, than investment grade bonds and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. The prices of high yield bonds can fall dramatically in response to bad news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general.
- *Call risk.* Some bonds give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the bonds before their maturity date. If an issuer "calls" its bond during a time of declining interest rates, the fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of the fund's "callable" issues are subject to increased price fluctuation.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments in foreign securities tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

- *Prepayment and extension risk.* When interest rates fall, the principal on mortgage-backed and certain asset-backed securities may be prepaid. The loss of higher yielding, underlying mortgages and the reinvestment of proceeds at lower interest rates can reduce the fund's potential price gain in response to falling interest rates, reduce the fund's yield, or cause the fund's share price to fall. When interest rates rise, the effective duration of the fund's mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or other assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.

Other potential risks

Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

At times, the fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs and taxable distributions and lower the fund's after-tax performance.

The fund may lend its securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of the loaned securities. Should the borrower of the securities fail financially, the fund may experience delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising its rights in the collateral.



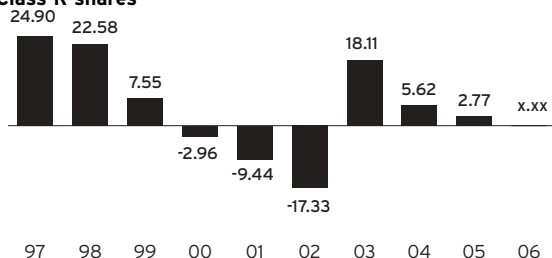
PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table shown illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Class R shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of each of the fund's share classes to those of the listed indexes. The returns shown in the table reflect any applicable sales loads. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. Performance of each share class will vary from the performance of the fund's other share classes due to differences in charges and expenses.

After-tax performance is shown only for Class R shares. After-tax performance of the fund's other share classes will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)

Class R shares



Best Quarter: Q__ '___ +____%

Worst Quarter: Q__ '___ -____%

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/06

| Share class/ inception date | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years | Since inception |
|---|--------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| Class R (9/15/93) <i>returns before taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | - |
| Class R <i>returns after taxes on distributions</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | - |
| Class R <i>returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | - |
| Class A (4/14/94) <i>returns before taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | - |
| Class B (12/19/94) <i>returns before taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____%* | - |
| Class C (12/19/94) <i>returns before taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | - |
| Class T (8/16/99) <i>returns before taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | - | ____% |
| S&P 500 <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | ____%** |
| U.S. Aggregate Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | ____%** |
| Hybrid Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | ____% | ____% | ____% | ____%** |

* Assumes conversion of Class B shares to Class A shares at the end of the sixth year following the date of purchase.

** Based on life of Class T. For comparative purposes, the value of each index on 8/31/99 is used as the beginning value on 8/16/99.

Concepts to understand

S&P 500: a widely recognized, unmanaged index of U.S. stock market performance.

U.S. Aggregate Index: a widely accepted, unmanaged index of corporate, U.S. government and U.S. government agency debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities with an average maturity of one to ten years.

Hybrid Index: an unmanaged index composed of 60% S&P 500 and 40% U.S. Aggregate Index.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described in the table below.

Fee table

| | Class A | Class B* | Class C | Class R | Class T |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Shareholder transaction fees (<i>fees paid from your account</i>) | | | | | |
| Maximum front-end sales charge on purchases <i>% of offering price</i> | 5.75 | none | none | none | 4.50 |
| Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) <i>% of purchase or sale price, whichever is less</i> | none** | 4.00 | 1.00 | none | none** |
| Annual fund operating expenses (<i>expenses paid from fund assets</i>) <i>% of average daily net assets</i> | | | | | |
| Management fees | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Rule 12b-1 fee | .25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | none | .50 |
| Other expenses | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Total | 1.25 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 |

* Class B shares of the fund are available only in connection with dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges of Class B shares of certain other funds.

** Shares bought without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1 million or more may be charged a CDSC of 1.00% if redeemed within one year.

Expense example

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Class A | \$695 | \$949 | \$1,222 | \$1,999 |
| Class B | | | | |
| <i>with redemption</i> | \$603 | \$927 | \$1,278 | \$1,956*** |
| <i>without redemption</i> | \$203 | \$627 | \$1,078 | \$1,956*** |
| Class C | | | | |
| <i>with redemption</i> | \$303 | \$627 | \$1,078 | \$2,327 |
| <i>without redemption</i> | \$203 | \$627 | \$1,078 | \$2,327 |
| Class R | \$102 | \$318 | \$552 | \$1,225 |
| Class T | \$596 | \$903 | \$1,232 | \$2,160 |

*** Assumes conversion of Class B to Class A at end of the sixth year following the date of purchase.

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund. Unlike the arrangements between most investment advisers and their funds, Dreyfus pays all fund expenses except for brokerage fees, taxes, interest, fees and expenses of the independent directors, Rule 12b-1 fees and extraordinary expenses.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006, Dreyfus assumed certain expenses of the fund pursuant to an undertaking, reducing total expenses from 1.25% to ___% for Class A, from 2.00% to ___% for Class B, from 2.00% to ___% for Class C, from 1.00% to ___% for Class R and from 1.50% to ___% for Class T shares. This undertaking was voluntary.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid out of fund assets (attributable to appropriate share classes) for distribution expenses and shareholder service. Because this fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.



