

Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund

Seeks returns that exceed the rate of inflation by investing primarily in securities that are adjusted automatically for inflation

PROSPECTUS December 1, 2007



 **Dreyfus**
A BNY Mellon 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 | 4 |
| Expenses | 5 |
| Management | 6 |
| Financial Highlights | 8 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Account Policies | 10 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 15 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 16 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 17 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 19 |

For More Information

See back cover.

Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund

Ticker Symbols: Institutional shares: DIASX

Investor shares: DIAVX

The Fund



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks returns that exceed the rate of inflation. To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in inflation-indexed securities. These are fixed-income securities designed to protect investors from a loss of value due to inflation by periodically adjusting their principal and/or coupon according to the rate of inflation. The inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and some foreign government issuers, for example, accrue inflation into the principal value of the bond. Other issuers may pay out the Consumer Price Index accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon.

The fund primarily invests in high quality, U.S. dollar-denominated, inflation-indexed securities. To a limited extent, the fund may invest in foreign currency-denominated, inflation-protected securities and other fixed-income securities not adjusted for inflation which are rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. Such other fixed-income securities may include: U.S. government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities.

The fund seeks to keep the average effective duration of its portfolio at two to ten years. The fund may invest in securities with effective or final maturities of any length. The fund may adjust its portfolio holdings or average effective duration based on actual or anticipated changes in interest rates or credit quality.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures and options, as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage 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. The fund also may engage in short-selling, typically for hedging purposes, such as to limit exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

Concepts to understand

Duration: a measure of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive an investment or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a fund's duration, the more it will react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

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

Investment grade securities: fixed-income securities rated BBB or Baa or above by nationally recognized rating agencies are considered investment grade.

Credit default swap: a derivative instrument whereby the buyer makes fixed, periodic premium payments to the seller in exchange for being made whole on an agreed-upon amount of principal, should the specified reference entity (i.e., the issuer of a particular security) experience a "credit event" (e.g., failure to pay interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring).



MAIN RISKS

The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

- *Inflation-indexed bond risk.* Interest payments on inflation-indexed bonds can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, the U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the fund received, which may cause the fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed bond is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.
- *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.
- *Interest rate risk.* Inflation-adjusted bonds may react differently from other types of debt securities to changes in interest rates and tend to react to changes in "real" interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. Generally, when real interest rates rise, the prices of inflation-adjusted bonds can fall and, accordingly, the fund's share price. The opposite is true when real interest rates fall.
- *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. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury or U.S. government agencies generally present minimal credit risk. However, a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The prices and yields of foreign bonds can be affected by political and economic instability or changes in currency exchange rates. The bonds of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. 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 and 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 other credit derivatives. 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.
- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund.

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.

Many types of debt securities, including some inflation-adjusted debt securities, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. For example, 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-backed 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.

The fund may lend its portfolio 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. If the borrower of the loaned securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

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's forward roll transactions will increase its portfolio turnover rate.



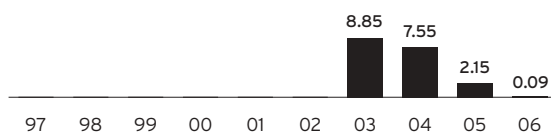
PAST PERFORMANCE

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 Institutional shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's Institutional shares and Investor shares to those of the Lehman Brothers U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index, generally reflecting the average yield on fixed-rate U.S. Treasury inflation notes. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. Each of the fund's share classes invests in the same portfolio of securities. Performance of one share class will vary from the performance of the fund's other share class due to differences in expenses.

After-tax performance is shown only for Institutional shares. After-tax performance of the fund's other share class 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 (%)

Institutional shares



Best Quarter: Q2 '03 +4.85%

Worst Quarter: Q2 '04 -2.55%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 9/30/07 was 6.37%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/06

| | 1 Year | Since inception (10/31/02) |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|
| Institutional shares <i>returns before taxes</i> | 0.09% | 4.93% |
| Institutional shares <i>returns after taxes on distributions</i> | -1.46% | 2.56% |
| Institutional shares <i>returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</i> | 0.06% | 2.85% |
| Investor shares <i>returns before taxes</i> | -0.24% | 4.67% |
| Lehman Brothers U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | 0.41% | 5.58% |

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 the 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.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price. The fund has no sales charge (load) or Rule 12b-1 distribution fees.

Fee table

| | Institutional shares | Investor shares |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Annual fund operating expenses | | |
| <i>% of average daily net assets</i> | | |
| Management fees | 0.30% | 0.30% |
| Shareholder services fee | none | 0.25% |
| Other expenses | 1.53% | 1.55% |
| Total annual fund operating expenses | 1.83% | 2.10% |
| Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement | (1.53%) | (1.55%) |
| Net operating expenses* | 0.30% | 0.55% |

** Dreyfus has contractually agreed, until July 31, 2008, to waive receipt of its management fee and/or assume expenses of the fund so that fund expenses (excluding taxes, brokerage commissions, interest expenses, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.30% with respect to Institutional shares and 0.55% with respect to Investor shares.*

Expense example

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Institutional shares | \$31 | \$426 | \$847 | \$2,022 |
| Investor shares | \$56 | \$508 | \$986 | \$2,308 |

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. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. The one-year example and the first year of the three-years, five-years and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflects the expense waiver/reimbursement by Dreyfus. 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's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

Shareholder services fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance for Investor shares.

Other expenses: fees paid by the fund for miscellaneous items such as transfer agency, custody, professional and registration fees. The fund also makes payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of the fund.



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 \$247 billion in approximately 180 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund did not pay Dreyfus a management fee as a result of a fee waiver/expense reimbursement in effect. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's management agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$20 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$11 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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.

Robert Bayston is the primary portfolio manager of the fund. He has held this position since January 2005 and has been employed by Dreyfus since September 2001. Mr. Bayston also is a portfolio manager responsible for TIPS and derivatives strategies with Standish Mellon Asset Management, LLC (Standish Mellon), a subsidiary of BNY Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Mr. Bayston joined Standish Mellon in 1991. The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or MBSC 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 separate from any shareholder services fees or other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. 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 from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources 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." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC 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. In some cases, these payments or compensation 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.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC 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 of the fund for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much an investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These fig-

ures have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, 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.

| Institutional shares | | <i>Year Ended July 31,</i> | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 ¹ |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 11.68 | 12.35 | 12.25 | 12.69 | 12.50 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ² | .24 | .29 | .28 | .27 | .25 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain on investments | .26 | (.07) | .41 | .73 | .35 |
| Total from investment operations | | .50 | .22 | .69 | 1.00 | .60 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.52) | (.75) | (.59) | (.58) | (.41) |
| | Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.14) | – | (.86) | – |
| Total distributions | | (.52) | (.89) | (.59) | (1.44) | (.41) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 11.66 | 11.68 | 12.35 | 12.25 | 12.69 |
| Total Return (%) | | 4.47 | 1.82 | 5.60 | 8.06 | 4.82 ³ |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 1.83 | 1.63 | 1.49 | 1.54 | 3.06 ⁴ |
| Ratio of net expense to average net assets | | .28 | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 ⁴ |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 2.08 | 2.43 | 2.26 | 2.17 | 2.58 ⁴ |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 18.17 | 60.82 | 118.91 | 951.51 | 1,306.72 ³ |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 2,693 | 3,463 | 3,405 | 3,296 | 2,621 |

¹ From October 31, 2002 (commencement of operations) to July 31, 2003.

² Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

³ Not annualized.

⁴ Annualized.

| Investor shares | | <i>Year Ended July 31,</i> | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 ¹ |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 11.69 | 12.34 | 12.25 | 12.69 | 12.50 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ² | .21 | .26 | .25 | .26 | .23 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain on investments | .27 | (.06) | .40 | .71 | .35 |
| Total from investment operations | | .48 | .20 | .65 | .97 | .58 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.50) | (.71) | (.56) | (.55) | (.39) |
| | Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.14) | – | (.86) | – |
| Total distributions | | (.50) | (.85) | (.56) | (1.41) | (.39) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 11.67 | 11.69 | 12.34 | 12.25 | 12.69 |
| Total Return (%) | | 4.24 | 1.51 | 5.39 | 7.79 | 4.63 ³ |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 2.10 | 1.88 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 3.30 ⁴ |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | .53 | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 ⁴ |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 1.83 | 2.18 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 2.33 ⁴ |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 18.17 | 60.82 | 118.91 | 951.51 | 1,306.72 ³ |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 2,538 | 3,269 | 3,009 | 2,857 | 2,650 |

¹ From October 31, 2002 (commencement of operations) to July 31, 2003.

² Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

³ Not annualized.

⁴ Annualized.

Your Investment



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Buying shares

You pay no sales charges to invest in this fund. Your price for fund shares is the fund's net asset value per share (NAV), which generally is calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the exchange 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 generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the fund's board or on the basis of market quotations. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, 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. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent price and from 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 foreign securities and certain other 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 of 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 — Account Policies — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Minimum investments

| | Initial | Additional |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| Institutional shares* | \$1,000,000 | \$100 |
| Investor shares | \$10,000 | \$100 |
| Traditional IRAs | \$750** | no minimum*** |
| Spousal IRAs | \$750** | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs | \$750** | no minimum*** |
| Education Savings Accounts | \$500** | no minimum*** |
| Dreyfus automatic investment plans | \$100** | \$100 |

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.

* Institutional shares have lower expenses and are offered by the fund to any investor that can maintain a minimum fund account balance of \$1 million. Institutional shares held by investors who do not maintain such a minimum account balance will convert to Investor shares upon 45 days' notice to the investor.

** Investor shares only.

*** Minimum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$100.

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a share class's price on a given day. A share class's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares outstanding in the class.

Third-party investments: if you invest through a third party (rather than directly with the distributor), the policies and fees may be different than those described herein. Banks, brokers, 401(k) plans, financial advisers and financial supermarkets may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying or selling shares. Consult a representative of your plan or financial institution for further information.

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.

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 through www.dreyfus.com

| 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 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.

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.

In addition, the fund reserves the right to convert, upon 45 days' notice, an investor's Institutional shares to Investor shares if the investor's fund account balance is below \$1 million.

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 once a month and capital gain distributions 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 distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Other fund distributions, including dividends from U.S. companies and certain foreign companies and distributions of long-term capital gains, 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 adviser before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

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 1-800-645-6561.

For investing

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder® For making automatic investments from a designated bank account.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan For making automatic investments through a payroll deduction.

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 one Dreyfus fund into another (not available for IRAs).

For exchanging shares

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege For making regular exchanges from one Dreyfus fund into another.

For selling shares

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan For making regular withdrawals from most Dreyfus funds.

Dreyfus Financial Centers

A full array of investment services and products are offered at Dreyfus Financial Centers. This includes information on mutual funds, brokerage services, tax-advantaged products and retirement planning.

Experienced financial advisers can help you make informed choices and provide you with personalized attention in handling account transactions. The Financial Centers also offer informative seminars and events. To find out whether a Financial Center is near you, call **1-800-645-6561**.

Exchange privilege

You can exchange shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) from one Dreyfus fund into another. You can request your exchange in writing, by phone or online. 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 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 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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Dreyfus Express® voice-activated account access

You can easily manage your Dreyfus accounts, check your account balances, purchase fund shares, transfer money between your Dreyfus funds, get price and yield information and much more — when it's convenient for you — by calling 1-800-645-6561. Certain requests may require the services of a representative.

Retirement plans

Dreyfus offers a variety of retirement plans, including traditional and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts. Here's where you call for information:

- for traditional, rollover and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts, call **1-800-645-6561**
- for SEP-IRAs, Keogh accounts, 401(k) and 403(b) accounts, call **1-800-358-0910**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS**

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



In Writing

Complete the application.
Mail your application and a check to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55299, Boston, MA 02205-8553

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:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 105, Newark, NJ 07101-0105

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name(s) and signature(s)
- your account number
- the fund name and 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 "Account Policies – Selling Shares").

Mail your request to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55263, Boston, MA 02205-8501



By Telephone

Wire Call to request an account application and an account number. Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name and the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Return your application with the account number on the application.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name and the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

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

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

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

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.

1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Family of Funds



You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS** (continued)

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

TO SELL SHARES

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Online (www.dreyfus.com) | <p>Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Check Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. A check will be sent to the address of record.</p> |
|  Automatically <p>With an initial investment Indicate on your application which automatic service(s) you want. Return your application with your investment.</p> <p>Without any initial investment (not for Institutional shares) Check the Dreyfus Step Program option on your application. Return your application, then complete the additional materials when they are sent to you.</p> | <p>All services Call to request a form to add any automatic investing service (see "Services for Fund Investors"). Complete and return the forms along with any other required materials.</p> | <p>Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan Call to request a form to add the plan. Complete the form, specifying the amount and frequency of withdrawals you would like.</p> <p>Be sure to maintain an account balance of \$5,000 or more.</p> |

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

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 (see "To Open an Account" at left).

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name and signature
- your account number
- the fund name and 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 "Account Policies – Selling Shares").

Mail in your request (see "To Open an Account" at left).



By Telephone

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name and the share class
- your account number
- name of investor
- the contribution year

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

Telephone Contribution Call to request to move money from a regular Dreyfus account to an IRA (both accounts must be held in the same shareholder name).

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.

1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian

You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **IRAS** (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.



Automatically

Without any initial investment (not for Institutional shares) Call to request a Dreyfus Step Program form. Complete and return the form along with your application.

All services Call 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 to request instructions to establish the plan.

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For More Information

Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund A series of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-6718

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 manager 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 semiannual 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 1-800-645-6561

By mail Write to:

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

By E-mail Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus <http://www.dreyfus.com>

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.



Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund

Seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income

PROSPECTUS December 1, 2007



Dreyfus
A BNY Mellon 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 | 4 |
| Expenses | 5 |
| Management | 6 |
| Financial Highlights | 8 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Account Policies | 10 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 15 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 16 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 17 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 19 |

For More Information

See back cover.

Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund

Ticker Symbols:

Investor shares: DRITX

Institutional shares: DITIX



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income. To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. These securities include: U.S. government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, convertible securities, preferred stocks, inflation-indexed securities, asset-backed securities, mortgage-related securities (including CMOs), and foreign bonds.

Typically, the fund's portfolio can be expected to have an average effective maturity ranging between five and ten years and an average effective duration ranging between three and eight years.

For additional yield, the fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) to as low as Caa/CCC or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus.

The fund will focus primarily on U.S. securities, but may invest up to 30% of its total assets in fixed-income securities of foreign issuers, including those of issuers in emerging markets.

The portfolio manager buys and sells fixed-income securities based on credit quality, financial outlook and yield potential. Fixed-income securities with deteriorating credit quality are potential sell candidates, while those offering higher yields are potential buy candidates.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements, as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage interest rate risk, or as part of a hedging strategy. The fund also may engage in short-selling, typically for hedging purposes, such as to limit exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities. 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 cor-

The Fund

porate 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

Credit rating: independent rating organizations analyze and evaluate a bond issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, credit profile and ability to repay debts. Based on their assessment, these rating organizations assign letter grades that reflect the issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, creditworthiness. AAA or Aaa represents the highest credit rating, AA/Aa the second highest, and so on down to D, for defaulted debt. Bonds rated BBB or Baa and above are considered investment grade.

Mortgage-related securities: pools of residential or commercial mortgages whose cash flows are "passed through" to the holders of the securities via monthly payments of interest and principal.

CMO (collateralized mortgage obligation): a security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short-, medium-, and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches pay different rates of interest depending on their maturity and cash flow predictability.

Duration: a measure of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive an investment or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a fund's duration, the more likely it is to react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

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, adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity.

Credit default swap: a derivative instrument whereby the buyer makes fixed, periodic premium payments to the seller in exchange for being made whole on an agreed-upon amount of principal, should the specified reference entity (i.e., the issuer of a particular security) experience a "credit event" (e.g., failure to pay interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring).



MAIN RISKS

The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

- *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 fund's portfolio, the more the fund's share price is likely to react to interest rates.
- *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.
- *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 invests 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.
- *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 outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may 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.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund's overall risk level will depend on the market sectors in which the fund is invested and the current interest rate, liquidity and credit quality of such sectors. 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.
- *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 asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.
- *Derivatives risk.* In addition to mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, the fund may use derivative instruments such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes, foreign currencies and interest rates), swaps (including credit default swaps on corporate bonds and asset-backed securities), options on swaps, and other credit derivatives. 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.

- *Foreign investment risk.* The prices and yields of foreign bonds can be affected by political and economic instability or changes in currency exchange rates. The bonds of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. 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.
- *Inflation-indexed security risk.* Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed securities, the U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the fund received, which may cause the fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed security is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund.
- *Leveraging risk.* The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.

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.

The fund may lend its portfolio 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. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

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's forward roll transactions will increase its portfolio turnover rate.



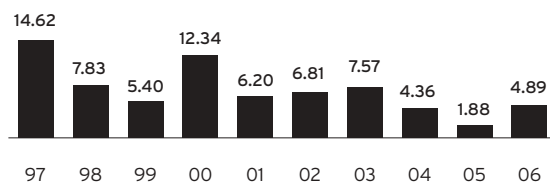
PAST PERFORMANCE

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 Investor shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's Investor shares and Institutional shares to those of the Lehman Brothers U.S. Aggregate Index, an unmanaged benchmark of total return performance for bonds. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. Each of the fund's sales classes invests in the same portfolio of securities. Performance of one share class will vary from the performance of the fund's other share class due to differences in expenses.

After-tax performance is shown only for Investor shares. After-tax performance of the fund's Institutional shares will vary. After-tax returns for Investor shares 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 (%)

Investor shares



Best Quarter: Q3 '97 +5.40%

Worst Quarter: Q2 '04 -3.25%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 9/30/07 was 2.62%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/06

| Share class/ inception date | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years | Since inception |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Investor shares (2/2/96) | | | | |
| <i>returns before taxes</i> | 4.89% | 5.09% | 7.13% | – |
| Investor shares <i>returns after taxes on distributions</i> | | | | |
| | 3.16% | 3.17% | 4.42% | – |
| Investor shares <i>returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</i> | | | | |
| | 3.15% | 3.21% | 4.43% | – |
| Institutional shares (5/31/01) | | | | |
| <i>returns before taxes</i> | 5.20% | 5.38% | – | 5.10% |
| Lehman Brothers U.S. Aggregate Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | | | | |
| | 4.33% | 5.06% | 6.24% | 5.45%* |

* Based on life of Institutional shares.

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.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price. The fund has no sales charge (load) or Rule 12b-1 distribution fees.

Fee table

| Annual fund operating expenses | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>% of average daily net assets</i> | <i>Investor shares</i> | <i>Institutional shares</i> |
| Management fees | 0.45% | 0.45% |
| Shareholder services fee | 0.25% | none |
| Other expenses | 0.22% | 0.08% |
| Total | 0.92% | 0.53% |

Expense example

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Investor shares | \$94 | \$293 | \$509 | \$1,131 |
| Institutional shares | \$54 | \$170 | \$296 | \$665 |

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. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. 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's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations. During the past fiscal year, Dreyfus waived a portion of its fee and/or assumed certain fund expenses pursuant to an undertaking, reducing total expenses from 0.92% to 0.80% for Investor shares and reducing total expenses by less than .01% for Institutional shares. This undertaking was voluntary.