MANAGEMENT

Investment adviser

The investment adviser for the fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$___ billion in approximately ___ mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.____% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's management agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's semiannual report for the six months ended October 31, 2006. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of Mellon Financial Corporation (Mellon Financial), a global financial services company. Headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mellon Financial is one of the world's leading providers of financial services for institutions, corporations and high net worth individuals, providing institutional asset management, mutual funds, private wealth management, asset servicing, payment solutions and investor services, and treasury services. Mellon Financial has approximately \$___ trillion in assets under management, administration or custody, including \$___ billion under management.

On December 4, 2006, Mellon Financial and The Bank of New York Company, Inc. (BNY) announced that they had entered into a definitive agreement to merge. The new company will be called The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. As part of this transaction, Dreyfus would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. The transaction is subject to certain regulatory approvals and the approval of BNY's and Mellon Financial's shareholders, as well as other customary conditions to closing. Subject to such approvals and the satisfaction of the other conditions, Mellon Financial and BNY expect the transaction to be completed in the third quarter of 2007.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

The asset allocation and equity portion of the fund's portfolio are managed by John B. Jares. Mr. Jares has been employed by Dreyfus since May 2006 and The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC, an affiliate of Dreyfus, since July 2006. He is also a vice president of investments of Founders Asset Management LLC (Founders), an indirect subsidiary of Dreyfus, where he has been employed since November 2001.

Catherine Powers is the primary portfolio manager for the fixed-income portion of the fund's portfolio. She has held this position since January 2005 and has been employed by Dreyfus since September 2001. Ms. Powers also is a senior portfolio manager for active core strategies, responsible for high grade core and core plus fixed-income strategies, with Standish Mellon Asset Management, LLC, a subsidiary of Mellon Financial and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Ms. Powers joined Standish Mellon in 1988. In prior positions with Standish Mellon, she was the director of structured finance and liquid products research, coordinating strategy with respect to mortgage-related and asset-backed securities.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is Dreyfus Service Corporation (DSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or DSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of the fund or provide other services. Such payments are in addition to any sales charges and/or 12b-1 fees. These additional payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." In some cases, these payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

From time to time, Dreyfus or DSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorship; support for recognition programs; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations, as periodically amended.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and DSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. The Dreyfus code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of its employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the code is to ensure that personal trading by Dreyfus employees does not disadvantage any Dreyfus-managed fund.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables describe the performance of each share class for the fiscal periods indicated. Certain information reflects results for a single fund share. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had

reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been audited by _____, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

| | | Year Ended October 31, | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Class A | | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | | 12.31 | 11.90 | 10.73 | 12.44 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ¹ | | .24 | .15 | .09 | .13 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | | .29 | .43 | 1.19 | (1.68) |
| Total from investment operations | | | .53 | .58 | 1.28 | (1.55) |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | | (.26) | (.17) | (.11) | (.16) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | | 12.58 | 12.31 | 11.90 | 10.73 |
| Total Return (%) ² | | | 4.36 | 4.90 | 12.05 | (12.62) |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | | 1.88 | 1.20 | .86 | 1.06 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | | 246.46 ³ | 215.48 | 305.24 | 268.17 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | | 87,328 | 98,546 | 128,519 | 178,679 |

¹ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

² Exclusive of sales charge.

³ The portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar roll transaction for the year ended October 31, 2006 was ____%.

| Class B | 2006 | Year Ended October 31, | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 12.26 | 11.85 | 10.69 | 12.40 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ¹ | .14 | .05 | .01 | .04 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | .30 | .44 | 1.19 | (1.68) |
| Total from investment operations | | .44 | .49 | 1.20 | (1.64) |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.17) | (.08) | (.04) | (.07) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 12.53 | 12.26 | 11.85 | 10.69 |
| Total Return (%) ² | | 3.58 | 4.13 | 11.21 | (13.29) |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | 1.88 | 1.93 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 1.18 | .44 | .12 | .31 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 246.46 ³ | 215.48 | 305.24 | 268.17 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 34,655 | 78,262 | 103,904 | 118,415 |

¹ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

² Exclusive of sales charge.