Shareholder services fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance for Investor shares.

Other expenses: fees paid by the fund for miscellaneous items such as transfer agency, custody, professional and registration fees. The fund also makes payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of the fund.



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 \$247 billion in approximately 180 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.45% 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 annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$20 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$11 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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.

Kent Wosepka is the primary portfolio manager of fund. He has held this position since January 2005 and has been employed by Dreyfus since September 2001. Mr. Wosepka also is a senior portfolio manager for active core strategies with Standish Mellon Asset Management, LLC (Standish Mellon), a subsidiary of BNY Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Mr. Wosepka joined Standish Mellon in 1998. The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or MBSC 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 separate from any shareholder services fees or other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. 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 from Dreyfus or MBSC's own resources 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." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC 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. In some cases, these payments or compensation 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.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC 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 of the fund for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in a share class would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These

figures have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, 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.

| Investor shares | | Year Ended July 31, | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ¹ | 2003 |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 12.35 | 12.75 | 12.53 | 12.86 | 12.42 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ² | .61 | .53 | .46 | .46 | .56 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | .08 | (.28) | .31 | (.01) ³ | .51 |
| Total from investment operations | | .69 | .25 | .77 | .45 | 1.07 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.64) | (.58) | (.55) | (.54) | (.63) |
| | Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.07) | – | (.24) | – |
| Total distributions | | (.64) | (.65) | (.55) | (.78) | (.63) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 12.40 | 12.35 | 12.75 | 12.53 | 12.86 |
| Total Return (%) | | 5.74 | 2.05 | 6.24 | 3.59 | 8.64 |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | .92 | .91 | .89 | .90 | .90 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .82 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 4.85 | 4.21 | 3.63 | 3.56 | 4.34 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 492.35 ⁴ | 439.09 ⁴ | 644.23 ⁴ | 801.49 ⁴ | 838.50 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 522,661 | 458,856 | 531,232 | 677,228 | 831,818 |

¹ As of August 1, 2003, the fund has adopted the method of accounting for interim payments on swap contracts in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133. These interim payments are reflected within net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on swap contracts, however, prior to August 1, 2003, these interim payments were reflected within interest income/expense in the Statement of Operations. The effect of this change for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004, was to increase net investment income per share by \$.01, decrease net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments per share by \$.01 and increase the ratio of net investment income to average net assets from 3.51% to 3.56%. Per-share data and ratios/supplemental data for periods prior to August 1, 2003 have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

² Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

³ In addition to the net realized and unrealized gain on investments as shown in the Statement of Operations, this amount includes a decrease in net asset value per share resulting from the timing of issuances and redemptions of shares in relation to fluctuating market values for the fund's investments.

⁴ The portfolio turnover rates excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions for the periods ended July 31, 2007, July 31, 2006, July 31, 2005 and July 31, 2004, were 357.70%, 270.18%, 521.83% and 718.14%, respectively.

| Institutional shares | | Year Ended July 31, | | | | 2003 |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ¹ | |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 12.34 | 12.75 | 12.52 | 12.85 | 12.41 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ² | .64 | .56 | .51 | .49 | .63 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | .09 | (.28) | .30 | .00 ³ | .48 |
| Total from investment operations | | .73 | .28 | .81 | .49 | 1.11 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.67) | (.62) | (.58) | (.58) | (.67) |
| | Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.07) | – | (.24) | – |
| Total distributions | | (.67) | (.69) | (.58) | (.82) | (.67) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 12.40 | 12.34 | 12.75 | 12.52 | 12.85 |
| Total Return (%) | | 6.02 | 2.35 | 6.40 | 3.88 | 9.07 |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | .53 | .51 | .55 | .53 | .53 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | .53 | .51 | .53 | .52 | .50 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 5.10 | 4.48 | 3.86 | 3.85 | 4.88 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 492.35 ⁴ | 439.09 ⁴ | 644.23 ⁴ | 801.49 ⁴ | 838.50 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 35,482 | 31,473 | 27,401 | 2,850 | 4,470 |

¹ As of August 1, 2003, the fund has adopted the method of accounting for interim payments on swap contracts in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133. These interim payments are reflected within net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on swap contracts, however, prior to August 1, 2003, these interim payments were reflected within interest income/expense in the Statement of Operations. The effect of this change for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004, was to increase net investment income per share by less than \$.01, decrease net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments per share by less than \$.01 and increase the ratio of net investment income to average net assets from 3.80% to 3.85%. Per-share data and ratios/supplemental data for periods prior to August 1, 2003 have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

² Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

³ Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

⁴ The portfolio turnover rates excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions for the periods ended July 31, 2007, July 31, 2006, July 31, 2005 and July 31, 2004, were 357.70%, 270.18%, 521.83% and 718.14%, respectively.

Your Investment



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Buying shares

You pay no sales charges to invest in this fund. Your price for fund shares is the net asset value per share (NAV), which is generally calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the exchange 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 generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the fund's board or on the basis of market quotations. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with the 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. Using fair value to price investments 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 foreign securities and certain other 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 of 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 — Account Policies — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Minimum investments

| | Initial | Additional |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| Institutional shares* | \$1,000,000 | \$100 |
| Investor shares | \$2,500 | \$100 |
| Traditional IRAs | \$750** | no minimum*** |
| Spousal IRAs | \$750** | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs | \$750** | no minimum*** |
| Education Savings Account | \$500** | no minimum*** |
| Dreyfus automatic investment plans | \$100** | \$100 |

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.

** Institutional shares have lower expenses and are offered by the fund to any investor that can maintain a minimum fund account balance of \$1 million. Institutional shares held by investors who do not maintain such a minimum account balance will convert to Investor shares upon 45 days' notice to the investor.*

*** Investor shares only.*

**** Minimum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$100.*

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a share class's price on a given day. A share class's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares outstanding in the class.

Third-party investments: If you invest through a third party (rather than directly with the distributor), the policies and fees may be different than those described herein. Banks, brokers, 401(k) plans, financial advisers and financial supermarkets may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying or selling shares. Consult a representative of your plan or financial institution for further information.

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.

Before selling or writing a check against 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 honor redemption checks, or 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 through www.dreyfus.com

| 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.

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.

In addition, the fund reserves the right to convert, upon 45 days' notice, an investor's Institutional shares to Investor shares if the investor's fund account balance is below \$1 million.

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 once a month and capital gain distributions 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 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 adviser before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

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 1-800-645-6561.

For investing

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder® For making automatic investments from a designated bank account.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan For making automatic investments through a payroll deduction.

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 one Dreyfus fund into another (not available for IRAs).

For exchanging shares

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege For making regular exchanges from one Dreyfus fund into another.

For selling shares

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan For making regular withdrawals from most Dreyfus funds.

Dreyfus Financial Centers

A full array of investment services and products are offered at Dreyfus Financial Centers. This includes information on mutual funds, brokerage services, tax-advantaged products and retirement planning.

Experienced financial advisers can help you make informed choices and provide you with personalized attention in handling account transactions. The Financial Centers also offer informative seminars and events. To find out whether a Financial Center is near you, call **1-800-645-6561**.

Checkwriting privilege

You may write redemption checks against your account in amounts of \$500 or more. These checks are free; however, a fee will be charged if you request a stop payment or if the transfer agent cannot honor a redemption check due to insufficient funds or another valid reason. Please do not post-date your checks or use them to close your account.

Exchange privilege

You can exchange shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) from one Dreyfus fund into another. You can request your exchange in writing, by phone or online. 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 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 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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Dreyfus Express® voice-activated account access

You can easily manage your Dreyfus accounts, check your account balances, purchase fund shares, transfer money between your Dreyfus funds, get price and yield information and much more — when it's convenient for you — by calling 1-800-645-6561. Certain requests may require the services of a representative.

Retirement plans

Dreyfus offers a variety of retirement plans, including traditional and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts. Here's where you call for information:

- for traditional, rollover and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts, call **1-800-645-6561**
- for SEP-IRAs, Keogh accounts, 401(k) and 403(b) accounts, call **1-800-358-0910**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS**

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



In Writing

Complete the application.
Mail your application and a check to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55299, Boston, MA 02205-8553

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:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 105, Newark, NJ 07101-0105

TO SELL SHARES

Write a redemption check **or** letter of instruction that includes:

- your name(s) and signature(s)
- your account number
- the fund name and 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 "Account Policies – Selling Shares").

Mail your request to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55263, Boston, MA 02205-8501



By Telephone

Wire Call to request an account application and an account number. Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name and the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Return your application with the account number on the application.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name and the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

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

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

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

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.

1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Family of Funds



You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS** (continued)

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

TO SELL SHARES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Online (www.dreyfus.com) | <p>Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Check Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. A check will be sent to the address of record.</p> |
|  Automatically <p>With an initial investment Indicate on your application which automatic service(s) you want. Return your application with your investment.</p> <p>Without any initial investment (not for Institutional shares) Check the Dreyfus Step Program option on your application. Return your application, then complete the additional materials when they are sent to you.</p> | <p>All services Call 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.</p> | <p>Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan Call to request a form to add the plan. Complete the form, specifying the amount and frequency of withdrawals you would like.</p> <p>Be sure to maintain an account balance of \$5,000 or more.</p> |

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

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 in the slip and the check (see "To Open an Account" at left).

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name and signature
- your account number
- the fund name and 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 "Account Policies – Selling Shares").

Mail in your request (see "To Open an Account" at left).



By Telephone

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name and the share class
- your account number
- name of investor
- the contribution year

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

Telephone Contribution Call to request to move money from a regular Dreyfus account to an IRA (both accounts must be held in the same shareholder name).

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.

1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian

You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **IRAS** (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.



Automatically

Without any initial investment (not for Institutional shares) Call to request a Dreyfus Step Program form. Complete and return the form along with your application.

All services Call 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 to request instructions to establish the plan.

For More Information

Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund

A series of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-6718

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 manager 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 semiannual 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 1-800-645-6561

By mail Write to:

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

By E-mail Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus <http://www.dreyfus.com>

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.



Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund

Seeks to maximize total return, consisting of
capital appreciation and current income

PROSPECTUS December 1, 2007

Class D Shares



Dreyfus
A BNY Mellon 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 | 4 |
| Expenses | 5 |
| Management | 6 |
| Financial Highlights | 8 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Account Policies | 9 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 13 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 14 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 15 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 17 |

For More Information

See back cover.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income. To pursue this goal, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. These securities include: U.S. government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, convertible securities, preferred stocks, inflation-indexed securities, asset-backed securities, mortgage-related securities (including CMOs), and foreign bonds.

Typically, the fund's portfolio can be expected to have an average effective maturity and an average effective duration of three years or less.

For additional yield, the fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) to as low as Caa/CCC or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus.

The fund will focus primarily on U.S. securities, but may invest up to 30% of its total assets in fixed-income securities of foreign issuers, including those of issuers in emerging markets.

The portfolio manager buys and sells fixed-income securities based on credit quality, financial outlook and yield potential. Fixed-income securities with deteriorating credit quality are potential sell candidates, while those offering higher yields are potential buy candidates.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures and options, as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage 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

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

Credit rating: independent rating organizations analyze and evaluate a bond issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, credit profile and ability to repay debts. Based on their assessment, these rating organizations assign letter grades that reflect the issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, creditworthiness. AAA or Aaa represents the highest credit rating, AA/Aa the second highest, and so on down to D, for defaulted debt. Bonds rated BBB or Baa and above are considered investment grade.

Mortgage-related securities: pools of residential or commercial mortgages whose cash flows are "passed through" to the holders of the securities via monthly payments of interest and principal.

CMO (collateralized mortgage obligation): a security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short-, medium-, and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches pay different rates of interest depending on their maturity and cash flow predictability.

Duration: an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive an investment or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a fund's duration, the more likely it is to react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

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, adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity.

Credit default swap: a derivative instrument whereby the buyer makes fixed, periodic premium payments to the seller in exchange for being made whole on an agreed-upon amount of principal, should the specified reference entity (i.e., the issuer of a particular security) experience a "credit event" (e.g., failure to pay interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring).



MAIN RISKS

The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

- *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 fund's portfolio, the more the fund's share price is likely to react to interest rates.
- *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.
- *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 invests 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.
- *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 outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may 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.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund's overall risk level will depend on the market sectors in which the fund is invested and the current interest rate, liquidity and credit quality of such sectors. 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.
- *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.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The prices and yields of foreign bonds can be affected by political and economic instability or changes in currency exchange rates. The bonds of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers located in more mature economies. 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.
- *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 asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.

- *Inflation-indexed security risk.* Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed securities, the U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the fund received, which may cause the fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed security is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.
- *Derivatives risk.* In addition to investing in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, 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 other credit derivatives. 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 borrowing money to purchase securities, engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.
- *Non-diversification risk.* The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

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.

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's forward roll transactions will increase its portfolio turnover rate.

The fund may lend its portfolio 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. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

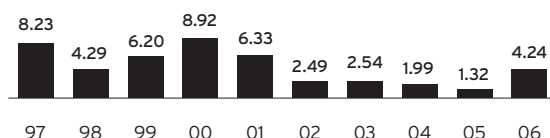


PAST PERFORMANCE

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 D shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's Class D shares to those of the Merrill Lynch 1-5 Year Corporate/Government Index, an unmanaged performance benchmark for investment grade corporate securities and U.S. government securities in that maturity range. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results.

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 D shares



Best Quarter: Q1 '01 +3.15%
Worst Quarter: Q2 '04 -1.55%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Class D shares as of 9/30/07 was 2.34%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/06

| | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Class D <i>returns before taxes</i> | 4.24% | 2.51% | 4.63% |
| Class D <i>returns after taxes on distributions</i> | 2.67% | 0.97% | 2.49% |
| Class D <i>returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</i> | 2.73% | 1.23% | 2.62% |
| Merrill Lynch 1-5 Year Corporate/Government Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | 4.24% | 3.71% | 5.32% |

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.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Class D in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price. The fund has no sales charge (load) or Rule 12b-1 distribution fees for Class D.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Management fees | 0.50% |
| Shareholder services fee | 0.20% |
| Other expenses | 0.20% |
| Total | 0.90% |

Expense example

| 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| \$92 | \$287 | \$498 | \$1,108 |

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. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. 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's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

Shareholder services fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance.

Other expenses: fees paid by the fund for miscellaneous items such as transfer agency, custody, professional and registration fees. The fund also makes payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of the fund.



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 \$247 billion in approximately 180 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.50% 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 annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$18 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$11 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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.

Catherine Powers is the primary portfolio manager of the fund. 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 (Standish Mellon), a subsidiary of BNY Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Ms. Powers joined Standish Mellon in 1988. The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or MBSC 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 separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. 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 from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources 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." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC 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. In some cases, these payments or compensation 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.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC 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 table describes the performance of the fund's Class D shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "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 fig-

ures have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, 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 July 31, | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Class D | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ¹ | 2003 ² |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 10.82 | 11.03 | 11.13 | 11.50 | 11.69 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ³ | .45 | .39 | .28 | .27 | .40 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | .03 | (.12) | .05 | (.23) | (.09) |
| Total from investment operations | | .48 | .27 | .33 | .04 | .31 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.49) | (.46) | (.42) | (.40) | (.50) |
| | Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.02) | (.01) | (.01) | – |
| Total distributions | | (.49) | (.48) | (.43) | (.41) | (.50) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 10.81 | 10.82 | 11.03 | 11.13 | 11.50 |
| Total Return (%) | | 4.49 | 2.48 | 2.99 | .28 | 2.69 |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | .90 | .86 | .88 | .87 | .88 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 4.12 | 3.55 | 2.52 | 2.36 | 3.45 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 146.57 | 181.07 ⁴ | 494.93 ⁴ | 695.82 ⁴ | 460.89 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 261,164 | 315,555 | 434,779 | 573,676 | 850,189 |

¹ As of August 1, 2003, the fund has adopted the method of accounting for interim payments on swap contracts in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133. These interim payments are reflected within net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on swap contracts; however, prior to August 1, 2003, these interim payments were reflected within interest income/expense in the Statement of Operations. The effect of this change for the period ended July 31, 2004, was to increase net investment income per share by less than \$.01, decrease net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments per share by less than \$.01 and increase the ratio of net investment income to average net assets from 2.32% to 2.36%. Per-share data and ratios/supplemental data for periods prior to August 1, 2003 have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

² The fund commenced offering four classes of shares on November 1, 2002. The existing shares were redesignated Class D shares.

³ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

⁴ The portfolio turnover rates excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions for the periods ended July 31, 2006, July 31, 2005 and July 31, 2004, were 169.73%, 463.30% and 665.12%, respectively.

Your Investment



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Buying shares

You pay no sales charges to invest in Class D shares of the fund. Your price for Class D shares is the net asset value per share (NAV), which is generally calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the exchange 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 generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the fund's board or on the basis of market quotations. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with the 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. Using fair value to price investments 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 foreign securities and certain other 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 of 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 — Account Policies — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Minimum investments

Class D

| | Initial | Additional |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| Regular accounts | \$2,500 | \$100 |
| Traditional IRAs | \$750 | no minimum* |
| Spousal IRAs | \$750 | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs | \$750 | no minimum* |
| Education Savings Accounts | \$500 | no minimum* |
| Dreyfus automatic investment plans | \$100 | \$100 |

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.

* Minimum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$100.

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a share class's price on a given day. A share class's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares outstanding in the class.

Third-party investments: If you invest through a third party (rather than directly with the distributor), the policies and fees may be different than those described herein. Banks, brokers, 401(k) plans, financial advisers and financial supermarkets may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying or selling shares. Consult a representative of your plan or financial institution for further information.

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.

Before selling or writing a check against 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 honor redemption checks, or 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 through www.dreyfus.com

| 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 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.

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, your 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 once a month and capital gain distributions 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 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 adviser before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

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. If you purchase shares through a third party, the third party may impose different restrictions on these services and privileges, or may not make them available at all. You can set up most of these services with your application or by calling 1-800-645-6561, or by consulting with your financial representative.

For investing

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder® For making automatic investments from a designated bank account.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan For making automatic investments through a payroll deduction.

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 one Dreyfus fund into another (not available for IRAs).

For exchanging shares

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege For making regular exchanges from one Dreyfus fund into another.

For selling shares

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan For making regular withdrawals from most Dreyfus funds.

Dreyfus Financial Centers

A full array of investment services and products are offered at Dreyfus Financial Centers. This includes information on mutual funds, brokerage services, tax-advantaged products and retirement planning.

Experienced financial advisers can help you make informed choices and provide you with personalized attention in handling account transactions. The Financial Centers also offer informative seminars and events. To find out whether a Financial Center is near you, call **1-800-645-6561**.

Checkwriting privilege

You may write redemption checks against your account in amounts of \$500 or more. These checks are free; however, a fee will be charged if you request a stop payment or if the transfer agent cannot honor a redemption check due to insufficient funds or another valid reason. Please do not post-date your checks or use them to close your account.

Exchange privilege

You can exchange Class D shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) for shares of another Dreyfus fund or for Class D shares of another Dreyfus Premier fund. You can request your exchange in writing, by phone or online, or by consulting with 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 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 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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Dreyfus Express®

voice-activated account access

You can easily manage your Dreyfus accounts, check your account balances, purchase fund shares, transfer money between your Dreyfus funds, get price and yield information and much more — when it's convenient for you — by calling 1-800-645-6561. Certain requests may require the services of a representative.

Retirement plans

Dreyfus offers a variety of retirement plans, including traditional and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts. Here's where you call for information:

- for traditional, rollover and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts, call **1-800-645-6561**
- for SEP-IRAs, Keogh accounts, 401(k) and 403(b) accounts, call **1-800-358-0910**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS**

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



In Writing

Complete the application.
Mail your application and a check to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55268, Boston, MA 02205-8553

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:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 105, Newark, NJ 07101-0105

TO SELL SHARES

Write a redemption check **or** letter of instruction that includes:

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

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

Mail your request to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55263, Boston, MA 02205-8501



By Telephone

Wire Call to request an account application and an account number. Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Return your application with the account number on the application.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

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

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

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

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.

1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Family of Funds

You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

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.

Without any initial investment Check the Dreyfus Step Program option on your application. Return your application, then complete the additional materials when they are sent to you.

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

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan Call 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

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

TO SELL SHARES

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

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

Mail in the slip and the check (see "To Open an Account" at left).

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name and signature
- your account number
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- 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 "Account Policies – Selling Shares").

Mail in your request (see "To Open an Account" at left).



By Telephone

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- your account number
- name of investor
- the contribution year

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

Telephone Contribution Call to request to move money from a regular Dreyfus account to an IRA (both accounts must be held in the same shareholder name).

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.
1-800-645-6561
Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:
The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian

You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **IRAS** (continued)

| TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT | TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT | TO SELL SHARES |
|--|---|--|
|  Online (www.dreyfus.com) | <p>Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.</p> | |
|  Automatically <p>Without any initial investment Call to request a Dreyfus Step Program form. Complete and return the form along with your application.</p> | <p>All services Call 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.</p> | <p>Systematic Withdrawal Plan Call to request instructions to establish the plan.</p> |

For More Information

Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund

A series of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-6718

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 semiannual 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 1-800-645-6561

By mail Write to:

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

By E-mail Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus <http://www.dreyfus.com>

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.



Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund

Seeks high current income while maintaining
a high degree of share price stability

PROSPECTUS December 1, 2007

Class B Shares



Dreyfus
A BNY Mellon 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 | 4 |
| Expenses | 5 |
| Management | 6 |
| Financial Highlights | 8 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Shareholder Guide | 9 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 14 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 15 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 16 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 17 |

For More Information

See back cover.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital, with minimal changes in share price. To pursue this goal, the fund invests only in fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers rated investment grade at the time of purchase or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. These securities include: U.S. government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, convertible securities, preferred stock, inflation-indexed securities, asset-backed securities, mortgage-related securities (including CMOs) and foreign bonds. The fund may continue to hold securities that are downgraded to below investment-grade credit quality. The fund is designed to provide a very high degree of share price stability while generating returns higher than money market funds over time and, thus, may be an investment alternative to money market funds and other fixed-income funds. The fund seeks to maintain a minimum average credit quality of "A" with respect to its portfolio.

To help maintain a very high degree of share price stability and preserve shareholders' capital, the fund seeks to keep the average effective duration of its overall portfolio at one year or less. The fund expects its average effective maturity and average effective duration to closely follow each other. The fund may invest in securities with effective or final maturities of any length. The fund may adjust its holdings or its average duration based on actual or anticipated changes in interest rates or credit quality. The fund also may engage in risk management techniques, including short sales, futures and options contracts, swap agreements and other derivatives, in seeking to reduce share price volatility, increase income and otherwise manage the fund's exposure to investment risks. Swap agreements, such as credit default swaps, 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

The Fund

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.

The fund will focus primarily on U.S. securities, but may invest up to 10% of its total assets in fixed-income securities of foreign issuers.

Concepts to understand

Credit rating: independent rating organizations analyze and evaluate a bond issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, credit profile and ability to repay debts. Based on their assessment, these rating organizations assign letter grades that reflect the issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's creditworthiness. AAA or Aaa represents the highest credit rating, AA/Aa the second highest, and so on down to D, for defaulted debt. Bonds rated BBB or Baa and above are considered investment grade.

Duration: an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive an investment or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a fund's duration, the more it will react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

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, adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity.

Mortgage-related securities: pools of residential or commercial mortgages whose cash flows are "passed through" to the holders of the securities via monthly payments of interest and principal.

CMO (collateralized mortgage obligation): a security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short-, medium- and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches pay different rates of interest depending on their maturity and cash flow predictability.

Credit default swap: a derivative instrument whereby the buyer makes fixed, periodic premium payments to the seller in exchange for being made whole on an agreed-upon amount of principal, should the specified reference entity (i.e., the issuer of a particular security) experience a "credit event" (e.g., failure to pay interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring).



MAIN RISKS

The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The fund is not a money market fund, and the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

- *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 fund's portfolio, the more the fund's share price is likely to react to interest rates.
- *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.
- *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.
- *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 outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may 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.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund's overall risk level will depend on the market sectors in which the fund is invested and the current interest rate, liquidity and credit quality of such sectors. 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.
- *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 asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The prices and yields of foreign bonds can be affected by political and economic instability or changes in currency exchange rates. The bonds of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. 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.* In addition to investing in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, 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 other credit derivatives. 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.

- *Inflation-indexed security risk.* Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed securities, the U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the fund received, which may cause the fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed security is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund.
- *Leveraging risk.* The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.

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.

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's forward roll transactions will increase its portfolio turnover rate. The portfolio turnover rate will not be viewed as a constraining factor in managing the portfolio.

The fund may lend its portfolio 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. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

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.

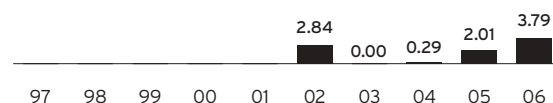


PAST PERFORMANCE

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 B shares from year to year. The contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) applicable to Class B shares is not reflected in the chart; if it was, the returns shown would have been lower. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's Class B shares to those of the Citigroup 1-Year Treasury Benchmark-on-the-Run Index, an unmanaged index generally representative of the average yield on 1-year U.S. Treasury bills. These returns reflect the CDSC applicable to Class B shares. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. The historical performance of the fund's Class D shares, which are not offered in this prospectus, is used to calculate the performance shown in the bar chart and table for periods prior to November 1, 2002 (the date Class B shares were initially offered). The performance figures shown for periods prior to November 1, 2002 have not been adjusted to reflect Class B Rule 12b-1 fees and operating expenses; if these fees and expenses had been reflected, the performance shown for Class B shares for such periods would have been lower.

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 B shares*



Best Quarter: Q3 '06 **+1.52%**

Worst Quarter: Q2 '04 **-0.73%**

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Class B shares as of 9/30/07 was -1.15%

Average annual total returns *as of 12/31/06**

| | 1 Year | 5 Years | Since inception (11/15/01) |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Class B <i>returns before taxes</i> | -0.21% | 1.41% | 1.72% |
| Class B <i>returns after taxes on distributions</i> | -1.55% | 0.50% | 0.81% |
| Class B <i>returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</i> | -0.15% | 0.66% | 0.93% |
| Citigroup 1-Year Treasury Benchmark-on-the-Run Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | 4.24% | 2.41% | 2.40% |

** For periods prior to November 1, 2002, reflects the performance of the fund's Class D shares, which are offered in a separate prospectus, adjusted in the table to reflect the CDSC applicable to Class B.*



EXPENSES

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

Fee table

| | Class B* |
|---|----------|
| Shareholder transaction fees (<i>fees paid from your account</i>) | |
| Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) | |
| % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less | 4.00 |
| Annual fund operating expenses (<i>expenses paid from fund assets</i>) | |
| % of average daily net assets | |
| Management fees | .50 |
| Rule 12b-1 fee | .75 |
| Shareholder services fee | .25 |
| Other expenses | .24 |
| Total annual fund operating expenses | 1.74 |
| Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements | (.19) |
| Net operating expenses** | 1.55 |

* Class B shares of the fund are available only in connection with dividend reinvestment and through permitted exchanges of Class B shares of another fund in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds or Class B shares of certain funds advised by Founders Asset Management LLC (Founders), an indirect subsidiary of Dreyfus.

** Dreyfus has contractually agreed, until July 31, 2008, to waive receipt of its management fee and/or assume expenses of the fund so that annual operating expenses (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder services fees, taxes, brokerage commissions, interest expenses, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.55%.

Expense example

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|--------------------|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| Class B | | | | |
| with redemption | \$558 | \$830 | \$1,126 | \$1,645*** |
| without redemption | \$158 | \$530 | \$926 | \$1,645*** |

*** Assumes conversion of Class B to Class D shares, which are offered in a separate prospectus, at end of the sixth year following date of purchase. Class D shares are not subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee.

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. The one-year example and the first year of the three-, five-, and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflect the expense waiver/reimbursement by Dreyfus. 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's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for financing the sale and distribution of Class B shares. 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.

Shareholder services fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for providing shareholder services.

Other expenses: fees paid by the fund for miscellaneous items such as transfer agency, custody, professional and registration fees. The fund also makes payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of the fund.



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 \$247 billion in approximately 180 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.33% 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 annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$18 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$11 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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.

Laurie Carroll is the primary portfolio manager of the fund. She has held this position since January 2005 and has been employed by Dreyfus since October 1994. Ms. Carroll also is the director of index, stable value and short duration strategies, responsible for overseeing the development of and strategy for all index, stable value and short duration portfolios, with Standish Mellon Asset Management LLC (Standish Mellon), a subsidiary of BNY Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Ms. Carroll joined Mellon Bond Associates in 1988, which merged into Standish Mellon in July 2003. The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or MBSC 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 separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees and other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These additional payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, record-keeping 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 from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources 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." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC 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. In some cases, these payments or compensation 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.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC 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

This table describes the performance of the fund's Class B shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all divi-

dends and distributions. These figures have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, 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.

| Class B | 2007 | Year Ended July 31, | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 ¹ |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 2.00 |
| Investment operations: Investment income – net ² | .07 | .06 | .03 | .02 | .01 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | (.03) | .00 ³ | .00 ³ | (.02) | .00 ³ |
| Total from investment operations | .04 | .06 | .03 | – | .01 |
| Distributions: Dividends from investment income – net | (.08) | (.07) | (.04) | (.02) | (.03) |
| Net asset value, end of period | 1.90 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.98 |
| Total Return (%) ⁴ | 1.93 | 2.89 | 1.37 | .23 | .29 ⁵ |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.64 | 1.74 ⁶ |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.55 ⁶ |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 3.84 | 2.93 | 1.42 | .77 | .74 ⁶ |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 14.71 | 48.35 | 211.75 | 309.23 | 371.43 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | 1,630 | 3,002 | 4,225 | 6,343 | 5,290 |

¹ From November 1, 2002 (commencement of initial offering) to July 31, 2003.

² Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

³ Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

⁴ Exclusive of sales charge.

⁵ Not annualized.

⁶ Annualized.

Your Investment



SHAREHOLDER GUIDE

This prospectus offers Class B shares of the fund. Class B shares may be acquired only in connection with dividend reinvestment and through an exchange of Class B shares of another Dreyfus Premier Fund or Class B shares of certain funds advised by Founders, or certain eligible shares of Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc.

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 carry an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of 0.75% of the class's average daily net assets.

The CDSC and Rule 12b-1 fee compensate the distributor for concessions and expenses it paid to dealers and financial institutions in connection with the sale of Class B shares. A CDSC is not charged on fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of fund dividends.

Class B shares convert to Class D shares (which are offered in a separate prospectus) approximately six years after the date they were purchased. Class D shares are not subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee or CDSC.

CDSC waivers

The CDSC on Class B 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 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 price for Class B shares is the net asset value (NAV) of that class, which 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 generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the fund’s board or on the basis of market quotations. The pricing service’s procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with the 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. Using fair value to price investments 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 foreign securities and certain other 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 of 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 | \$10,000 | \$500 |
| Traditional IRAs | \$750 | no minimum* |
| Spousal IRAs | \$750 | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs | \$750 | no minimum* |
| Education Savings Accounts | \$500 | no minimum* |

Accounts may be opened only through permitted exchanges.

* Minimum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$100.

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a share class’s price on a given day. A share class’s NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares outstanding in the class.

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.

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 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.

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 once a month and capital gain distributions 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 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 adviser 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 (through an exchange) 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 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 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 Class B shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) into Class B shares of another Dreyfus Premier fund or Dreyfus Founders fund or 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.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege

To move money from your Dreyfus fund account to your bank 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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Reinvestment privilege

Upon written request, you can reinvest up to the number of Class B shares you redeemed within 45 days of selling them at the current share price and, 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 SELL SHARES



— In Writing —

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name(s) and signature(s)
- your account number
- the fund name
- Class B shares
- 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

TO SELL SHARES



— Online (www.dreyfus.com) —

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.



— By Telephone —

Wire Call a 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 a 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 a financial representative to request your transaction. A check will be sent to the address of record.



— Automatically —

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan Call a 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.

To sell shares, please contact your financial representative or call toll free in the U.S. **1-800-554-4611**.

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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR IRAS

TO SELL SHARES



In Writing _____

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name and signature
- your account number and fund name
- Class B shares
- 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 _____



Automatically _____

Systematic Withdrawal Plan Call 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 Yield Advantage Fund
A series of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.
SEC file number: 811-6718

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 manager 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 semiannual 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.



Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund

Seeks high current income while maintaining
a high degree of share price stability

PROSPECTUS December 1, 2007

Class D Shares



Dreyfus
A BNY Mellon 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 | 4 |
| Expenses | 5 |
| Management | 6 |
| Financial Highlights | 8 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Account Policies | 9 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 13 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 14 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 15 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 17 |

For More Information

See back cover.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital, with minimal changes in share price. To pursue this goal, the fund invests only in fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers rated investment grade at the time of purchase or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. These securities include: U.S. government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, convertible securities, preferred stocks, inflation-indexed securities, asset-backed securities, mortgage-related securities (including CMOs) and foreign bonds. The fund may continue to hold securities that are downgraded to below investment-grade credit quality. The fund is designed to provide a very high degree of share price stability while generating returns higher than money market funds over time and, thus, may be an investment alternative to money market funds and other fixed-income funds. The fund seeks to maintain a minimum average credit quality of "A" with respect to its portfolio.

To help maintain a very high degree of share price stability and preserve shareholders' capital, the fund seeks to keep the average effective duration of its overall portfolio at one year or less. The fund expects its average effective maturity and average effective duration to closely follow each other. The fund may invest in securities with effective or final maturities of any length. The fund may adjust its holdings or its average duration based on actual or anticipated changes in interest rates or credit quality. The fund also may engage in risk management techniques, including short sales, futures and options contracts, swap agreements and other derivatives, in seeking to reduce share price volatility, increase income and otherwise manage the fund's exposure to investment risks. Swap agreements, such as credit default swaps, 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

The Fund

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.

The fund will focus primarily on U.S. securities, but may invest up to 10% of its total assets in fixed-income securities of foreign issuers.

Concepts to understand

Credit rating: independent rating organizations analyze and evaluate a bond issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, credit profile and ability to repay debts. Based on their assessment, these rating organizations assign letter grades that reflect the issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's creditworthiness. AAA or Aaa represents the highest credit rating, AA/Aa the second highest, and so on down to D, for defaulted debt. Bonds rated BBB or Baa and above are considered investment grade.

Duration: an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive an investment or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a fund's duration, the more it will react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

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, adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity.

Mortgage-related securities: pools of residential or commercial mortgages whose cash flows are "passed through" to the holders of the securities via monthly payments of interest and principal.

CMO (collateralized mortgage obligation): a security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short-, medium-, and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches pay different rates of interest depending on their maturity and cash flow predictability.

Credit default swap: a derivative instrument whereby the buyer makes fixed, periodic premium payments to the seller in exchange for being made whole on an agreed-upon amount of principal, should the specified reference entity (i.e., the issuer of a particular security) experience a "credit event" (e.g., failure to pay interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring).



MAIN RISKS

The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The fund is not a money market fund, and the value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

- *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 fund's portfolio, the more the fund's share price is likely to react to interest rates.
- *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.
- *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.
- *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 outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may 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.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund's overall risk level will depend on the market sectors in which the fund is invested and the current interest rate, liquidity and credit quality of such sectors. 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.
- *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 asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The prices and yields of foreign bonds can be affected by political and economic instability or changes in currency exchange rates. The bonds of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. 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.* In addition to investing in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, 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 other credit derivatives. 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.

- *Inflation-indexed security risk.* Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed securities, the U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the fund received, which may cause the fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed security is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.
- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund.
- *Leveraging risk.* The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.

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.

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's forward roll transactions will increase its portfolio turnover rate. The portfolio turnover will not be viewed as a constraining factor in managing the portfolio.

The fund may lend its portfolio 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. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.



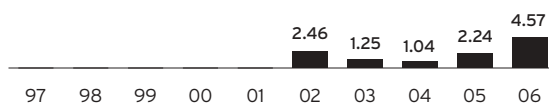
PAST PERFORMANCE

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 D shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's Class D shares to those of the Citigroup 1-Year Treasury Benchmark-on-the-Run Index, an unmanaged index generally representative of the average yield on 1-year U.S. Treasury bills. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results.

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 D shares



Best Quarter: Q2 '02 **+1.46%**

Worst Quarter: Q4 '02 **-0.24%**

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Class D shares as of 9/30/07 was -0.62%.

Average annual total returns *as of 12/31/06*

| | 1 Year | 5 Years | Since inception (11/15/01) |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Class D <i>returns before taxes</i> | 4.57% | 2.31% | 2.41% |
| Class D <i>returns after taxes on distributions</i> | 2.95% | 1.18% | 1.29% |
| Class D <i>returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</i> | 2.95% | 1.30% | 1.39% |
| Citigroup 1-Year Treasury Benchmark-on-the-Run Index <i>reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</i> | 4.24% | 2.41% | 2.40% |

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 the 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.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Class D in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price. The fund has no sales charge (load) or Rule 12b-1 distribution fees for Class D shares.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Management fees | 0.50% |
| Shareholder services fee | 0.25% |
| Other expenses | 0.22% |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total annual fund operating expenses | 0.97% |
|---|--------------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement | (0.17%) |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Net operating expenses* | 0.80% |
|--------------------------------|--------------|

** Dreyfus has contractually agreed, until July 31, 2008, to waive receipt of its management fee and/or assume expenses of the fund so that annual operating expenses (excluding taxes, shareholder services fees, brokerage commissions, interest expenses, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.55% with respect to Class D shares.*

Expense example

| 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| \$82 | \$292 | \$520 | \$1,174 |

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. The one-year example and the first year of the three-, five-, and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflect the expense waiver/reimbursement by Dreyfus. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. 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's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

Shareholder services fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for providing shareholder services.

Other expenses: fees paid by the fund for miscellaneous items such as transfer agency, custody, professional and registration fees. The fund also makes payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of the fund.



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 \$247 billion in approximately 180 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.33% 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 annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$18 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$11 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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.