³ The portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar roll transaction for the year ended October 31, 2006 was ____%.

| | | Year Ended October 31, | | | |
|---|------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Class C | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 12.30 | 11.89 | 10.73 | 12.45 |
| Investment operations: Investment income – net ¹ | | .14 | .05 | .01 | .04 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | | .31 | .44 | 1.19 | (1.69) |
| Total from investment operations | | .45 | .49 | 1.20 | (1.65) |
| Distributions: Dividends from investment income – net | | (.17) | (.08) | (.04) | (.07) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 12.58 | 12.30 | 11.89 | 10.73 |
| Total Return (%) ² | | 3.57 | 4.20 | 11.17 | (13.32) |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | 1.87 | 1.93 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 1.15 | .45 | .11 | .31 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 246.46 ³ | 215.48 | 305.24 | 268.17 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 11,735 | 16,426 | 20,370 | 25,970 |

¹ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

² Exclusive of sales charge.

³ The portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar roll transaction for the year ended October 31, 2006 was ____%.

| Class R | Year Ended October 31, | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 12.32 | 11.91 | 10.74 | 12.45 |
| Investment operations: Investment income – net ¹ | | .27 | .18 | .12 | .16 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | | .29 | .43 | 1.19 | (1.68) |
| Total from investment operations | | .56 | .61 | 1.31 | (1.52) |
| Distributions: Dividends from investment income – net | | (.29) | (.20) | (.14) | (.19) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 12.59 | 12.32 | 11.91 | 10.74 |
| Total Return (%) | | 4.61 | 5.25 | 12.19 | (12.38) |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | .87 | .93 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 2.22 | 1.46 | 1.10 | 1.31 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 246.46 ² | 215.48 | 305.24 | 268.17 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 32,390 | 54,429 | 99,620 | 234,741 |

¹ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

² The portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar roll transaction for the year ended October 31, 2006 was ____%.

| Class T | Year Ended October 31, | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 12.30 | 11.88 | 10.72 | 12.43 |
| Investment operations: Investment income – net ¹ | | .21 | .12 | .07 | .10 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | | .29 | .44 | 1.18 | (1.68) |
| Total from investment operations | | .50 | .56 | 1.25 | (1.58) |
| Distributions: Dividends from investment income – net | | (.23) | (.14) | (.09) | (.13) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 12.57 | 12.30 | 11.88 | 10.72 |
| Total Return (%) ² | | 4.10 | 4.73 | 11.69 | (12.86) |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | 1.37 | 1.43 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 1.66 | .95 | .62 | .78 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 246.46 ³ | 215.48 | 305.24 | 268.17 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 193 | 249 | 320 | 451 |

¹ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

² Exclusive of sales charge.

³ The portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar roll transaction for the year ended October 31, 2006 was ____%.

Your Investment



SHAREHOLDER GUIDE

The Dreyfus Premier Funds are designed primarily for people who are investing through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a 401(k) or other retirement plan. Third parties with whom you open a fund account may impose policies, limitations and fees which are different from those described in this prospectus. Consult a representative of your plan or financial institution for further information.

This prospectus offers Class A, B, C, T and R shares of the fund.

The fund's Class B shares are offered only in connection with dividend reinvestment and exchanges of Class B shares of certain other funds advised by Dreyfus or by Founders, or certain eligible shares of Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc.

Your financial representative may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class. It is important to remember that the CDSCs and Rule 12b-1 fees have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge: to compensate the distributor for concessions and expenses it pays to dealers and financial institutions in connection with the sale of fund shares. A CDSC is not charged on fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of fund dividends.

Deciding which class of shares to buy: Class A, C, R and T shares

The different classes of fund shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and will likely have different share prices. When choosing a class, you should consider your investment amount, anticipated holding period, the potential costs over your holding period and whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of the sales charge.

When you invest in Class A or Class T shares you generally pay an initial sales charge. Class A shares have lower ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees than Class C or Class T shares, and Class T shares have lower ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees than Class C shares. Each class, except Class R shares, is subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee. Class R shares are available only to limited types of investors. Please see below for more information regarding the eligibility requirements.

A more complete description of each of these classes follows. You should review these arrangements of these classes your financial representative before determining which class to invest in.

| | Class A | Class C | Class T | Class R |
|--|---|--|---|---------|
| Initial sales charge | up to 4.50% | none | none | none |
| Initial sales charge | up to 5.75% | none | up to 4.50% | none |
| Ongoing distribution or service fee (Rule 12b-1 fee) | 0.25% | 1.00% | 0.50% | none |
| Contingent deferred sales charge | 1% on sale of shares bought within one year without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1 million or more | 1% on sale of shares held for one year or less | 1% on sale of shares bought within one year without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1 million or more | none |
| Conversion feature | no | no | no | no |
| Recommended purchase maximum | none | \$1 million | \$1 million | none |

Class A share considerations

When you invest in Class A shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or NAV, plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge is based on the size of your investment, as the following table shows. We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge. (See “Sales charge reductions and waivers.”)