Laurie Carroll is the primary portfolio manager of the fund. She has held this position since January 2005 and has been employed by Dreyfus since October 1994. Ms. Carroll also is the director of index, stable value and short duration strategies, responsible for overseeing the development of and strategy for all index, stable value and short duration portfolios, with Standish Mellon Asset Management LLC (Standish Mellon), a subsidiary of BNY Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Ms. Carroll joined Mellon Bond Associates in 1988, which merged into Standish Mellon in July 2003. The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or MBSC 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 separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees and other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. 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 from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources 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." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC 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. In some cases, these payments or compensation 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.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC 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

This table describes the performance of the fund's Class D shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "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 figures have been

audited by Ernst & Young LLP, 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 July 31, | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Class D | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 ¹ |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 2.01 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ² | .09 | .07 | .04 | .03 | .04 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | (.03) | .00 ³ | .00 ³ | (.02) | (.02) |
| Total from investment operations | | .06 | .07 | .04 | .01 | .02 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.09) | (.08) | (.05) | (.04) | (.05) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 1.90 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.98 |
| Total Return (%) | | 3.23 | 3.66 | 2.13 | .48 | 1.16 |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | .97 | .97 | .90 | .88 | .85 |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 4.58 | 3.70 | 2.19 | 1.60 | 2.10 |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 14.71 | 48.35 | 211.75 | 309.23 | 371.43 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 55,591 | 86,319 | 121,006 | 177,228 | 313,644 |

¹ The fund commenced offering five classes of shares on November 1, 2002. The existing shares were redesignated Class D shares.

² Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

³ Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

Your Investment



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Buying shares

You pay no sales charges to invest in Class D shares of the fund. Your price for Class D shares is the fund's net asset value per share (NAV), which is generally calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the exchange 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 generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the fund's board or on the basis of market quotations. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with the 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. Using fair value to price investments 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 foreign securities and certain other 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 of 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 — Account Policies — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Minimum investments

| | Initial | Additional |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| Regular accounts | \$10,000 | \$100 |
| Traditional IRAs | \$750 | no minimum* |
| Spousal IRAs | \$750 | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs | \$750 | no minimum* |
| Education Savings Accounts | \$500 | no minimum* |
| Dreyfus automatic investment plans | \$100 | \$100 |

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.

* Minimum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$100.

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a share class's price on a given day. A share class's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares outstanding in the class.

Third-party investments: If you invest through a third party (rather than directly with the distributor), the policies and fees may be different than those described herein. Banks, brokers, 401(k) plans, financial advisers and financial supermarkets may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying or selling shares. Consult a representative of your plan or financial institution for further information.

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.

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 through www.dreyfus.com

| 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 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.

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 once a month and capital gain distributions 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 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 adviser before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

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. If you purchase shares through a third party, the third party may impose different restrictions on these services and privileges, or may not make them available at all. You can set up most of these services with your application or by calling 1-800-645-6561, or by consulting with your financial representative.

For investing

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder® For making automatic investments from a designated bank account.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan For making automatic investments through a payroll deduction.

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 one Dreyfus fund into another (not available for IRAs).

For exchanging shares

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege For making regular exchanges from one Dreyfus fund into another.

For selling shares

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan For making regular withdrawals from most Dreyfus funds.

Dreyfus Financial Centers

A full array of investment services and products are offered at Dreyfus Financial Centers. This includes information on mutual funds, brokerage services, tax-advantaged products and retirement planning.

Experienced financial advisers can help you make informed choices and provide you with personalized attention in handling account transactions. The Financial Centers also offer informative seminars and events. To find out whether a Financial Center is near you, call **1-800-645-6561**.

Exchange privilege

You can exchange Class D shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for retirement accounts) of the fund for shares of another Dreyfus fund or for Class D shares of another Dreyfus Premier fund. You can request your exchange in writing, by phone or online, or by consulting with 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 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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Dreyfus Express® voice-activated account access

You can easily manage your Dreyfus accounts, check your account balances, purchase fund shares, transfer money between your Dreyfus funds, get price and yield information and much more — when it's convenient for you — by calling **1-800-645-6561**. Certain requests may require the services of a representative.

Retirement plans

Dreyfus offers a variety of retirement plans, including traditional and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts. Here's where you call for information:

- for traditional, rollover and Roth IRAs, and Education Savings Accounts, call **1-800-645-6561**
- for SEP-IRAs, Keogh accounts, 401(k) and 403(b) accounts, call **1-800-358-0910**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **REGULAR ACCOUNTS**

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



In Writing

Complete the application.

Mail your application and a check to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55299, Boston, MA 02205-8502

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:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 105, Newark, NJ 07101-0105

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

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

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

Mail your request to:
The Dreyfus Family of Funds
P.O. Box 55263, Boston, MA 02205-8501



By Telephone

Wire Call to request an account application and an account number. Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Return your application with the account number on the application.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

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

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

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

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.

1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Family of Funds

You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

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.

Without any initial investment Check the Dreyfus Step Program option on your application. Return your application, then complete the additional materials when they are sent to you.

All services Call 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 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

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 in the slip and the check (see "To Open an Account" at left).

TO SELL SHARES

Write a letter of instruction that includes:

- your name and signature
- your account number
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- 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 "Account Policies – Selling Shares").

Mail in your request (see "To Open an Account" at left).



By Telephone

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- Class D shares
- your account number
- name of investor
- the contribution year

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

Telephone Contribution Call to request to move money from a regular Dreyfus account to an IRA (both accounts must be held in the same shareholder name).

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.

For information and other assistance, call toll free in the U.S.



1-800-645-6561

Outside the U.S. 516-794-5452

Make checks payable to:

The Dreyfus Trust Company, Custodian

You also can deliver requests to any Dreyfus Financial Center. Because processing time may vary, please ask the representative when your account will be credited or debited.

| TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT | TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT | TO SELL SHARES |
|---|--|--|
| <div data-bbox="77 199 154 268"></div> <div data-bbox="162 216 492 247">Online (www.dreyfus.com)</div> <div data-bbox="305 283 397 294">_____</div> | <div data-bbox="597 273 987 382">Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.</div> | <div data-bbox="1214 283 1307 294">_____</div> |
| <div data-bbox="77 674 154 743"></div> <div data-bbox="162 695 341 726">Automatically</div> <div data-bbox="126 747 532 856">Without any initial investment Call to request a Dreyfus Step Program form. Complete and return the form along with your application.</div> | <div data-bbox="597 751 1015 915">All services Call 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.</div> | <div data-bbox="1068 751 1518 804">Systematic Withdrawal Plan Call to request instructions to establish the plan.</div> |

For More Information

Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund

a series of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-6718

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 manager 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 semiannual 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 1-800-645-6561

By mail Write to:

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

By E-mail Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus <http://www.dreyfus.com>

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.



Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund

Seeks to maximize total return, consisting of
capital appreciation and current income

PROSPECTUS December 1, 2007

Class B and P Shares



Dreyfus
A BNY Mellon 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 | 4 |
| Expenses | 5 |
| Management | 6 |
| Financial Highlights | 8 |

Your Investment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Shareholder Guide | 10 |
| Distributions and Taxes | 16 |
| Services for Fund Investors | 16 |
| Instructions for Regular Accounts | 18 |
| Instructions for IRAs | 20 |

For More Information

See back cover.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks to maximize total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income. To pursue this goal, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. These securities include: U.S. government bonds and notes, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, convertible securities, preferred stocks, inflation-indexed securities, asset-backed securities, mortgage-related securities (including CMOs), and foreign bonds.

Typically, the fund's portfolio can be expected to have an average effective maturity and an average effective duration of three years or less.

For additional yield, the fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) to as low as Caa/CCC or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus.

The fund will focus primarily on U.S. securities, but may invest up to 30% of its total assets in fixed-income securities of foreign issuers, including those of issuers in emerging markets.

The portfolio manager buys and sells fixed-income securities based on credit quality, financial outlook and yield potential. Fixed-income securities with deteriorating credit quality are potential sell candidates, while those offering higher yields are potential buy candidates.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures and options, as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage 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

The Fund

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

Credit rating: independent rating organizations analyze and evaluate a bond issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, credit profile and ability to repay debts. Based on their assessment, these rating organizations assign letter grades that reflect the issuer's, and/or any credit enhancer's, creditworthiness. AAA or Aaa represents the highest credit rating, AA/Aa the second highest, and so on down to D, for defaulted debt. Bonds rated BBB or Baa and above are considered investment grade.

Mortgage-related securities: pools of residential or commercial mortgages whose cash flows are "passed through" to the holders of the securities via monthly payments of interest and principal.

CMO (collateralized mortgage obligation): a security that pools together mortgages and separates them into short-, medium-, and long-term positions (called tranches). Tranches pay different rates of interest depending on their maturity and cash flow predictability.

Duration: an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive an investment or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a fund's duration, the more likely it is to react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

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, adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity.

Credit default swap: a derivative instrument whereby the buyer makes fixed, periodic premium payments to the seller in exchange for being made whole on an agreed-upon amount of principal, should the specified reference entity (i.e., the issuer of a particular security) experience a "credit event" (e.g., failure to pay interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring).



MAIN RISKS

The fund's principal risks are discussed below. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

- *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 fund's portfolio, the more the fund's share price is likely to react to interest rates.
- *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.
- *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 invests 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.
- *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 outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may 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.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund's overall risk level will depend on the market sectors in which the fund is invested and the current interest rate, liquidity and credit quality of such sectors. 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.
- *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.
- *Foreign investment risk.* The prices and yields of foreign bonds can be affected by political and economic instability or changes in currency exchange rates. The bonds of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers located in more mature economies. 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.
- *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 asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.
- *Inflation-indexed security risk.* Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed securities, the U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would

repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the fund received, which may cause the fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed security is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

- *Derivatives risk.* In addition to investing in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, 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 other credit derivatives. 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 borrowing money to purchase securities, engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.
- *Non-diversification risk.* The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

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.

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's forward roll transactions will increase its portfolio turnover rate.

The fund may lend its portfolio 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. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.

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.

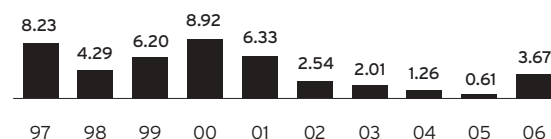


PAST PERFORMANCE

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 B shares from year to year. The contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) applicable to Class B shares is not reflected in the chart; if it was, the returns shown would have been lower. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's Class B and P shares to those of the Merrill Lynch 1-5 Year Corporate/ Government Index, an unmanaged performance benchmark for investment grade corporate securities and U.S. government securities in that maturity range. These returns for Class B shares reflect the CDSC applicable to Class B shares. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. The historical performance of the fund's Class D shares, which are not offered in this prospectus, is used to calculate the performance shown in the bar chart and table for periods prior to November 1, 2002 (the date Class B and P shares were initially offered). All of the fund's share classes invest in the same portfolio of securities. Performance of each share class will vary from the performance of the fund's other share classes due to difference in charges and expenses. The performance figures shown for periods prior to November 1, 2002 have not been adjusted to reflect Class B Rule 12b-1 fees or differences in operating expenses; if these fees and expenses had been reflected, the performance shown for Class B and P shares for such periods would have been lower.

After-tax performance is shown only for Class B shares (based on the fund's Class D performance for periods prior to November 1, 2002, adjusted to reflect the CDSC applicable to Class B). 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 B shares*



Best Quarter: Q1 '01 **+3.15%**
Worst Quarter: Q2 '04 **-1.69%**

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Class B shares as of 9/30/07 was 1.72%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/06*

| | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Class B returns before taxes | -0.33% | 1.67% | 4.63%** |
| Class B returns after taxes on distributions | -1.66% | 0.29% | 2.49%** |
| Class B returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares | -0.23% | 0.60% | 2.62%** |
| Class P returns before taxes | 4.23% | 2.57% | 4.65% |
| Merrill Lynch 1-5 Year Corporate/ Government Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes | 4.24% | 3.71% | 5.32% |

* For periods prior to November 1, 2002, reflects the performance of the fund's Class D shares, which are offered in a separate prospectus, adjusted in the table for Class B to reflect the CDSC applicable to Class B.

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



EXPENSES

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

Fee table

| | Class B* | Class P |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Shareholder transaction fees (<i>fees paid from your account</i>) | | |
| Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) <i>% of purchase or sale price, whichever is less</i> | 4.00 | none |
| Annual fund operating expenses (<i>expenses paid from fund assets</i>) <i>% of average daily net assets</i> | | |
| Management fees | .50 | .50 |
| Rule 12b-1 fee | .50 | none |
| Shareholder services fee | .25 | .25 |
| Other expenses | .31 | .15 |
| Total | 1.56 | .90 |

* 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.

Expense example

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| Class B | | | | |
| <i>with redemption</i> | \$559 | \$793 | \$1,050 | \$1,516** |
| <i>without redemption</i> | \$159 | \$493 | \$850 | \$1,516** |
| Class P | \$92 | \$287 | \$498 | \$1,108 |

** Assumes conversion of Class B to Class D shares, which are offered in a separate prospectus, at end of the sixth year following date of purchase. Class D shares are not subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee.

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's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for financing the sale and distribution of Class B shares. 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.

Shareholder services fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for providing shareholder services.

Other expenses: fees paid by the fund for miscellaneous items such as transfer agency, custody, professional and registration fees. The fund also makes payments to certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates, who provide sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services to beneficial owners of the fund.



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 \$247 billion in approximately 180 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.50% 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 annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$20 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$11 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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.

Catherine Powers is the primary portfolio manager of the fund. 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 (Standish Mellon), a subsidiary of BNY Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. Ms. Powers joined Standish Mellon in 1988. The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of fund shares.

Distributor

The fund's distributor is MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus. Dreyfus or MBSC 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 separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses paid by the fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. 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 from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources 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." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC 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. In some cases, these payments or compensation 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.

Code of ethics

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC 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 the fund's Class B and P shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "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 fig-

ures have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, 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 July 31, | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Class B | | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ¹ | 2003 ² |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | | 10.82 | 11.03 | 11.13 | 11.50 | 11.59 |
| Investment operations: | Investment income – net ³ | .38 | .32 | .21 | .19 | .14 |
| | Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | .03 | (.12) | .05 | (.23) | .10 |
| Total from investment operations | | .41 | .20 | .26 | (.04) | .24 |
| Distributions: | Dividends from investment income – net | (.42) | (.39) | (.35) | (.32) | (.33) |
| | Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.02) | (.01) | (.01) | – |
| Total distributions | | (.42) | (.41) | (.36) | (.33) | (.33) |
| Net asset value, end of period | | 10.81 | 10.82 | 11.03 | 11.13 | 11.50 |
| Total Return (%) ⁴ | | 3.84 | 1.81 | 2.37 | (.39) | 2.11 ⁵ |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | | 1.56 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.54 | 1.43 ⁶ |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | | 3.46 | 2.92 | 1.88 | 1.64 | 1.67 ⁶ |
| Portfolio turnover rate | | 146.57 | 181.07 ⁷ | 494.93 ⁷ | 695.82 ⁷ | 460.89 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | | 5,746 | 7,905 | 11,586 | 13,323 | 11,367 |

¹ As of August 1, 2003, the fund has adopted the method of accounting for interim payments on swap contracts in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133. These interim payments are reflected within net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on swap contracts; however, prior to August 1, 2003, these interim payments were reflected within interest income/expense in the Statement of Operations. The effect of this change for the period ended July 31, 2004, was to increase net investment income per share by \$.01, decrease net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments per share by \$.01 and increase the ratio of net investment income to average net assets from 1.60% to 1.64%. Per-share data and ratios/supplemental data for periods prior to August 1, 2003 have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

² From November 1, 2002 (commencement of initial offering) to July 31, 2003.

³ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

⁴ Exclusive of sales charge.

⁵ Not annualized.

⁶ Annualized.

⁷ The portfolio turnover rates excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions for the periods ended July 31, 2006, July 31, 2005 and July 31, 2004, were 169.73%, 463.30% and 665.12%, respectively.

| Class P | Year Ended July 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ¹ | 2003 ² |
| Per-Share Data (\$): | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of period | 10.83 | 11.04 | 11.15 | 11.51 | 11.59 |
| Investment operations: Investment income – net ³ | .45 | .39 | .30 | .28 | .20 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | .03 | (.12) | .02 | (.22) | .09 |
| Total from investment operations | .48 | .27 | .32 | .06 | .29 |
| Distributions: Dividends from investment income – net | (.49) | (.46) | (.42) | (.41) | (.37) |
| Dividends from net realized gain on investments | – | (.02) | (.01) | (.01) | – |
| Total distributions | (.49) | (.48) | (.43) | (.42) | (.37) |
| Net asset value, end of period | 10.82 | 10.83 | 11.04 | 11.15 | 11.51 |
| Total Return (%) | 4.50 | 2.46 | 3.01 | .38 | 2.53 ⁴ |
| Ratios/Supplemental Data (%): | | | | | |
| Ratio of total expenses to average net assets | .90 | .88 | .86 | .86 | .85 ⁵ |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 4.12 | 3.56 | 2.59 | 2.41 | 2.33 ⁵ |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 146.57 | 181.07 ⁶ | 494.93 ⁶ | 695.82 ⁶ | 460.89 |
| Net assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000) | 3,308 | 4,025 | 7,674 | 12,121 | 19,763 |

¹ As of August 1, 2003, the fund has adopted the method of accounting for interim payments on swap contracts in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133. These interim payments are reflected within net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on swap contracts; however, prior to August 1, 2003, these interim payments were reflected within interest income/expense in the Statement of Operations. The effect of this change for the period ended July 31, 2004, was to increase net investment income per share by less than \$.01, decrease net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments per share by less than \$.01 and increase the ratio of net investment income to average net assets from 2.37% to 2.41%. Per-share data and ratios/supplemental data for periods prior to August 1, 2003 have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

² From November 1, 2002 (commencement of initial offering) to July 31, 2003.

³ Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

⁴ Not annualized.

⁵ Annualized.

⁶ The portfolio turnover rates excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions for the periods ended July 31, 2006, July 31, 2005 and July 31, 2004, were 169.73%, 463.30% and 665.12%, respectively.

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 B and P 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 Asset Management, LLC (Founders), an indirect subsidiary of Dreyfus, 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. The CDSC and Rule 12b-1 fees for Class B shares compensate the distributor for concessions and expenses it pays to dealers and financial institutions in connection with the sale of Class B shares. A CDSC is not charged on fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of fund dividends.

The different classes 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 and the potential costs over your holding period. The fund offers one other class of shares, which is described in a separate prospectus.

When you invest in Class B and P shares you pay no initial sales charge. Class P shares have no ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees, and Class B shares have ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees. Each class is subject to a shareholder service fee. Please see below for more information regarding the eligibility requirements.

A more complete description of Class B and Class P follows. You should review these arrangements with your financial representative before determining which class to invest in.

Class P share considerations

Class P shares are offered only to investors who can make an initial investment of at least \$100,000 in the fund.

You pay no initial sales charge on investments in Class P shares. There also is no CDSC imposed on redemptions of Class P shares, and you do not pay any ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees.

Class B share considerations

Because Class P shares are not subject to any sales charges and have lower ongoing fees than Class B shares, the fund will generally not accept a purchase order for Class B shares in the amount of \$100,000 or more. While the fund will take reasonable steps to prevent investments of \$100,000 or more in Class B shares, it may not be able to identify such investments made through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

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 carry an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of 0.50% of the class's average daily net assets.

Class B shares convert to Class D shares (which are offered in a separate prospectus) approximately six years after the date they were purchased. Class D shares are not subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee or CDSC.

CDSC waivers

The CDSC on Class B 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 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 generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the fund’s board or on the basis of market quotations. The pricing service’s procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, 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. Using fair value to price investments 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 foreign securities and certain other 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 of 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: | | |
| Class P | \$100,000 | \$100 |
| Class B | \$1,000 | \$100 |
| Traditional IRAs* | \$750 | no minimum** |
| Spousal IRAs* | \$750 | no minimum |
| Roth IRAs* | \$750 | no minimum** |
| Education Savings Accounts* | \$500 | no minimum** |

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.

* Class B shares only.
** Minimum Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase is \$100.

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 shares outstanding. The fund’s shares are offered at NAV, but Class B 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 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.

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 once a month and capital gain distributions 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 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 adviser 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 Payroll Savings Plan | For making automatic investments through a payroll deduction. |
| 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 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. In addition, you may exchange Class P shares into Class A shares of another Dreyfus Premier fund or of certain funds advised by Dreyfus Founders 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 shareholders exchanging Class P shares may be charged any applicable sales load when exchanging into Class A shares of other funds.

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. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Reinvestment privilege

Upon written request, you can reinvest up to the number of Class B shares you redeemed within 45 days of selling them at the current share price and, 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 to request an account application and an account number. Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- 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 The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- the fund name
- the share class
- your account number
- name(s) of investor(s)
- dealer number if applicable

Electronic check Same as wire, but insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

Wire Call a 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 a 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 a 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 |
|--|--|---|
| <div> Online (www.dreyfus.com)</div> <div></div> | <div>Dreyfus TeleTransfer Request Dreyfus TeleTransfer on your application. Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction.</div> | <div>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.</div> <div>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.</div> <div>Check Visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. A check will be sent to the address of record.</div> |
| <div> Automatically</div> <div>With an initial investment Indicate on your application which automatic service(s) you want. Return your application with your investment.</div> | <div>All services Call a 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.</div> | <div>Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan Call a financial representative to request a form to add the plan. Complete the form, specifying the amount and frequency of withdrawals you would like.</div> <div>Be sure to maintain an account balance of \$5,000 or more.</div> |

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 The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- DDA# 8900480025
- 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 insert "111" before your 14-digit account number.

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

Telephone contribution Call to request to move money from a regular Dreyfus account to an IRA (both accounts must be held in the same shareholder name).

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.**

| 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. | _____ |
|  Automatically _____ | All services Call a 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 to request instructions to establish the plan. |

For More Information

Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund
A series of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc.
SEC file number: 811-6718

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.



DREYFUS INVESTMENT GRADE FUNDS, INC.

DREYFUS PREMIER SHORT TERM INCOME FUND

(Class B, Class D and Class P Shares)

DREYFUS PREMIER YIELD ADVANTAGE FUND

(Class B and Class D Shares)

DREYFUS INFLATION ADJUSTED SECURITIES FUND

(Institutional Shares and Investor Shares)

DREYFUS INTERMEDIATE TERM INCOME FUND

(Institutional Shares and Investor Shares)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DECEMBER 1, 2007

This Statement of Additional Information, which is not a prospectus, supplements and should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund, and Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, each a separate series (each, a "Fund" and, collectively, the "Funds") of Dreyfus Investment Grade Funds, Inc. (the "Company"), as each Prospectus dated December 1, 2007 may be revised from time to time. Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund offers three classes of shares and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund each offer two classes of shares.

To obtain a copy of the Prospectus for each class of shares of Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund or Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, or for Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund or Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, please call your financial adviser or write to the Company at 144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard, Uniondale, New York 11556-0144, visit the www.dreyfus.com, or call one of the following numbers:

Call Toll Free 1-800-645-6561

In New York City -- Call 1-718-895-1206

Outside the U.S. -- Call 516-794-5452

To obtain a copy of the Prospectus for Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund or Class B or Class P shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, please call your financial adviser or write to the Company at the above address, visit www.dreyfus.com or call toll free 1-800-554-4611.

The most recent Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders for each Fund are separate documents supplied with this Statement of Additional Information, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Annual Reports are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| <u>Description of the Company and Funds</u> | B-3 |
| <u>Management of the Company</u> | B-29 |
| <u>Management Arrangements</u> | B-34 |
| <u>How to Buy Shares</u> | B-40 |
| <u>Distribution and Servicing Arrangements</u> | B-45 |
| <u>How to Redeem Shares</u> | B-47 |
| <u>Shareholder Services</u> | B-52 |
| <u>Determination of Net Asset Value</u> | B-56 |
| <u>Dividends, Distributions and Taxes</u> | B-58 |
| <u>Portfolio Transactions</u> | B-60 |
| <u>Summary of the Proxy Voting Policy, Procedures and Guidelines of the</u> <u>Dreyfus Family of Funds</u> | B-65 |
| <u>Information About the Company and Funds</u> | B-66 |
| <u>Counsel and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u> | B-71 |
| <u>Appendix A</u> | B-72 |

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY AND FUNDS

The Company is a Maryland corporation that was organized on June 26, 1992. Each Fund is a separate series of the Company, an open-end management investment company, known as a mutual fund. Each of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund is a diversified fund, which means that, with respect to 75% of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its assets in the securities of any single issuer, nor hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer (other than, in each case, securities of other investment companies and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities). Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that the proportion of the Fund's assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer is not limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

The Dreyfus Corporation (the "Manager" or "Dreyfus") serves as each Fund's investment adviser.

MBSC Securities Corporation (the "Distributor") is the distributor of each Fund's shares.

Certain Portfolio Securities

The following information supplements (except as noted) and should be read in conjunction with the relevant Fund's Prospectus.

Fixed-Income Securities. Each of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in, and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund invests only in, fixed-income securities rated at least investment grade by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch," and with Moody's and S&P, the "Rating Agencies"), or the unrated equivalent as determined by the Manager. For additional yield, Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund each may invest up to 20% of its assets in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) and as low as Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P or Fitch or the unrated equivalent as determined by the Manager. Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund maintains a minimum average portfolio credit quality of "A." Securities rated Baa and above by Moody's or BBB and above by S&P or Fitch are considered investment grade.

Fixed-income securities may include corporate debt securities such as corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar instruments, including certain convertible securities. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached. Corporate income-producing securities also may include forms of preferred or preference stock. The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate such as interest rates or other financial indicators. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies. Such securities may include those whose principal amount or redemption price is indexed to, and thus varies directly with, changes in the market price of certain commodities, including gold bullion or other precious metals. A Fund may invest in such securities to the extent described in its Prospectus or in this Statement of Additional Information.

The average distribution of Fund investments in corporate bonds (excluding any preferred stock, convertible preferred stock or convertible bonds) by ratings for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007, calculated monthly on a dollar-weighted basis, for each of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund was as follows:

| Moody's | or | S&P or Fitch | Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund Percentage | Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund Percentage |
|---------|----|-----------------|--|--|
| Aaa | | AAA | 49.5% | 75.6% |
| Aa | | AA | 9.8% | 5.2% |
| A | | A | 19.6% | 19.6% |
| Baa | | BBB | 23.9% | 32.7% |
| Ba | | BB | 1.7% | 5.6% |
| B | | B | 1.2% | 2.8% |
| NR | | NR | 0.9%* | 0.8%** |
| | | | <u>106.6%</u> | <u>142.3%***</u> |

* The Manager determined these unrated securities to be of comparable quality to securities rated Aaa/AAA (0.9%).

** The Manager determined these unrated securities to be of comparable quality to securities rated Aaa/AAA (0.8%).

*** The Fund also held convertible preferred stocks rated Baa/BBB (0.1%), B/B (0.2%), Caa/CCC (0.1%) and convertible bonds rated Ba/BB (0.1%).

The actual distribution of each Fund's corporate bond investments by ratings on any given date will vary, and the distribution of a Fund's investments by ratings as set forth above should not be considered as representative of the Fund's future portfolio composition.

U.S. Government Securities. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury securities which include Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes and Treasury Bonds that differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. Treasury Bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury Notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury Bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. In addition to U.S. Treasury securities, each Fund, may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. These securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. While the U.S. Government currently provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law.

Inflation-Indexed Securities. (All Funds) Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund normally will invest at least 80% of its assets in, and each other Fund may invest in, inflation-indexed securities, which are fixed-income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other

issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the security. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have varying maturities and pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. A Fund also may invest in other inflation-related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal amount.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

The taxation of inflation-indexed Treasury securities is similar to the taxation of conventional bonds. Both interest payments and the difference between original principal and the inflation-adjusted principal will be treated as interest income subject to taxation. Interest payments are taxable when received or accrued. The inflation adjustment to the principal is subject to tax in the year the adjustment is made, not at maturity of the security when the cash from the repayment of principal is received. If an upward adjustment has been made (which typically should happen), investors in non-tax-deferred accounts will pay taxes on this amount currently. Decreases in the indexed principal can be deducted only from current or previous interest payments reported as income. Inflation-indexed Treasury securities therefore have a potential cash flow mismatch to an investor, because investors must pay taxes on the inflation-adjusted principal before the repayment of principal is received. It is possible that, particularly for

high income tax bracket investors, inflation-indexed Treasury securities would not generate enough income in a given year to cover the tax liability they could create. This is similar to the current tax treatment for zero-coupon bonds and other discount securities. If inflation-indexed Treasury securities are sold prior to maturity, capital losses or gains are realized in the same manner as traditional bonds. The Funds, however, distributes income on a monthly basis. Fund investors will receive dividends that represent both the interest payments and the principal adjustments of the inflation-indexed securities held in the Fund's portfolio. See "Dividends, Distributions and Taxation."

Municipal Obligations. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) Municipal obligations are debt obligations issued by states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, or multistate agencies or authorities, generally to obtain funds for various public purposes and include certain industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities. Municipal obligations are classified as general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and notes. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable from the revenue derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, but not from the general taxing power. Industrial development bonds, in most cases, are revenue bonds that do not carry the pledge of the credit of the issuing municipality, but generally are guaranteed by the corporate entity on whose behalf they are issued. Notes are short-term instruments which are obligations of the issuing municipalities or agencies and are sold in anticipation of a bond sale, collection of taxes or receipt of other revenues. Municipal obligations include municipal lease/purchase agreements which are similar to installment purchase contracts for property or equipment issued by municipalities. Municipal obligations bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest, which are determined in some instances by formulas under which the municipal obligation's interest rate will change directly or inversely to changes in interest rates or an index, or multiples thereof, in many cases subject to a maximum and minimum. Certain municipal obligations are subject to redemption at a date earlier than their stated maturity pursuant to call options, which may be separated from the related municipal obligation and purchased and sold separately. Each Fund also may acquire call options on specific municipal obligations. A Fund generally would purchase these call options to protect the Fund from the issuer of the related municipal obligation redeeming, or other holder of the call option from calling away, the municipal obligation before maturity.

While, in general, municipal obligations are tax exempt securities having relatively low yields as compared to taxable, non-municipal obligations of similar quality, certain municipal obligations are taxable obligations, offering yields comparable to, and in some cases greater than, the yields available on other permissible Fund investments. Dividends received by shareholders on Fund shares which are attributable to interest income received by the Fund from municipal obligations generally will be subject to Federal income tax. Each Fund may invest in municipal obligations, the ratings of which correspond with the ratings of other permissible Fund investments. Each Fund currently intends to invest no more than 25% of its assets in municipal obligations. However, this percentage may be varied from time to time without shareholder approval.

Mortgage-Related Securities. (All Funds) Mortgage-related securities are a form of derivative collateralized by pools of commercial or residential mortgages. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental, government-related and private organizations. These securities may include complex instruments such as collateralized mortgage obligations and stripped mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-

through securities, interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"), adjustable rate mortgages, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), including debt and preferred stock issued by REITS, as well as other real estate-related securities. The mortgage-related securities in which a Fund may invest include those with fixed, floating and variable interest rates, those with interest rates based on multiples of changes in a specified index of interest rates and those with interest rates that change inversely to changes in interest rates, as well as those that do not bear interest.

Residential Mortgage-Related Securities. Each Fund may invest in mortgage-related securities representing participation interests in pools of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by governmental agencies or instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), or issued by private entities. Residential mortgage-related securities may be issued using a variety of structures, including multi-class structures featuring senior and subordinated classes.

Mortgage-related securities issued by GNMA include GNMA Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Ginnie Maes") which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. GNMA certificates also are supported by the authority of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. Mortgage-related securities issued by FNMA include FNMA Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Fannie Maes") which are solely the obligations of FNMA and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA. Mortgage-related securities issued by FHLMC include FHLMC Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as "Freddie Macs" or "PCs"). Freddie Macs are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by FHLMC. FHLMC guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When FHLMC does not guarantee timely payment of principal, FHLMC may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

Commercial Mortgage-Related Securities. Each Fund may invest in commercial mortgage-related securities which generally are multi-class debt or pass-through certificates secured by mortgage loans on commercial properties. These mortgage-related securities generally are structured to provide protection to holders of the senior classes against potential losses on the underlying mortgage loans. This protection generally is provided by having the holders of subordinated classes of securities ("Subordinated Securities") take the first loss if there are defaults on the underlying commercial mortgage loans. Other protection, which may benefit all of the classes or particular classes, may include issuer guarantees, reserve funds, additional Subordinated Securities, cross-collateralization and over-collateralization.

Subordinated Securities. Each Fund may invest in Subordinated Securities issued or sponsored by commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, private mortgage insurance companies and other non-governmental issuers. Subordinated Securities have no governmental guarantee, and are subordinated in some manner as to the payment of principal and/or interest to the holders of more senior mortgage-related securities arising out of the same pool of mortgages. The holders of Subordinated Securities typically are compensated with a higher stated yield than are the holders of more senior mortgage-related securities. On the other hand, Subordinated Securities typically subject the holder to greater risk than senior mortgage-related securities and

tend to be rated in a lower rating category, and frequently a substantially lower rating category, than the senior mortgage-related securities issued in respect of the same pool of mortgages. Subordinated Securities generally are likely to be more sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates and the market for such securities may be less liquid than is the case for traditional fixed-income securities and senior mortgage-related securities.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs") and Multi-Class Pass-Through-Securities. Each Fund may invest in CMOs which are multiclass bonds backed by pools of mortgage pass-through certificates or mortgage loans. CMOs may be collateralized by (a) Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac pass-through certificates, (b) unsecuritized mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, (c) unsecuritized conventional mortgages, (d) other mortgage-related securities, or (e) any combination thereof.

Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a "tranche," is issued at a specific coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on collateral underlying a CMO may cause it to be retired substantially earlier than the stated maturities or final distribution dates. The principal and interest on the underlying mortgages may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in many ways. One or more tranches of a CMO may have coupon rates which reset periodically at a specified increment over an index, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") (or sometimes more than one index). These floating rate CMOs typically are issued with lifetime caps on the coupon rate thereon. The Fund also may invest in inverse floating rate CMOs. Inverse floating rate CMOs constitute a tranche of a CMO with a coupon rate that moves in the reverse direction to an applicable index such as LIBOR. Accordingly, the coupon rate thereon will increase as interest rates decrease. Inverse floating rate CMOs are typically more volatile than fixed or floating rate tranches of CMOs.

Many inverse floating rate CMOs have coupons that move inversely to a multiple of the applicable indexes. The effect of the coupon varying inversely to a multiple of an applicable index creates a leverage factor. Inverse floaters based on multiples of a stated index are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to extreme reductions of yield and loss of principal. The markets for inverse floating rate CMOs with highly leveraged characteristics at times may be very thin. The Fund's ability to dispose of its positions in such securities will depend on the degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities. It is impossible to predict the amount of trading interest that may exist in such securities, and, therefore, the future degree of liquidity.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. Each Fund may invest in stripped mortgage-backed securities which are created by segregating the cash flows from underlying mortgage loans or mortgage securities to create two or more new securities, each with a specified percentage of the underlying securities' principal or interest payments. Mortgage securities may be partially stripped so that each investor class receives some interest and some principal. When securities are completely stripped, however, all of the interest is distributed to holders of one type of security, known as an interest-only security, or IO, and all of the principal is distributed to holders of another type of security known as a principal-only security, or PO. Strips can be created in a pass-through structure or as tranches of a CMO. The yields to maturity on IOs and POs are very sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may not fully recoup its initial investment in IOs. Conversely, if the underlying mortgage assets experience less than anticipated prepayments of principal, the yield on POs could be materially and adversely affected.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. Each Fund may invest in REITs. A REIT is a corporation, or a business trust that would otherwise be taxed as a corporation, which meets the definitional requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct dividends paid, thereby effectively eliminating corporate level Federal income tax and making the REIT a pass-through vehicle for Federal income tax purposes. To meet the definitional requirements of the Code, a REIT must, among other things, invest substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate (including mortgages and other REITs) or cash and government securities, derive most of its income from rents from real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property, and distribute to shareholders annually a substantial portion of its otherwise taxable income.

REITs are characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs, which may include operating or finance companies, own real estate directly and the value of, and income earned by, the REITs depend upon the income of the underlying properties and the rental income they earn. Equity REITs also can realize capital gains (or losses) by selling properties that have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs can make construction, development or long-term mortgage loans and are sensitive to the credit quality of the borrower. Mortgage REITs derive their income from interest payments on such loans. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate. The value of securities issued by REITs are affected by tax and regulatory requirements and by perceptions of management skill. They also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or tenants, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free status under the Code or to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act.

Private Entity Securities. Each Fund may invest in mortgage-related securities issued by commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, private mortgage insurance companies and other non-governmental issuers. Timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage-related securities backed by pools created by non-governmental issuers often is supported partially by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance. The insurance and guarantees are issued by government entities, private insurers and the mortgage poolers. There can be no assurance that the private insurers or mortgage poolers can meet their obligations under the policies, so that if the issuers default on their obligations the holders of the security could sustain a loss. No insurance or guarantee covers the Fund or the price of the Fund's shares. Mortgage-related securities issued by non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government-agency and government-related securities because there are no direct or indirect government guarantees of payment.

Other Mortgage-Related Securities. Other mortgage-related securities that the Funds may invest in include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, including CMO residuals. Other mortgage-related securities may be equity or debt securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

Asset-Backed Securities. (All Funds) Asset-backed securities are a form of derivative. The securitization techniques used for asset-backed securities are similar to those used for mortgage-related securities. These securities include debt securities and securities with debt-like

characteristics. The collateral for these securities has included home equity loans, automobile and credit card receivables, boat loans, computer leases, airplane leases, mobile home loans, recreational vehicle loans and hospital account receivables. Each Fund may invest in these and other types of asset-backed securities that may be developed in the future.

Asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may provide a Fund with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Collateralized Debt Obligations. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) A Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which are securitized interests in pools of—generally non-mortgage—assets. Assets called collateral usually comprise loans or debt instruments. A CDO may be called a collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") or collateralized bond obligation ("CBO") if it holds only loans or bonds, respectively. Investors bear the credit risk of the collateral. Multiple tranches of securities are issued by the CDO, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine, and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated, with the former receiving ratings of A to AAA/Aaa and the latter receiving ratings of B to BBB/Baa. The ratings reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it.

Foreign Government Obligations; Securities of Supranational Entities. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities that are determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to the other obligations in which the Fund may invest. Such securities also include debt obligations of supranational entities. Supranational entities include international organizations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank.

Convertible Securities. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) Convertible securities may be converted at either a stated price or stated rate into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed-income and equity securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically have lower ratings than similar non-convertible securities.

Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying

common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

Convertible securities provide for a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks, but there can be no assurance of current income because the issuers of the convertible securities may default on their obligations. A convertible security, in addition to providing fixed income, offers the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, which enables the holder to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. There can be no assurance of capital appreciation, however, because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities, however, generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation.

Each of these Funds may invest in convertible preferred stocks that offer enhanced yield features, such as PERCS (Preferred Equity Redemption Cumulative Stock). PERCS are preferred stock which generally feature a mandatory conversion date, as well as a capital appreciation limit that is usually expressed in terms of a stated price. The Fund also may invest in other classes of enhanced convertible securities, such as ACES (Automatically Convertible Equity Securities), PEPS (Participating Equity Preferred Stock), PRIDES (Preferred Redeemable Increased Dividend Equity Securities), SAILS (Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities), TECONS (Term Convertible Notes), QICS (Quarterly Income Cumulative Securities) and DECS (Dividend Enhanced Convertible Securities). These securities are company-issued convertible preferred stock. Unlike PERCS, they do not have a capital appreciation limit. They are designed to provide the investor with high current income with some prospect of future capital appreciation, issued with three- or four-year maturities, and typically have some built-in call protection. Investors have the right to convert them into shares of common stock at a preset conversion ratio or hold them until maturity. Upon maturity they will convert mandatorily into either cash or a specified number of shares of common stock.

Warrants. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) A warrant is a form of derivative issued by a corporation which gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specified amount of the corporation's securities at a set price for a specified period of time. Bonds with warrants attached to purchase equity securities have many characteristics of convertible bonds and their prices may, to some degree, reflect the performance of the underlying stock. Bonds also may be issued with warrants attached to purchase additional fixed-income securities at the same coupon rate. A decline in interest rates would permit the Fund to buy additional bonds at the favorable rate or to sell the warrants at a profit. If interest rates rise, the warrants would generally expire with no value. Each of these Funds may invest up to 5% of its net assets in warrants, except that this limitation does not apply to warrants purchased by the Fund that are sold in units with, or attached to, other securities.

Zero Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Securities. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest in zero coupon U.S. Treasury securities, which are Treasury Notes and Bonds that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, the coupons themselves and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped debt obligations and coupons. Zero coupon securities also are issued by corporations and financial institutions which constitute a proportionate ownership of the issuer's pool of underlying U.S. Treasury securities. A zero coupon security pays no interest

to its holders during its life and is sold at a discount to its face value at maturity. Each Fund may invest in pay-in-kind bonds, which are bonds that generally pay interest through the issuance of additional bonds. Each Fund also may purchase step-up coupon bonds, which are debt securities that typically do not pay interest for a specified period of time and then pay interest at a series of different rates. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than securities that pay cash interest periodically having similar maturities and credit qualities. In addition, unlike bonds that pay cash interest throughout the period to maturity, the Fund will realize no cash until the cash payment date unless a portion of such securities are sold and, if the issuer defaults, the Fund may obtain no return at all on its investment. Federal income tax law requires the holder of a zero coupon security or of certain pay-in-kind or step-up bonds to accrue income with respect to these securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. To maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid liability for Federal income taxes, the Fund may be required to distribute such income accrued with respect to these securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements. See "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes."

Equity Securities. (Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund only) From time to time, these Funds may hold common stock sold in units with, or attached to, debt securities purchased by the Fund. In connection with its investments in corporate debt securities, or restructuring of investments owned by the Fund, these Funds may receive warrants or other non-income producing equity securities. Each of these Funds may retain such securities, including equity securities received upon conversion of convertible securities, until the Manager determines it is appropriate in light of current market conditions for the Fund to dispose of such securities.

Illiquid Securities. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in securities as to which a liquid trading market does not exist, provided such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective. These securities may include securities that are not readily marketable, such as securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice, and certain privately negotiated, non-exchange traded options and securities used to cover such options. As to these securities, the Fund is subject to a risk that should the Fund desire to sell them when a ready buyer is not available at a price the Fund deems representative of their value, the value of the Fund's net assets could be adversely affected.

Investment Companies. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest in securities issued by investment companies. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund's investment in such securities, subject to certain exceptions, currently is limited to (i) 3% of the total voting stock of any one investment company, (ii) 5% of the Fund's total assets with respect to any one investment company and (iii) 10% of the Fund's total assets in the aggregate. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory fees and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. Each Fund also may invest its uninvested cash reserves or cash it receives as collateral from borrowers of its portfolio securities in connection with the Fund's securities lending program in shares of one or more money market funds advised by the Manager. Such investments will not be subject to the limitations described above. See "Lending Portfolio Securities."

Money Market Instruments. (All Funds) When the Manager determines that adverse market conditions exist, a Fund may adopt a temporary defensive position and invest some or all of its assets in money market instruments, including U.S. Government securities, repurchase agreements, bank obligations and commercial paper. A Fund also may purchase money market instruments when it has cash reserves or in anticipation of taking a market position.

Investment Techniques

The following information supplements (except as noted) and should be read in conjunction with the relevant Fund's Prospectus.

Duration. (All Funds) As a measure of a fixed income security's cash flow, duration is an alternative to the concept of "term to maturity" in assessing the price volatility associated with changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer the duration, the more volatility an investor should expect. For example, the market price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to decline 3% if interest rates rose 1%. Conversely, the market price of the same bond would be expected to increase 3% if interest rates fell 1%. The market price of a bond with a duration of six years would be expected to increase or decline twice as much as the market price of a bond with a three-year duration. Duration is a way of measuring a security's maturity in terms of the average time required to receive the present value of all interest and principal payments as opposed to its term to maturity. The maturity of a security measures only the time until final payment is due; it does not take account of the pattern of a security's cash flows over time, which would include how cash flow is affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates. Incorporating a security's yield, coupon interest payments, final maturity and option features into one measure, duration is computed by determining the weighted average maturity of a bond's cash flows, where the present values of the cash flows serve as weights. In computing the duration of a Fund, the Manager will estimate the duration of obligations that are subject to features such as prepayment or redemption by the issuer, put options retained by the investor or other imbedded options, taking into account the influence of interest rates on prepayments and coupon flows.

Portfolio Maturity. (All Funds) For purposes of calculating average effective portfolio maturity, a security that is subject to redemption at the option of the issuer on a particular date (the "call date") which is prior to the security's stated maturity may be deemed to mature on the call date rather than on its stated maturity date. The call date of a security will be used to calculate average effective portfolio maturity when the Manager reasonably anticipates, based upon information available to it, that the issuer will exercise its right to redeem the security. The Manager may base its conclusion on such factors as the interest rate paid on the security compared to prevailing market rates, the amount of cash available to the issuer of the security, events affecting the issuer of the security, and other factors that may compel or make it advantageous for the issuer to redeem a security prior to its stated maturity.

Borrowing Money. (All Funds) Each Fund is permitted to borrow to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, which permits an investment company to borrow in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund currently intends to borrow money only for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes. While such borrowings exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs. Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund and Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund may borrow money for investment purposes as described below under "Leverage." In addition, each Fund may borrow for investment

purposes on a secured basis through entering into reverse repurchase agreements, as described below under "Reverse Repurchase Agreements".

Leverage. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) Leveraging (that is, buying securities using borrowed money) exaggerates the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Fund's portfolio. These borrowings will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased; in certain cases, interest costs may exceed the return received on the securities purchased. For borrowings for investment purposes, the 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage (total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed. If the required coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the amount of its borrowings and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. Except for reverse repurchase agreement transactions described below, a Fund's borrowings generally will be unsecured.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. (All Funds) Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks, broker/dealers or other financial institutions. This form of borrowing involves the transfer by the Fund of an underlying debt instrument in return for cash proceeds based on a percentage of the value of the security. The Fund retains the right to receive interest and principal payments on the security. At an agreed upon future date, the Fund repurchases the security at principal plus accrued interest. To the extent a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal to the aggregate amount of its reverse repurchase obligations, plus accrued interest, in certain cases, in accordance with releases promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SEC views reverse repurchase transactions as collateralized borrowings by the Fund.

Short-Selling. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund) In these transactions, the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. The Fund may make short-sales to hedge positions, for duration and risk management, to maintain portfolio flexibility or to enhance returns. To complete a short-sale transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it subsequently at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund, which would result in a loss or gain, respectively.

A Fund will not sell securities short if, after effect is given to any such short sale, the total market value of all securities sold short would exceed 25% of the value of the Fund's net assets.

A Fund also may make short sales "against the box," in which the Fund enters into a short sale of a security it owns or has the immediate and unconditional right to acquire at no additional cost at the time of the sale.

Until the Fund closes its short position or replaces the borrowed security, it will: (a) segregate permissible liquid assets in an amount that, together with the amount provided as collateral, always equals the current value of the security sold short; or (b) otherwise cover its short position.

Lending Portfolio Securities. (All Funds) Each Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. In connection with such loans, the Fund remains the owner of the loaned securities and continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities. The Fund also has the right to terminate a loan at any time. The Fund may call the loan to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the Fund's investment is to be voted upon. Loans of portfolio securities may not exceed 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of all assets received as collateral for the loan). The Fund will receive collateral consisting of cash, U.S. Government securities or irrevocable letters of credit which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. If the collateral consists of a letter of credit or securities, the borrower will pay the Fund a loan premium fee. If the collateral consists of cash, the Fund will reinvest the cash and pay the borrower a pre-negotiated fee or "rebate" from any return earned on the investment. The Fund may participate in a securities lending program operated by Mellon Bank, N.A., as lending agent (the "Lending Agent"). The Lending Agent will receive a percentage of the total earnings of the Fund derived from lending its portfolio 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. Loans are made only to borrowers that are deemed by the Manager to be of good financial standing. In a loan transaction, the Fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral. A Fund will minimize this risk by limiting the investment of cash collateral to money market funds advised by the Manager, repurchase agreements or other high quality instruments with short maturities.

Derivatives. (All Funds) In addition to mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities, each Fund (except as noted) may invest in, or enter into, derivatives for a variety of reasons, including to hedge certain market or interest rate risks, to manage the interest rate sensitivity (sometimes called duration) of fixed-income securities, to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities or to increase potential returns. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments a Fund may use include options contracts and futures contracts, options on futures contracts, structured notes, swap agreements and other credit derivatives. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way for the Fund to invest than "traditional" securities would. A Fund's portfolio manager may decide not to employ some or all of these strategies and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by a Fund will succeed.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit a Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities. However, derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on the Fund's performance.

If a Fund invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Fund's return or result in a loss. A Fund also could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with the underlying instruments or the Fund's other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid.

Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency that is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. This guarantee usually is supported by a daily variation margin system operated by the clearing agency in order to reduce overall credit risk. As a result, unless the clearing agency defaults, there is relatively little counterparty credit risk associated with derivatives purchased on an exchange. In contrast, no clearing agency guarantees over-the-counter derivatives. Therefore, each party to an over-the-counter derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. Accordingly, the Manager will consider the creditworthiness of counterparties to over-the-counter derivatives in the same manner as it would review the credit quality of a security to be purchased by the Fund. Over-the-counter derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

Some derivatives the Funds may use involve leverage (e.g., an instrument linked to the value of a securities index may return income calculated as a multiple of the price movement of the underlying index). This economic leverage will increase the volatility of these instruments as they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the underlying security, index, futures contract, currency or other economic variable. Pursuant to regulations and/or published positions of the SEC, a Fund may be required to segregate permissible liquid assets, or engage in other measures approved by the SEC or its staff, to "cover" the Fund's obligations relating to its transactions in derivatives. For example, in the case of futures contracts or forward contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, a Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying a future or forward contract at the time of valuation) while the positions are open. With respect to futures contracts or forward contracts that are contractually required to cash settle, however, the Fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligation (i.e., the Fund's daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than such contracts' full notional value. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled futures and forwards contracts, a Fund may employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts.

Neither the Company nor any of the Funds will be a commodity pool. The Company has filed notice with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and National Futures Association of its eligibility as a registered investment company for an exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator and that neither the Company nor any of the Funds is subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Futures Transactions—In General. (All Funds) A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security or commodity for a set price on a future date. These contracts are traded on exchanges, so that, in most cases, either party can close out its position on the exchange for cash, without delivering the security or commodity. An option on a futures contract gives the holder of the option the right to buy from or sell to the writer of the option a position in a futures contract at a specified price on or before a specified expiration date. To the extent described in its Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, a Fund may invest in futures contracts and options on futures contracts, including those with respect to interest rates, commodities, and security or commodity indexes. To the extent a Fund may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, it also may invest in foreign currency futures contracts and options thereon.

Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities or commodities, generally these obligations are closed out before delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index and delivery month). Closing out a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument or commodity with the same delivery date. If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, the Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, the Fund realizes a capital loss. Transaction costs also are included in these calculations.

Each Fund may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or, except for Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, on exchanges located outside the United States. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, any profits the Fund might realize in trading could be eliminated by adverse changes in the currency exchange rate, or the Fund could incur losses as a result of those changes. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both commodities which are traded on domestic exchanges and those which are not. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss to a Fund which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. Although each Fund intends to purchase or sell futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, no assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses.

Successful use of futures by a Fund also is subject to the Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the securities being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract. For example, if a Fund uses futures to hedge against the possibility of a decline in the market value of securities held in its portfolio and the prices of such securities instead increase, the Fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. Furthermore, if in such circumstances the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. A Fund may have to sell such securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Specific Futures Transactions. (All Funds) Each Fund may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts and options thereon. An interest rate future obligates the Fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price.

Each Fund, except Dreyfus Short Term Income Fund, may purchase and sell currency futures and options thereon. A currency future obligates the Fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price.

Each Fund may purchase and sell index futures contracts and options thereon. An index future obligates the Fund to pay or receive an amount of cash equal to a fixed dollar amount specified in the futures contract multiplied by the difference between the settlement price of the contract on the contract's last trading day and the value of the index based on the prices of the securities that comprise it at the opening of trading in such securities on the next business day.

Options—In General. (All Funds) Each Fund may purchase call and put options and write (i.e., sell) covered call and put option contracts. Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets, represented by the premium paid, in the purchase of call and put options, and may write covered call and put option contracts to the extent of 20% of the value of its net assets at the time such option contracts are written. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security or securities at the exercise price at any time during the option period, or at a specific date. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security or securities at the exercise price at any time during the option period, or at a specific date.

A covered call option written by a Fund is a call option with respect to which the Fund owns the underlying security or otherwise covers the transaction such as by segregating permissible liquid assets. A put option written by the Fund is covered when, among other things, the Fund segregates permissible liquid assets having a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option to fulfill the obligation undertaken or otherwise covers the transaction. The principal reason for writing covered call and put options is to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying securities alone. The Fund receives a premium from writing covered call or put options which it retains whether or not the option is exercised.

There is no assurance that sufficient trading interest to create a liquid secondary market on a securities exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time, and for some options no such secondary market may exist. A liquid secondary market in an option may cease to exist for a variety of reasons. In the past, for example, higher than anticipated trading activity or order flow, or other unforeseen events, at times have rendered certain of the clearing facilities inadequate and resulted in the institution of special procedures, such as trading rotations, restrictions on certain types of orders or trading halts or suspensions in one or more options. There can be no assurance that similar events, or events that may otherwise interfere with the timely execution of customers' orders, will not recur. In such event, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in particular options. If, as a covered call option writer, the Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction in a secondary market, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or it delivers the underlying security upon exercise or it otherwise covers its position.

Specific Options Transactions. (All Funds) Each Fund may purchase and sell call and put options in respect of specific securities (or groups or "baskets" of specific securities), including U.S. Government securities, mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, foreign sovereign debt, corporate debt securities and convertible securities) and Eurodollar instruments that are traded on U.S. or foreign securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market, or securities indices, currencies or futures.

An option on an index is similar to an option in respect of specific securities, except that settlement does not occur by delivery of the securities comprising the index. Instead, the option holder receives an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the option is based is greater than in the case of a call, or less than in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. Thus, the effectiveness of purchasing or writing index options will depend upon price movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular security.

Each Fund may purchase and sell call and put options on foreign currency. These options convey the right to buy or sell the underlying currency at a price which is expected to be lower or higher than the spot price of the currency at the time the option is exercised or expires.

Each Fund may purchase cash-settled options on swaps, described discussed below, denominated in U.S. dollars or a foreign currency in pursuit of its investment objective. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date.

Successful use by a Fund of options will be subject to the Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the prices of individual securities, the relevant securities market generally, foreign currencies or interest rates, as applicable. To the extent the Manager's predictions are incorrect, the Fund may incur losses.

Swap Transactions and Other Credit Derivatives. (All Funds). Each Fund may engage in swap transactions, including interest rate swaps, interest rate locks, caps, collars and floors, credit default swaps, and index swap agreements and other credit derivative products, to seek to mitigate risk, manage maturity and duration, reduce portfolio turnover, or obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to the Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in an instrument that yielded the desired return. A Fund also may enter into options on swap agreements, sometimes called "swaptions."

Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount," *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of credit default swaps or securities representing a particular index. The "notional amount" of the swap agreement is only used as a basis upon which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange.

Most swap agreements entered into by a Fund are cash settled and calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Thus, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). The Fund's current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the segregation of permissible liquid assets of the Fund.

A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified

terms. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. These options typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, including securities brokerage firms. Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, the Fund generally will incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swap option than it will incur when it purchases a swap option. When a Fund purchases a swap option, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when a Fund writes a swap option, upon exercise of the option the Fund will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

Interest rate swaps are over-the-counter contracts in which each party agrees to make a periodic interest payment based on an index or the value of an asset in return for a periodic payment from the other party based on a different index or asset. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate floor. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index rises above a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. Interest rate collars involve selling a cap and purchasing a floor or vice versa to protect the Fund against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Each Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements and similar agreements, which may have as reference obligations securities that are or are not currently held by the Fund. The protection "buyer" in a credit default contract may be obligated to pay the protection "seller" an up front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the "par value" (full notional value) of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the swap is cash settled. A Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If a Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund recovers nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the Fund may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As a seller, a Fund generally receives an up front payment or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, generally the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. Credit default swaps and similar instruments involve greater risks than if a 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 risk.

Each Fund may invest in credit linked securities issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, invests in a derivative instrument or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps or interest rate swaps, to obtain exposure to certain fixed income markets or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Like an investment in a bond, an investment in these credit linked securities represents the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer's receipt of payments from, and the issuer's potential obligations to, the counterparties to certain derivative instruments entered into by the issuer of the credit linked security. For example, the issuer may

sell one or more credit default swaps entitling the issuer to receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation.