Since some of your investment goes to pay an up-front sales charge when you purchase Class A shares, you purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in Class C shares. Nevertheless, you are usually better off purchasing Class A shares, rather than Class C shares, and paying an up-front sales charge if you:

- plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the higher ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees on Class C shares may eventually exceed the cost of the up-front sales charge
- qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge

If you invest \$1 million or more (and are not eligible to purchase Class R shares), Class A shares will always be the most advantageous choice.

Class A sales charges

| Purchase amount | Sales charge as a % of offering price | Sales charge as a % of NAV |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000 | 5.75% | 6.10% |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 4.50% | 4.70% |
| \$100,000 to \$249,999 | 3.50% | 3.60% |
| \$250,000 to \$499,999 | 2.50% | 2.60% |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| \$1 million or more * | none | none |

* No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more, but a contingent deferred sales charge of 1% may be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within one year of the date of purchase.

Class T share considerations

When you invest in Class T shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or NAV, plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge is based on the size of your investment. We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge. (See “Sales charge reductions and waivers.”)

The initial sales charge on Class A is higher than that of Class T. Nevertheless, you are usually better off purchasing Class A shares rather than Class T shares if you:

- plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the higher ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees on Class T shares may eventually exceed the initial sales charge differential
- invest at least \$1 million, regardless of your investment horizon, because there is no initial sales charge at that level and Class A has lower ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees

Since some of your investment goes to pay an up-front sales charge when you purchase Class T shares, you purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in Class C shares. Nevertheless, you should consider purchasing Class T shares, rather than Class C shares, and paying an up-front sales charge if you:

- qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge
- are unsure of your expected holding period

Class T sales charges

| Purchase amount | Sales charge as a % of offering price | Sales charge as a % of NAV |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000 | 4.50% | 4.70% |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 4.00% | 4.20% |
| \$100,000 to \$249,999 | 3.00% | 3.10% |
| \$250,000 to \$499,999 | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 | 1.50% | 1.50% |
| \$1 million or more * | none | none |

* No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more, but a contingent deferred sales charge of 1% may be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within one year of the date of purchase.

Sales charge reductions and waivers

To receive a reduction or waiver of your initial sales charge, you must let your financial intermediary or the fund know at the time you purchase shares that you qualify for such a reduction or waiver. If you do not let your financial intermediary or the fund know that you are eligible for a reduction or waiver, you may not receive the reduction or waiver to which you are otherwise entitled. In order to receive a reduction or waiver, you may be required to provide your financial intermediary or the fund with evidence of your qualification for the reduction or waiver, such as records regarding shares of Dreyfus Premier Funds or Dreyfus Founders Funds held in accounts with that financial intermediary and other financial intermediaries. Additional information regarding reductions and waivers of sales loads is available, free of charge, at www.dreyfus.com and in the SAI.

You can reduce your initial sales charge in the following ways:

- *Rights of accumulation.* You can count toward the amount of your investment your total account value in all share classes of the fund and certain other Dreyfus Premier Funds or Dreyfus Founders Funds that are subject to a sales charge. For example, if you have \$1 million invested in shares of certain other Dreyfus Premier Funds or Dreyfus Founders Funds, you can invest in Class A shares of any fund without an initial sales charge. We may terminate or change this privilege at any time on written notice.
- *Letter of intent.* You can sign a letter of intent, in which you agree to invest a certain amount (your goal) in the fund and certain other Dreyfus Premier Funds or Dreyfus Founders Funds over a 13-month period, and your initial sales charge will be based on your goal. A 90-day back-dated period can also be used to count previous purchases toward your goal. Your goal must be at least \$50,000, and your initial investment must be at least \$5,000. The sales charge will be adjusted if you do not meet your goal.
- *Combine with family members.* You can also count toward the amount of your investment all investments in certain other Dreyfus Premier Funds or Dreyfus Founders Funds, in any class of shares, by your spouse and your children under age 21 (family members), including their rights of accumulation and goals under a letter of intent. Certain other groups may also be permitted to combine purchases for purposes of reducing or eliminating sales charges. (See “How to Buy Shares” in the SAI.)

Class A shares may be purchased at NAV without payment of a sales charge by the following individuals and entities:

- full-time or part-time employees, and their family members, of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates
- board members of Dreyfus and board members of the Dreyfus Family of Funds
- full-time employees, and their family members, of financial institutions that have entered into selling agreements with the fund’s distributor
- “wrap” accounts for the benefit of clients of financial institutions, provided they have entered into an agreement with the fund’s distributor specifying operating policies and standards
- qualified separate accounts maintained by an insurance company; any state, county or city or instrumentality thereof; charitable organizations investing \$50,000 or more in fund shares; and charitable remainder trusts
- investors who have continuously owned shares of the fund since before the imposition of a sales load
- qualified investors who (i) purchase Class A shares directly through the fund’s distributor, and (ii) have, or whose spouse or minor children have, beneficially owned shares and continuously maintained an open account directly through the distributor in a Dreyfus-managed fund, including the fund, or a Founders-managed fund since on or before February 28, 2006

- investors with the cash proceeds from the investor's exercise of employment-related stock options, whether invested in the fund directly or indirectly through an exchange from a Dreyfus-managed money market fund, provided that the proceeds are processed through an entity that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor specifically relating to processing stock options. Upon establishing the account in the fund or the Dreyfus-managed money market fund, the investor and the investor's spouse and minor children become eligible to purchase Class A shares of the fund at NAV, whether or not using the proceeds of the employment-related stock options
- members of qualified affinity groups who purchase Class A shares directly through the fund's distributor, provided that the qualified affinity group has entered into an affinity agreement with the distributor

Class A and Class T shares may be purchased at NAV without payment of a sales charge by the following individuals and entities:

- employees participating in certain qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans
- shareholders in Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover accounts funded with the distribution proceeds from qualified and non-qualified retirement plans or a Dreyfus-sponsored 403(b)(7) plan, provided that, in the case of a qualified or non-qualified retirement plan, the rollover is processed through an entity that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor specifically relating to processing rollovers. Upon establishing the Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover account in the fund, the shareholder becomes eligible to make subsequent purchases of Class A or Class T shares of the fund at NAV in such account

Class C share considerations

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class C shares buys more shares than the same investment would in Class A or Class T shares. However, you will pay higher ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees. Over time these fees may cost you more than paying an initial sales charge on Class A or Class T shares.

Because Class A shares will always be a more favorable investment than Class C shares for investments of \$1 million or more, the fund will generally not accept a purchase order for Class C shares in the amount of \$1 million or more. While the fund will take reasonable steps to prevent investments of \$1 million or more in Class C shares, it may not be able to identify such investments made through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

Class C shares redeemed within one year of purchase are subject to a 1% CDSC.

Class R share considerations

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class R shares buys more shares than the same investment would in Class A or Class T shares. There is also no CDSC imposed on purchases of Class R shares, and you do not pay any ongoing service or distribution fees.

Class R shares may be purchased by:

- a bank trust department or other financial services provider acting on behalf of its customers having a qualified trust or investment account or relationship at such institution
- a custodian, trustee, investment manager or other entity authorized to act on behalf of a qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plan that has entered an agreement with the fund's distributor or a SEP-IRA

Class B shares considerations

Class B shares sold within six years of purchase are subject to the following CDSCs:

Class B sales charges

| For shares sold in the: | CDSC as a % of amount redeemed subject to the charge |
|--------------------------------|---|
| First year | 4.00% |
| Second year | 4.00% |
| Third year | 3.00% |
| Fourth year | 3.00% |
| Fifth year | 2.00% |
| Sixth year | 1.00% |
| Thereafter | none |

Class B shares also are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee. Class B shares convert to Class A shares (which are subject to a lower Rule 12b-1 fee) approximately six years after the date they were purchased.

CDSC waivers

The CDSC on Class A, B, C and T shares may be waived in the following cases:

- permitted exchanges of shares, except if shares acquired by exchange are then redeemed within the period during which a CDSC would apply to the initial shares purchased
- redemptions made within one year of death or disability of the shareholder
- redemptions due to receiving required minimum distributions from retirement accounts upon reaching age 70 ½
- redemptions of Class B or Class C shares made through the fund's Automatic Withdrawal Plan, if such redemptions do not exceed 12% of the value of the account annually
- redemptions from qualified and non-qualified employee benefit plans

Buying shares

The **net asset value (NAV)** of each class is generally calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is open for regular business. Your order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. When calculating its NAV, the fund's investments are valued on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices or by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If valuations for investments (received from the pricing service or otherwise) are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value (such as when the value of a security has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (for example, a foreign exchange or market), but before the fund calculates its NAV), the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Fair value of foreign equity securities may be determined with the assistance of a pricing service using correlations between the movement of prices of foreign securities and indexes of domestic securities and other appropriate indicators, such as closing market prices of relevant ADRs and futures contracts. Using fair value to price securities may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Foreign securities held by the fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors have no access to the fund.