The use of credit derivatives is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors, or a counterparty defaults, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. In addition, it is possible that developments in the credit derivatives market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap or other credit derivative agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

A Fund will enter into swap and other credit derivatives transactions only when the Manager believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. In addition, a Fund will enter into swap and other credit derivative agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness (generally, such counterparties would have to be eligible counterparties under the terms of the Funds' repurchase agreement guidelines).

Structured Notes. (All Funds) Structured notes are privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a benchmark asset, market or interest rate (an "embedded index"), such as selected securities, an index of securities or specified interest rates, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. The terms of such structured instruments normally provide that their principal and/or interest payments are to be adjusted upwards or downwards (but not ordinarily below zero) to reflect changes in the embedded index while the structured instruments are outstanding. As a result, the interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured product may vary widely, depending upon a variety of factors, including the volatility of the embedded index and the effect of changes in the embedded index on principal and/or interest payments. The rate of return on structured notes may be determined by applying a multiplier to the performance or differential performance of the referenced index or indexes or other assets. Application of a multiplier involves leverage that will serve to magnify the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

Indexed and Inverse Floating Rate Securities. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest in securities that pay interest or whose principal amount payable upon maturity is based on the value of an index of interest rates. Interest and principal payable on certain securities also may be based on relative changes among particular indices. A Fund also may invest in so-called "inverse floating obligations" or "residual interest bonds" on which the interest rates vary inversely with a floating rate (which may be reset periodically by a dutch auction, a remarketing agent, or by reference to a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index). A Fund may purchase synthetically-created inverse floating rate bonds evidenced by custodial or trust receipts. Such securities have the effect of providing a degree of investment leverage, since they may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in market interest rates at a rate that is a multiple of the rate at which fixed-rate securities increase or decrease in response to such changes. As a result, the market values of such securities generally will be more volatile than the market values of fixed-rate securities. Investments in such obligations may be illiquid.

Future Developments. (All Funds) Each Fund may take advantage of opportunities in options and futures contracts and options on futures contracts and any other derivatives which are

not presently contemplated for use by the Fund or which are not currently available but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the Fund's investment objective and legally permissible for the Fund. Before a Fund enters into such transactions or makes any such investment, the Fund will provide appropriate disclosure in its Prospectus or this Statement of Additional Information.

Forward Roll Transactions. (All Funds) To enhance current income, each Fund may enter into forward roll transactions with respect to mortgage-related securities. In a forward roll transaction, the Fund sells a mortgage-related security to a financial institution, such as a bank or broker-dealer, and simultaneously agrees to purchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed upon price. The securities that are purchased will bear the same interest rate as those sold, but generally will be collateralized by different pools of mortgages with different pre-payment histories than those sold. During the period between the sale and purchase, the Fund will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities sold. Proceeds of the sale typically will be invested in short-term instruments, particularly repurchase agreements, and the income from these investments, together with any additional fee income received on the sale will be expected to generate income for the Fund exceeding the yield on the securities sold. Forward roll transactions involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the purchase price of those securities. The Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal to the amount of the repurchase price (including accrued interest).

Forward Commitments. (All Funds) Each Fund may purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, which means delivery and payment take place in the future after the date of the commitment to purchase or sell the securities at a predetermined price and/or yield. Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. When purchasing a security on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, a Fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its net asset value. Because the Fund is not required to pay for these securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Fund's other investments. If the Fund is fully or almost fully invested when forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, such purchases may result in a form of leverage. The Fund intends to engage in forward commitment, when-issued and delayed-delivery purchases to increase its portfolio's financial exposure to the types of securities in which it invests. Leveraging the portfolio in this manner will increase the Fund's exposure to changes in interest rates and will increase the volatility of its returns. The Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal at all times to the amount of the Fund's purchase commitments.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis are subject to changes in value (generally changing in the same way, i.e., appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise) based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may expose the Fund to risks because they may experience such fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis when a Fund is fully or almost fully invested may result in greater potential fluctuation in the value of the Fund's net assets and its net asset value per share.

Foreign Currency Transactions. (All Funds) Each Fund may enter into foreign currency transactions for a variety of purposes, including: to fix in U.S. dollars, between trade and settlement date, the value of a security a Fund has agreed to buy or sell; to hedge the U.S. dollar value of securities a Fund already owns, particularly if it expects a decrease in the value of the currency in which the foreign security is denominated; or to gain exposure to the foreign currency in an attempt to realize gains.

Foreign currency transactions may involve, for example, a Fund's purchase of foreign currencies for U.S. dollars or the maintenance of short positions in foreign currencies. A short position would involve the Fund agreeing to exchange an amount of a currency it did not currently own for another currency at a future date in anticipation of a decline in the value of the currency sold relative to the currency the Fund contracted to receive. A Fund's success in these transactions may depend on the Manager's ability to predict accurately the future exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.

Each Fund also may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts ("forward contracts") for the purchase or sale of a specified currency at a specified future date. The cost to a Fund of engaging in forward contracts varies with factors such as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because forward contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are involved. Generally, secondary markets do not exist for forward contracts, with the result that closing transactions can be made for forward contracts only by negotiating directly with the counterparty to the contract.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad.

Certain Investment Considerations and Risks

Lower Rated Securities. (Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund only) Each of these Funds may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities rated below investment grade such as those rated Ba by Moody's or BB by S&P and Fitch and as low as those rated Caa/CCC by the Rating Agencies at the time of purchase (commonly known as "junk" bonds). They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated securities. Securities rated Ba by Moody's are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured and often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate. Securities rated BB by S&P or Fitch are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and, while such obligations have less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative grade debt, they face major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments. Securities rated Caa by Moody's are of poor standing and may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest. S&P and Fitch typically assign a CCC rating to debt which has a current identifiable vulnerability to default and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet timely payments of interest and repayment of principal. Such

securities, though high yielding, are characterized by great risk. See "Appendix" for a general description of securities ratings. The retail secondary market for these securities may be less liquid than that of higher rated securities; adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Fund to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value.

The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch represent their opinions as to the quality of the obligations which they undertake to rate. Ratings are relative and subjective and, although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety or interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk of such obligations. Although these ratings may be an initial criterion for selection of portfolio investments, the Manager also will evaluate these securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to pay interest and principal. A Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective may be more dependent on the Manager's credit analysis than might be the case for a fund that invested solely in higher rated securities.

Bond prices are inversely related to interest rate changes; however, bond price volatility also may be inversely related to coupon. Accordingly, below investment grade securities may be relatively less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher quality securities of comparable maturity, because of their higher coupon. This higher coupon is what the investor receives in return for bearing greater credit risk. The higher credit risk associated with investment grade securities potentially can have a greater effect on the value of such securities than may be the case with higher quality issues of comparable maturity, and will be a substantial factor in the Fund's relative share price volatility.

You should be aware that the market values of many of these securities tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher rated securities and will fluctuate over time. These securities generally are considered by the Rating Agencies to be, on balance, predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation and generally will involve more credit risk than securities in the higher rating categories.

Companies that issue certain of these securities often are highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with the higher rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of these securities may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations also may be affected adversely by specific corporate developments, forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss because of default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of these securities because such securities generally are unsecured and often are subordinated to other creditors of the issuer.

Because there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities, the Fund anticipates that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market for these securities does exist, it generally is not as liquid as the secondary market for higher rated securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and yield and the Fund's ability to dispose of particular issues when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities also may make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the Fund's portfolio and calculating its

net asset value. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of these securities. In such cases, the Manager's judgment may play a greater role in valuation because less reliable, objective data may be available.

These securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. An economic recession could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of lower rated securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities. It is likely that an economic recession also would disrupt severely the market for such securities and have an adverse impact on their value.

A Fund may acquire these securities during an initial offering. Such securities may involve special risks because they are new issues. No Fund has any arrangement with any person concerning the acquisition of such securities, and the Manager will review carefully the credit and other characteristics pertinent to such new issues.

The credit risk factors pertaining to lower rated securities also apply to lower rated zero coupon, pay-in-kind and step-up securities. In addition to the risks associated with the credit rating of the issuers, the market prices of these securities may be very volatile during the period no interest is paid.

Mortgage-Related Securities. (All Funds) Mortgage-related securities are complex derivative instruments, subject to both credit and prepayment risk, and may be more volatile and less liquid than more traditional debt securities. Mortgage-related securities generally are subject to credit risks associated with the performance of the underlying mortgage properties and to prepayment risk. In certain instances, the credit risk associated with mortgage-related securities can be reduced by third party guarantees or other forms of credit support. Improved credit risk does not reduce prepayment risk which is unrelated to the rating assigned to the mortgage-related security. Prepayment risk can lead to fluctuations in value of the mortgage-related security which may be pronounced. If a mortgage-related security is purchased at a premium, all or part of the premium may be lost if there is a decline in the market value of the security, whether resulting from changes in interest rates or prepayments on the underlying mortgage collateral. Certain mortgage-related securities that may be purchased by a Fund, such as inverse floating rate collateralized mortgage obligations, have coupons that move inversely to a multiple of a specific index which may result in a form of leverage. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of certain mortgage-related securities are inversely affected by changes in interest rates. However, although the value of a mortgage-related security may decline when interest rates rise, the converse is not necessarily true, since in periods of declining interest rates the mortgages underlying the security are more likely to be prepaid. For this and other reasons, a mortgage-related security's stated maturity may be shortened by unscheduled prepayments on the underlying mortgages, and, therefore, it is not possible to predict accurately the security's return to the Fund. Moreover, with respect to certain stripped mortgage-backed securities, if the underlying mortgage securities experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to fully recoup its initial investment even if the securities are rated in the highest rating category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. During periods of rapidly rising interest rates, prepayments of mortgage-related securities may occur at slower than expected rates. Slower prepayments effectively may lengthen a mortgage-related security's expected maturity which generally would cause the value of such security to fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates. Were the prepayments on the Fund's mortgage-related securities to decrease broadly, the Fund's effective duration, and thus sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations, would increase.

Foreign Securities. (All Funds) Investing in the securities of foreign issuers, as well as instruments that provide investment exposure to foreign securities and markets, involves risks that are not typically associated with investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of domestic issuers. Investments in foreign issuers may be affected by changes in currency rates, changes in foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and in exchange control regulations (e.g., currency blockage). A decline in the exchange rate of the currency (i.e., weakening of the currency against the U.S. dollar) in which a portfolio security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the portfolio security. A change in the value of such foreign currency against the U.S. dollar also will result in a change in the amount of income a Fund has available for distribution. Because a portion of a Fund's investment income may be received in foreign currencies, the Fund will be required to compute its income in U.S. dollars for distribution to shareholders, and therefore the Fund will absorb the cost of currency fluctuations. After the Fund has distributed income, subsequent foreign currency losses may result in the Fund having distributed more income in a particular fiscal period than was available from investment income, which could result in a return of capital to shareholders. In addition, if the exchange rate for the currency in which the Fund receives interest payments declines against the U.S. dollar before such income is distributed as dividends to shareholders, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to enable the Fund to pay such dividends. Commissions on transactions in foreign securities may be higher than those for similar transactions on domestic stock markets and foreign custodial costs are higher than domestic custodial costs. In addition, clearance and settlement procedures may be different in foreign countries and, in certain markets, such procedures have on occasion been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making it difficult to conduct such transactions.

Foreign securities markets generally are not as developed or efficient as those in the United States. Securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Similarly, volume and liquidity in most foreign securities markets are less than in the United States and, at times, volatility of price can be greater than in the United States.

Because evidences of ownership of foreign securities usually are held outside the United States, by investing in such securities the Fund will be subject to additional risks which include possible adverse political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and adoption of governmental restrictions that might adversely affect or restrict the payment of principal and interest on the foreign securities to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. Foreign securities held by the Fund may trade on days when the Fund does not calculate its net asset value and thus affect the Fund's net asset value on days when investors have no access to the Fund.

The risks associated with investing in foreign securities are often heightened for investments in emerging market countries. These heightened risks include (i) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the small size of the markets for securities of emerging market issuers and the currently low or nonexistent volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; and (iv) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property. The Fund's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging market countries may be constrained by limitations as to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. In certain cases, such limitations may be computed based upon the aggregate trading by

or holdings of the Fund, the Manager and its affiliates and respective clients and other service providers. The Fund may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached. These limitations may have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and may adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments to the extent that it invests in certain emerging market countries. In addition, some emerging market countries may have fixed or managed currencies which are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. Further, certain emerging markets countries' currencies may not be internationally traded. Certain of these currencies have experienced a steady devaluation relative to the U.S. dollar. If the Fund does not hedge the U.S. dollar value of securities it owns denominated in currencies that are devalued, the Fund's net asset value will be adversely affected. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, adverse effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Investment Restrictions

Under normal circumstances, Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in inflation-indexed securities (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics), and each Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in investment grade securities (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics). Each Fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its policy to so invest 80% of its assets.

Each Fund's investment objective is a fundamental policy, which cannot be changed without approval by the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting shares. In addition, each Fund has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 7 as fundamental policies, and each Fund, other than Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, has adopted investment restrictions numbered 14 and 15 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 8 through 13 are not fundamental policies and may be changed, as to a Fund, by vote of a majority of the Company's Board members at any time. No Fund may:

1. Invest in commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.
2. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, or oil, gas or other mineral leases or exploration or development programs, but the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that invest or deal in real estate. In particular, the Fund may purchase mortgage-backed securities and real estate investment trust securities.
3. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets). For purposes of this Investment Restriction, the entry into options, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing.
4. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations and the entry into repurchase agreements. However, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the Company's Board. **With respect to Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund, however, this Investment Restriction No. 4 was adopted as follows:** The Fund may not lend any securities or make loans to others, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (which currently limits such loans to no more than 33-1/3%

of the value of the Fund's total assets) or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. For purposes of this Investment Restriction, the purchase of debt obligations (including acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments) and the entry into repurchase agreements shall not constitute loans by the Fund. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the Company's Board.

5. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933 by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

6. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

7. Issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except to the extent the activities permitted in Investment Restriction Nos. 1, 3, and 9 may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

8. Invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, but the Fund will vote the securities it owns in its portfolio as a shareholder in accordance with its views.

9. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

10. Purchase, sell or write puts, calls or combinations thereof, except as described in the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

11. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid, if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

12. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

13. Purchase securities on margin, but the Fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in futures, including those relating to indices, and options on futures or indices.

The following investment restrictions numbered 14 and 15 do not apply to Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund may not:

14. Invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any single issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased, without regard to any such limitation.

15. Hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer. This Investment Restriction applies only with respect to 75% of the Fund's total assets.

If a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in values or assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction. With respect to Investment Restriction No. 3, however, if borrowings exceed 33-1/3% of the value of a Fund's total assets as a result of changes in values or assets, the Fund must take steps to reduce such borrowings at least to the extent of such excess.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Company's Board is responsible for the management and supervision of each Fund, and approves all significant agreements with those companies that furnish services to the Fund. These companies are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| The Dreyfus Corporation | Investment Adviser |
| MBSC Securities Corporation | Distributor |
| Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. | Transfer Agent |
| Mellon Bank, N.A. | Custodian |

Board members of the Company, together with information as to their positions with the Company, principal occupations and other board memberships and affiliations, are shown below.

Board Members of the Company¹

| Name (Age) Position with Company (Since) | Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years | Other Board Memberships and Affiliations |
|--|--|--|
| Joseph S. DiMartino (64) Chairman of the Board (1995) | Corporate Director and Trustee | The Muscular Dystrophy Association, <i>Director</i> Century Business Services, Inc., a provider of outsourcing functions for small and medium size companies, <i>Director</i> The Newark Group, a provider of a national market of paper recovery facilities, paperboard mills and paperboard converting plants, <i>Director</i> Sunair Services Corporation, a provider of certain outdoor-related services to homes and businesses, <i>Director</i> |
| Clifford L. Alexander, Jr. (74) Board Member (2003) | President of Alexander & Associates, Inc., a management consulting firm (January 1981 – present) Chairman of the Board of Moody's Corporation (October 2000 – October 2003) | Mutual of America Life Insurance Company, <i>Director</i> |
| David W. Burke (71) Board Member (1994) | Corporate Director and Trustee | John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, <i>Director</i> |
| Whitney I. Gerard (73) Board Member (1993) | Partner of Chadbourne & Parke LLP | None |

¹ None of the Board members are "interested persons" of the Company, as defined in the 1940 Act.

| Name (Age) Position with Company (Since) | Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years | Other Board Memberships and Affiliations |
|---|---|--|
| George L. Perry (73) Board Member (1992) | Economist and Senior Fellow at Brookings Institution | None |

Board members are elected to serve for an indefinite term. The Company has standing audit, nominating and compensation committees, each comprised of its Board members who are not "interested persons" of the Company, as defined in the 1940 Act. The function of the audit committee is (i) to oversee the Company's accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the Funds' financial statements and (ii) to assist in the Board's oversight of the integrity of the Funds' financial statements, the Funds' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications, independence and performance. The Company's nominating committee is responsible for selecting and nominating persons as members of the Board for election or appointment by the Board and for election by shareholders. In evaluating potential nominees, including any nominees recommended by shareholders, the committee takes into consideration various factors listed in the nominating committee charter, including character and integrity, business and professional experience, and whether the committee believes the person has the ability to apply sound and independent business judgment and would act in the interest of the Funds and their shareholders. The nominating committee will consider recommendations for nominees from shareholders submitted to the Secretary of the Company, c/o The Dreyfus Corporation Legal Department, 200 Park Avenue, 8th Floor East, New York, New York 10166, which includes information regarding the recommended nominee as specified in the nominating committee charter. The function of the compensation committee is to establish the appropriate compensation for serving on the Board. The Company also has a standing pricing committee comprised of any one Board member. The function of the pricing committee is to assist in valuing the Funds' investments. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007, the audit committee met four times. The compensation committee met once and the nominating and pricing committees did not meet during the past fiscal year.

The table below indicates the dollar range of each Board member's ownership of Fund shares and shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which he or she is a Board member, in each case as of December 31, 2006.

| | Joseph S. DiMartino | Clifford L. Alexander | David W. Burke | Whitney I. Gerard | George L. Perry |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund | None | None | None | None | None |
| Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund | None | None | None | None | None |
| Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund | None | None | None | None | None |
| Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund | None | None | None | None | None |
| Aggregate Holdings of Funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which Responsible as a Board Member | Over \$100,000 | Over \$100,000 | Over \$100,000 | Over \$100,000 | None |

As of December 31, 2006, none of the Board members or their immediate family members owned securities of the Manager, the Distributor or any person (other than a registered investment

company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Manager or the Distributor.