Investments in certain foreign, high yield and thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which

such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors in the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Your Investment — Shareholder Guide — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Orders to buy and sell shares received by dealers by the close of trading on the NYSE and transmitted to the distributor or its designee by the close of its business day (normally 5:15 p.m. Eastern time) will be based on the NAV determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE that day.

Minimum investments

| | Initial | Additional |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Regular accounts | \$1,000 | \$100 |
| Traditional IRAs | \$750 | no minimum |
| Spousal IRAs | \$750 | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs | \$750 | no minimum |
| Education Savings Accounts | \$500 | no minimum <i>after the first year</i> |

All investments must be in U.S. dollars. Third-party checks cannot be accepted. You may be charged a fee for any check that does not clear. Maximum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$150,000 per day.

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): the market value of one share, computed by dividing the total net assets of a fund or class by its existing shares outstanding. The fund's shares are offered at NAV, but Class A and Class T shares are subject to a front-end sales charge and Class B and Class C shares generally are subject to higher annual operating expenses and a CDSC.

Selling shares

You may sell (redeem) shares at any time. Your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund’s transfer agent or other authorized entity. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with your redemption request. Your order will be processed promptly and you will generally receive the proceeds within a week.

To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you request to sell shares we will first sell shares that are not subject to a CDSC, and then those subject to the lowest charge. The CDSC is based on the lesser of the original purchase cost or the current market value of the shares being sold, and is not charged on fund shares you acquired by reinvesting your fund dividends. As described above in this prospectus, there are certain instances when you may qualify to have the CDSC waived. Consult your financial representative or refer to the SAI for additional details.

Before selling shares recently purchased by check, Dreyfus TeleTransfer or Automatic Asset Builder, please note that:

- if you send a written request to sell such shares, the fund may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares
- the fund will not process wire, telephone, online or Dreyfus TeleTransfer redemption requests for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares

Limitations on selling shares by phone or online

| Proceeds sent by | Minimum phone/online | Maximum phone/online |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Check* | no minimum | \$250,000 per day |
| Wire | \$1,000 | \$500,000 for joint accounts every 30 days / \$20,000 per day |
| Dreyfus TeleTransfer | \$500 | \$500,000 for joint accounts every 30 days / \$20,000 per day |

* Not available online on accounts whose address has been changed within the last 30 days.

Written sell orders

Some circumstances require written sell orders along with signature guarantees. These include:

- amounts of \$10,000 or more on accounts whose address has been changed within the last 30 days
- requests to send the proceeds to a different payee or address

Written sell orders of \$100,000 or more must also be signature guaranteed.

A signature guarantee helps protect against fraud. You can obtain one from most banks or securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, each signature must be guaranteed. Please call us to ensure that your signature guarantee will be processed correctly.

General policies

Unless you decline teleservice privileges on your application, the fund's transfer agent is authorized to act on telephone or online instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you and reasonably believed by the transfer agent to be genuine. You may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone or online order as long as the fund's transfer agent takes reasonable measures to confirm that instructions are genuine.

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, Dreyfus and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. Dreyfus and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading.

The fund reserves the right to:

- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend the privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum or maximum investment amounts
- delay sending out redemption proceeds for up to seven days (generally applies only during unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading)
- "redeem in kind," or make payments in securities rather than cash, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund's assets)
- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any individual or group who, in Dreyfus' view, is likely to engage in frequent trading

More than four roundtrips within a rolling 12-month period generally is considered to be frequent trading. A roundtrip consists of an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days. Based on the facts and circumstances of the trades, the fund may also view as frequent trading a pattern of investments that are partially liquidated within 60 days.

Dreyfus monitors selected transactions to identify frequent trading. When its surveillance systems identify multiple roundtrips, Dreyfus evaluates trading activity in the account for evidence of frequent trading. Dreyfus considers the investor's trading history in other accounts under common ownership or control, in other Dreyfus, Dreyfus Founders and Mellon Funds Trust funds, and if known, in non-affiliated mutual funds and accounts under common control. These evaluations involve judgments that are inherently subjective, and while Dreyfus seeks to apply the policy and procedures uniformly, it is possible that similar transactions may be treated differently. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these judgments to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. If Dreyfus concludes the account is likely to engage in frequent trading, Dreyfus may cancel or revoke the purchase or exchange on the following business day. Dreyfus may also temporarily or permanently bar such investor's future purchases into the fund in lieu of, or in addition to, canceling or revoking the trade. At its discretion, Dreyfus may apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation.

Fund shares often are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries, such as brokers and retirement plan administrators, where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker, are aggregated. Dreyfus' ability to monitor the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts is limited and dependent upon the cooperation of the financial intermediary in providing information with respect to individual shareholder transactions. However, the agreements between the distributor and financial intermediaries include obligations to comply with the terms of this prospectus. Further, all intermediaries have been requested in writing to notify the distributor immediately if, for any reason, they cannot meet their commitment to make fund shares available in accordance with the terms of the prospectus and relevant rules and regulations.

To the extent that the fund significantly invests in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the fund calculates its NAV, events that influence the value of these foreign securities may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the fund calculates its NAV. As a result, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these foreign securities at the time the fund calculates its NAV (referred to as price arbitrage). This type of frequent trading may dilute the value of fund shares held by other shareholders. The fund has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign equity securities under certain circumstances to reflect what it believes to be their fair value.

To the extent that the fund significantly invests in thinly traded high yield securities, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the fund's portfolio to a greater degree than funds that invest in highly liquid securities, in part because the fund may have difficulty selling these portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of fund shares held by other shareholders.

Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Transactions made through Automatic Investment Plans, Automatic Withdrawal Plans, Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privileges and automatic non-discretionary rebalancing programs approved in writing by Dreyfus generally are not considered to be frequent trading.

Small account policy

If your account falls below \$500, the fund may ask you to increase your balance. If it is still below \$500 after 45 days, the fund may close your account and send you the proceeds.



DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends quarterly and distributes capital gains annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless you instruct the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including interest income and distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Other fund distributions, including dividends from U.S. companies and certain foreign companies and distributions of long-term capital gains, generally are taxable to you as qualified dividends and capital gains, respectively.

High portfolio turnover and more volatile markets can result in significant taxable distributions to shareholders, regardless of whether their shares have increased in value. The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long you have been in the fund and whether you reinvest your distributions or take them in cash.

If you buy shares of a fund when the fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be “buying a dividend” by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Your sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the amount you receive when you sell them.

The tax status of your distributions will be detailed in your annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone’s tax situation is unique, please consult your tax advisor before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

The third party through whom you purchased fund shares may impose different restrictions on these services and privileges offered by the fund, or may not make them available at all. Consult your financial representative for more information on the availability of these services and privileges.

Automatic services

Buying or selling shares automatically is easy with the services described below. With each service, you select a schedule and amount, subject to certain restrictions. You can set up most of these services with your application, or by calling your financial representative or 1-800-554-4611.

For investing

| | |
|--|---|
| Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder® | For making automatic investments from a designated bank account. |
| Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege | For making automatic investments from your federal employment, Social Security or other regular federal government check. |
| Dreyfus Dividend Sweep | For automatically reinvesting the dividends and distributions from the fund into another Dreyfus fund or certain Dreyfus Founders funds (not available for IRAs). |

For exchanging shares

| | |
|--|---|
| Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege | For making regular exchanges from the fund into another Dreyfus fund or certain Dreyfus Founders funds. |
|--|---|

For selling shares

| | |
|--|---|
| Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan | For making regular withdrawals from most Dreyfus funds. There will be no CDSC on Class B or Class C shares, as long as the amount of any withdrawal does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the plan, or at the time of the subsequent withdrawal. |
|--|---|

Exchange privilege

You can exchange shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) from one class of the fund into the same class of another Dreyfus Premier fund or Dreyfus Founders fund. You can also exchange Class T shares into Class A shares of certain Dreyfus Premier fixed-income funds and Class B shares into Class B shares of General Money Market Fund, Inc. You can request your exchange by contacting your financial representative. Be sure to read the current prospectus for any fund into which you are exchanging before investing. Any new account established through an exchange will generally have the same privileges as your original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges, although you may be charged a sales load when exchanging into any fund that has a higher one.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege

To move money between your bank account and your Dreyfus fund account with a phone call or online, use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege. You can set up Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your account by providing bank account information and following the instructions on your application, or contacting your financial representative.

Reinvestment privilege

Upon written request, you can reinvest up to the number of Class A or T shares you redeemed within 45 days of selling them at the current share price without any sales charge. If you paid a CDSC, it will be credited back to your account. This privilege may be used only once.

Account statements

Every fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. You'll also be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions you have received.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS**

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



— In Writing —

Complete the application.

Mail your application and a check to:

Name of Fund

P.O. Box 55268, Boston, MA 02205-8502

Attn: Institutional Processing

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Fill out an investment slip, and write your account number on your check.

Mail the slip and the check to:

Name of Fund

P.O. Box 55268, Boston, MA 02205-8502

Attn: Institutional Processing

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name(s) and signature(s)
- your account number
- the fund name
- the share class
- the dollar amount you want to sell
- how and where to send the proceeds

Obtain a signature guarantee or other documentation, if required (see "Shareholder Guide – Selling Shares").