Effective July 1, 2007, the Company pays its Board members its allocated portion of an annual retainer of \$80,000 and a fee of \$10,000 per in-person meeting (\$1,000 per telephone meeting attended for the Company and thirteen other funds (comprised of 22 portfolios) in the Dreyfus Family of Funds (with a minimum of \$5,000 per in-person meeting if the meeting is for fewer than all of such other funds), and reimburses them for their expenses. Prior to July 1, 2007, the annual retainer and per meeting attendance fee were \$60,000 and \$7,500, respectively (with a minimum of \$500 per meeting and per telephone meeting attended). The Chairman of the Board receives an additional 25% of such compensation. Emeritus Board members are entitled to receive an annual retainer and a per meeting fee of one-half the amount paid to them as Board members. The aggregate amount of compensation paid to each Board member by the Company for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007, and by all funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which such person was a Board member (the number of portfolios of such funds is set forth in parenthesis next to each Board member's total compensation) for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

| Name of Board Member | Aggregate Compensation From the Company* | Total Compensation From the Company and Fund Complex Paid to Board Member(**) |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Joseph S. DiMartino | \$2,702 | \$857,400 (193) |
| Clifford L. Alexander | \$2,166 | \$199,500 (61) |
| Lucy Wilson Benson+ | \$2,166 | \$116,000 (37) |
| David W. Burke | \$2,166 | \$285,500 (83) |
| Whitney I. Gerard | \$2,166 | \$98,000 (35) |
| Arthur Hartman*** | \$847 | \$56,750 (35) |
| George L. Perry | \$2,156 | \$97,500 (35) |

* Amount does not include cost of office space, secretarial services and health benefits for the Chairman and expenses reimbursed to Board members for attending Board meetings, which in the aggregate amounted to \$7,876.

** Represents the number of separate portfolios comprising the investment companies in the Fund Complex, including the Funds, for which the Board member serves.

+ Emeritus Member as of August 25, 2007.

++ Emeritus Member as of March 12, 2006

Officers of the Company

J. DAVID OFFICER, President since December 2006. Chairman of the Board, Chief Operating Officer, Vice Chair and a director of the Manager, and an officer of 82 investment companies (comprised of 165 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 59 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1998.

PHILLIP N. MAISANO, Executive Vice President since July 2007. Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chair and a director of the Manager, and an officer of 82 investment companies (comprised of 165 portfolios) managed by the Manager. Mr. Maisano also is an officer and/or board member of certain other investment management subsidiaries of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, each of which is an affiliate of the Manager. He is 60 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since November 2006. Prior to joining the Manager, Mr. Maisano served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EACM Advisors, an affiliate of the Manager, since August 2004, and served as Chief Executive Office of Evaluation Associates, a leading institutional investment consulting firm, from 1988 until 2004.

JAMES WINDELS, Treasurer since November 2001. Director—Mutual Fund Accounting of the Manager, and an officer of the 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 49 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1985.

MICHAEL A. ROSENBERG, Vice President and Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 47 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1991.

JAMES BITETTO, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel and Secretary of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 41 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since December 1996.

JONI LACKS CHARATAN, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. She is 52 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1988.

JOSEPH M. CHIOFFI, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 45 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 2000.

JANETTE E. FARRAGHER, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. She is 44 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since February 1984.

JOHN B. HAMMALIAN, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 44 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since February 1991.

ROBERT R. MULLERY, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 55 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since May 1986.

JEFF PRUSNOFSKY, Vice President and Assistant Secretary since August 2005. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 42 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1990.

GAVIN C. REILLY, Assistant Treasurer since August 2005. Tax Manager of the Investment Accounting and Support Department of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 39 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1991.

ROBERT S. ROBOL, Assistant Treasurer since August 2003. Senior Accounting Manager – Money Market and Municipal Bond Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 43 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1988.

ROBERT SALVIOLO, Assistant Treasurer since July 2007. Senior Accounting Manager - Equity Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 40 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 1989.

ROBERT SVAGNA, Assistant Treasurer since August 2005. Senior Accounting Manager – Equity Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 83 investment companies (comprised of 182 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 40 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since November 1990.

WILLIAM GERMENIS, Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since September 2002. Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of the Distributor, and the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of 79 investment companies (comprised of 178 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 37 years old and has been an employee of the Distributor since October 1998.

JOSEPH W. CONNOLLY, Chief Compliance Officer since September 2004. Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager and The Dreyfus Family of Funds (83 investment companies, comprised of 182 portfolios). From November 2001 through March 2004, Mr. Connolly was first Vice-President, Mutual Fund Servicing for Mellon Global Securities Services. In that capacity, Mr. Connolly was responsible for managing Mellon's Custody, Fund Accounting and Fund Administration services to third-party mutual fund clients. He is 50 years old and has served in various capacities with the Manager since 1980, including manager of the firm's Fund Accounting Department from 1997 through October 2001.

The address of each Board member and officer of the Company is 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166.

The Company's Board members and officers, as a group, owned less than 1% of each Fund's shares outstanding on November 9, 2007.

See "Information About the Company and Funds" for a list of shareholders known by the Company to own of record 5% or more of a Fund's outstanding voting securities as of November 9, 2007.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Investment Adviser. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNY Mellon") a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 37 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team.

The Manager provides management services pursuant to a Management Agreement (the "Agreement") between the Company and the Manager. As to each Fund, the Agreement is subject to annual approval by (i) the Company's Board or (ii) vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, provided that in either event the continuance also is approved by a majority of the Company's Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Company or the Manager, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. As to each Fund, the Agreement is terminable without penalty, on not more than 60 days' notice, by the Company's Board or by vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, or, on not less than 90 days' notice, by the Manager. The Agreement will terminate automatically, as to the relevant Fund, in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The following persons are officers and/or directors of the Manager: Jonathan Little, Chair of the Board; Thomas F. Eggers, President, Chief Executive Officer and a director; Jonathan Baum, Vice-Chair-Distribution and a director; J. Charles Cardona, Vice Chair and a director; Diane P. Durnin, Vice Chair and a director; Phillip N. Maisano, Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chair and a director; J. David Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Vice Chair and a director; Patrice M. Kozlowski, Senior Vice President-Corporate Communications; Jill Gill, Vice President-Human Resources; Anthony Mayo, Vice President-Information Systems; Theodore A. Schachar, Vice President-Tax; John E. Lane, Vice President; Jeanne M. Login, Vice President; Gary Pierce, Controller; Joseph W. Connolly, Chief Compliance Officer; James Bitetto, Secretary, Mitchell E. Harris, Ronald P. O'Hanley III and Scott E. Wennerholm, directors.

BNY Mellon and its affiliates may have deposit, loan and commercial banking or other relationships with the issuers of securities purchased by a Fund. The Manager has informed management of the Company that in making its investment decisions it does not obtain or use material inside information that BNY Mellon or its affiliates may possess with respect to such issuers.

The Company, the Manager and the Distributor each have adopted a Code of Ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such respective Code of Ethics, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by a Fund. The Manager's Code of Ethics subjects its employees' personal securities transactions to various restrictions to ensure that such trading does not disadvantage any fund advised by the Manager. In that regard, portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Manager must preclear and report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the Code of Ethics and are also

subject to the oversight of BNY Mellon's Investment Ethics Committee (the "Committee"). Portfolio managers and other investment personnel who comply with the preclearance and disclosure procedures of the Code of Ethics and the requirements of the Committee may be permitted to purchase, sell or hold securities which also may be or are held in funds they manage or for which they otherwise provide investment advice.

The Manager maintains office facilities on behalf of the Funds, and furnishes statistical and research data, clerical help, accounting, data processing, bookkeeping and internal auditing and certain other required services to the Funds. The Manager may pay the Distributor for shareholder services from the Manager's own assets, including past profits but not including the management fees paid by the Funds. The Distributor may use part or all of such payments to pay certain financial institutions (which may include banks), securities dealers ("Selected Dealers") and other industry professionals (collectively, "Service Agents"), in respect of these services. The Manager also may make such advertising and promotional expenditures, using its own resources, as it from time to time deems appropriate.

Portfolio Management. The Manager provides day-to-day management of each Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of such Fund, subject to the approval of the Company's Board. The Manager is responsible for investment decisions, and provides the Funds with portfolio managers who are authorized by the Board to execute purchases and sales of securities. The Funds' portfolio managers are: Robert Bayston, Laurie Carroll, Kent Wosepka, Catherine Powers, Christopher Pellegrino, Daniel Richter and Johnson Moore, each of whom is employed by Dreyfus and Standish Mellon Asset Management, LLC ("SMAM"), a subsidiary of Mellon and an affiliate of Dreyfus. The Manager and SMAM also maintain research departments with professional staffs of portfolio managers and securities analysts who provide research services for the Funds and for other funds advised by the Manager.

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers' cash compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based salary and an incentive compensation plan (annual and long term incentive). Each Fund's portfolio managers are compensated by Dreyfus or its affiliates and not by the Fund. Funding for SMAM Annual Incentive Plan and Long Term Incentive Plan is through a pre-determined fixed percentage of overall company performance. Therefore, all bonus awards are based initially on SMAM's performance. The investment professionals are eligible to receive annual cash bonus awards from the incentive compensation plan. Annual awards are granted in March, for the prior calendar year. Individual awards for portfolio managers are discretionary, based on product performance relative to both benchmarks and peer comparisons and goals established at the beginning of each calendar year. Goals are to a substantial degree based on investment performance, including performance for one and three year periods. Also considered in determining individual awards are team participation and general contributions to SMAM.

All portfolio managers are also eligible to participate in the SMAM Long Term Incentive Plan. This plan provides for an annual award, payable in deferred cash that cliff vests after 3 years, with an interest rate equal to the average year over year earnings growth of SMAM (capped at 20% per year). Management has discretion with respect to actual participation.

Portfolio managers whose compensation exceeds certain levels may elect to defer portions of their base salaries and/or incentive compensation pursuant to BNY Mellon's Elective Deferred Compensation Plan.

Additional Information About Portfolio Managers. The following table lists the number and types of other accounts advised by each Fund's primary portfolio managers and assets under management in those accounts as of the end of the Fund's fiscal year:

| <u>Portfolio Manager</u> | <u>Registered Investment Company Accounts</u> | <u>Assets Managed</u> | <u>Pooled Accounts</u> | <u>Assets Managed</u> | <u>Other Accounts</u> | <u>Assets Managed</u> |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Robert Bayston | 3 | \$840.486 M | 1 | \$15.599 M | 10 | \$914.815 M |
| Laurie Carroll | 5 | \$3.624 B | 5 | \$28.441 B | 62 | \$28.123 B |
| Catherine Powers | 9 | \$2.207 B | 0 | \$0 | 59 | \$8.035 B |
| Kent Wosepka | 6 | \$1.396 B | 0 | \$0 | 27 | \$3.243 B |

None of the funds or accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

The dollar range of Fund shares beneficially owned by each primary portfolio manager are as of the Funds' fiscal year:

| <u>Portfolio Manager</u> | <u>Fund Name</u> | <u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Robert Bayston | Inflation Adjusted Securities | None |
| Laurie Carroll | Premier Yield Advantage | None |
| Catherine Powers | Premier Short Term Income | None |
| Kent Wosepka | Intermediate Term Income | None |

Portfolio managers at Dreyfus may manage multiple accounts for a diverse client base, including mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions such as pension funds, insurance companies and foundations), bank common trust accounts and wrap fee programs ("Other Accounts").

Potential conflicts of interest may arise because of Dreyfus' management of the Fund and Other Accounts. For example, conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of limited investment opportunities, as Dreyfus may be perceived as causing accounts it manages to participate in an offering to increase Dreyfus' overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase Dreyfus' ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer. Allocations of bunched trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as Dreyfus may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to preferred accounts. Initial public offerings, in particular, are frequently of very limited availability. Additionally, portfolio managers may be perceived to have a conflict of interest if there are a large number of Other Accounts, in addition to the Fund, that they are managing on behalf of Dreyfus. Dreyfus periodically reviews each portfolio manager's overall responsibilities to ensure that he or she is able to allocate the necessary time and resources to effectively manage the Fund. In addition, Dreyfus could be viewed as having a conflict of interest to the extent that Dreyfus or its affiliates and/or portfolios managers have a materially larger investment in Other Accounts than their investment in the Fund.

Other Accounts may have investment objectives, strategies and risks that differ from those of the Fund. For these or other reasons, the portfolio manager may purchase different securities

for the Fund and the Other Accounts, and the performance of securities purchased for the Fund may vary from the performance of securities purchased for Other Accounts. The portfolio manager may place transactions on behalf of Other Accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made for the Fund, which could have the potential to adversely impact the Fund, depending on market conditions.

A potential conflict of interest may be perceived to arise if transactions in one account closely follow related transactions in another account, such as when a purchase increases the value of securities previously purchased by the other account, or when a sale in one account lowers the sale price received in a sale by a second account.

Conflicts of interest similar to those described above arise when portfolio managers are employed by a sub-investment adviser or are dual employees of the Manager and an affiliated entity and such portfolio managers also manage Other Accounts.

Dreyfus' goal is to provide high quality investment services to all of its clients, while meeting its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly. Dreyfus has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Dreyfus monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with Fund guidelines, the allocation of IPOs, and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Dreyfus periodically review the performance of portfolio managers for Dreyfus-managed funds.

Expenses. All expenses incurred in the operation of the Company are borne by the Company, except to the extent specifically assumed by the Manager. The expenses borne by the Company include: taxes, interest, loan commitment fees, interest and distributions paid on securities sold short, brokerage fees and commissions, if any, fees of Board members who are not officers, directors, employees or holders of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Manager, Securities and Exchange Commission fees, state Blue Sky qualification fees, advisory fees, charges of custodians, transfer and dividend disbursing agents' fees, certain insurance premiums, industry association fees, outside auditing and legal expenses, costs of maintaining the Company's existence, costs of independent pricing services, costs attributable to investor services (including, without limitation, telephone and personnel expenses), costs of preparing and printing prospectuses and statements of additional information for regulatory purposes and for distribution to existing shareholders, costs of shareholders' reports and meetings, and any extraordinary expenses. Expenses attributable to a particular Fund are charged against the assets of that Fund; other expenses of the Company are allocated among the Funds on the basis determined by the Board, including, but not limited to, proportionately in relation to the net assets of each Fund. In addition, each class of shares bears any class specific expenses allocated to such class, such as expenses related to the distribution and/or shareholder servicing of such class. Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund and Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund are subject to annual distribution fees, and Class B, Class D and Class P shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Class B and Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund and Investor Shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund are subject to annual shareholder service fees. See "Distribution and Servicing Arrangements."

As compensation for the Manager's services to the Company, the Company has agreed to pay the Manager a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 0.50% of the value of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund's average daily net assets, 0.50% of the value of Dreyfus

Premier Yield Advantage Fund's average daily net assets, 0.30% of the value of Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund's average daily net assets, and, 0.45% of the value of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund's average daily net assets.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the management fees paid with respect to Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund amounted to \$2,709,598, \$1,989,244 and \$1,503,708, respectively.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the management fees payable with respect to Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund amounted to \$2,755,269, \$2,336,820 and \$2,356,977, respectively; however, such amounts were reduced by \$527,393, \$544,771 and \$559,737 in fiscal 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, pursuant to an undertaking by the Manager, which resulted in Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund paying the Manager \$2,227,876 in fiscal 2005, \$1,792,049 in fiscal 2006 and \$1,797,240 in fiscal 2007.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the management fees payable with respect to Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund amounted to \$949,745, \$596,661 and \$350,533, respectively; however, such amounts were reduced by \$175,457, \$202,349 and \$116,892 in fiscal 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, pursuant to an undertaking by the Manager, which resulted in Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund paying the Manager \$774,288 in fiscal 2005, \$394,312 in fiscal 2006 and \$233,641 in fiscal 2007.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the management fees payable with respect to Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund amounted to \$19,116, \$19,606 and \$16,058, respectively; however, receipt of such amounts was waived pursuant to an undertaking by the Manager, which resulted in no management fees being paid by Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund to the Manager in fiscal 2005, 2006 and 2007.

As to each Fund, the Manager has agreed that if in any fiscal year the aggregate expenses of the Fund, exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses, but including the management fee, exceed the expense limitation of any state having jurisdiction over the Fund, the Fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the Agreement, or the Manager will bear, such excess expense to the extent required by state law. Such deduction or payment, if any, will be estimated daily, and reconciled and effected or paid, as the case may be, on a monthly basis.

The aggregate of the fees payable to the Manager is not subject to reduction as the value of a Fund's net assets increases.

Distributor. The Distributor, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager, located at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, serves as each Fund's distributor on a best efforts basis pursuant to an agreement with the Company which is renewable annually. The Distributor also acts as distributor for the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, Mellon Funds Trust and Mellon Institutional Funds. Before June 30, 2007, the Distributor was known as "Dreyfus Service Corporation."

With respect to Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, the Distributor compensates Service Agents for selling Class B shares at the time of purchase from its own assets when these Funds offered Class B shares; the Funds no longer offer Class B shares except in connection with dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges. The proceeds of the contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC"), and fees pursuant to

the Company's Distribution Plan (described below), in part, are used to defray the expenses incurred by the Distributor in connection with the sale of Class B shares. The Distributor also may act as a Service Agent and retain CDSCs and Distribution Plan fees. The Distributor generally will pay Service Agents on new investments made through such Service Agents 4% on new investment of Class B shares made through such Service Agents of the net asset value of such shares purchased by their clients. With respect to Fund Class B shares issued to shareholders in exchange for shares originally issued by a series of The Bear Stearns Funds (the "Acquired Fund"), the proceeds of any CDSC and fees pursuant to the Distribution Plan with respect to such Class B shares are payable to the Acquired Fund's former distributor to defray the expenses it incurred in connection with the sale of such shares when originally issued by the Acquired Fund.

The amounts retained by the Distributor from CDSCs with respect to Class B shares are set forth below.

| Fund | Fiscal Year ended July 31, 2005 | Fiscal Year ended July 31, 2006 | Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2007 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund—Class B | \$44,346 | \$49,177 | \$27,823 |
| Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund—Class B | \$11,837 | \$22,777 | \$12,977 |

The Distributor may pay Service Agents that have entered into agreements with the Distributor a fee based on the amount invested through such Service Agents in Fund shares by employees participating in qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans, including pension, profit-sharing and other deferred compensation plans, whether established by corporations, partnerships, non-profit entities or state and local governments ("Retirement Plans"), or other programs. The term "Retirement Plans" does not include IRAs, IRA "Rollover Accounts" or IRAs set up under Simplified Employee Pension Plans ("SEP-IRAs"). Generally, the Distributor may pay such Service Agents a fee of up to 1% of the amount invested through the Service Agents. The Distributor, however, may pay Service Agents a higher fee and reserves the right to cease paying these fees at any time. The Distributor will pay such fees from its own funds, other than amounts received from the Fund, including past profits or any other source available to it. Sponsors of such Retirement Plans or the participants therein should consult their Service Agent for more information regarding any such fee payable to the Service Agent.

The Manager or the Distributor may provide additional cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees and other expenses paid by the Funds to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by you or the Funds, a Fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These additional payments may be made to Service Agents, 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 Service Agent. Cash compensation also may be paid from the Manager's or the Distributor's own resources to Service Agents for inclusion of the Funds 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." From time to time, the Manager or the Distributor also may

provide cash or non-cash compensation to Service Agents 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. In some cases, these payments may create an incentive for a Service Agent to recommend or sell shares of the Fund to you. Please contact your Service Agent for details about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provisions of services to the Funds.

Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent and Custodian. Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, is each Fund's transfer and dividend disbursing agent. Under the transfer agency agreement with the