Mail your request to:

The Dreyfus Family of Funds

P.O. Box 55268, Boston, MA 02205-8502

Attn: Institutional Processing



— By Telephone —

Wire Call us to request an account application and an account number. Have your bank send your investment to Mellon Trust of New England, N.A., with these instructions:

- ABA# 011001234
- DDA# 044350
- the fund name
- the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)
- dealer number if applicable

Return your application with the account number on the application.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to Mellon Trust of New England, N.A., with these instructions:

- ABA# 011001234
- DDA# 044350
- the fund name
- the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)
- dealer number if applicable

Electronic check Same as wire, but before your 14-digit account number insert "413" for Class A, "415" for Class C, "416" for Class R, or "560" for Class T.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Call us to request your transaction.

Wire Call us or your financial representative to request your transaction. Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired to your bank.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Call us or your financial representative to request your transaction. Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be sent to your bank by electronic check.

Check Call us or your financial representative to request your transaction. A check will be sent to the address of record.

To open an account, make subsequent investments or to sell shares, please contact your financial representative or call toll free in the U.S. **1-800-554-4611.**

Make checks payable to: **The Dreyfus Family of Funds.**

Concepts to understand

Wire transfer: for transferring money from one financial institution to another. Wiring is the fastest way to move money, although your bank may charge a fee to send or receive wire transfers. Wire redemptions from the fund are subject to a \$1,000 minimum.

Electronic check: for transferring money out of a bank account. Your transaction is entered electronically, but may take up to eight business days to clear. Electronic checks usually are available without a fee at all Automated Clearing House (ACH) banks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS** (continued)

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

TO SELL SHARES



Online (www.dreyfus.com)

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.

Wire Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired to your bank.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be sent to your bank by electronic check.

Check Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. A check will be sent to the address of record.



Automatically

With an initial investment Indicate on your application which automatic service(s) you want. Return your application with your investment.

All services Call us or your financial representative to request a form to add any automatic investing service (see "Services for Fund Investors"). Complete and return the form along with any other required materials.

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan Call us or your financial representative to request a form to add the plan. Complete the form, specifying the amount and frequency of withdrawals you would like.

Be sure to maintain an account balance of \$5,000 or more.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR IRAS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



In Writing

Complete an IRA application, making sure to specify the fund name and to indicate the year the contribution is for.

Mail your application and a check to:
The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian
P.O. Box 55552, Boston, MA 02205-8568
Attn: Institutional Processing

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Fill out an investment slip, and write your account number on your check. Indicate the year the contribution is for.

Mail the slip and the check to:
The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian
P.O. Box 55552, Boston, MA 02205-8568
Attn: Institutional Processing

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name and signature
- your account number and fund name
- the share class
- the dollar amount you want to sell
- how and where to send the proceeds
- whether the distribution is qualified or premature
- whether the 10% TEFRA should be withheld

Obtain a signature guarantee or other documentation, if required (see "Shareholder Guide – Selling Shares").

Mail your request to:
The Dreyfus Trust Company
P.O. Box 55552, Boston, MA 02205-8568
Attn: Institutional Processing



By Telephone

Wire Have your bank send your investment to Mellon Trust of New England, N.A., with these instructions:

- ABA# 011001234
- DDA# 044350
- the fund name
- the share class
- your account number
- name of investor
- the contribution year
- dealer number if applicable

Electronic check Same as wire, but before your 14-digit account number insert "413" for Class A, "415" for Class C, "416" for Class R, or "560" for Class T.



Automatically

All services Call us or your financial representative to request a form to add any automatic investing service (see "Services for Fund Investors"). Complete and return the form along with any other required materials. All contributions will count as current year.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan Call us to request instructions to establish the plan.

For information and assistance, contact your financial representative or call toll free in the U.S. **1-800-554-4611**. Make checks payable to: **The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian.**

For More Information

Dreyfus Premier Balanced Fund
A series of The Dreyfus/Laurel Funds, Inc.
SEC file number: 811-5270

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Report

Describes the fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings and contains a letter from the fund's managers discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The fund's most recent annual and semi-annual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.dreyfus.com and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

The fund will disclose its complete schedule of portfolio holdings, as reported on a month-end basis, at www.dreyfus.com, under Mutual Fund Center – Dreyfus Mutual Funds – Mutual Fund Total Holdings. The information will be posted with a one-month lag and will remain accessible until the fund files a report on Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the date as of which the information was current. In addition, fifteen days following the end of each calendar quarter, the fund will publicly disclose at www.dreyfus.com its complete schedule of portfolio holdings as of the end of such quarter.

A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI.

To obtain information:

By telephone

Call your financial representative or 1-800-554-4611

By mail Write to:

The Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:
<http://www.sec.gov>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

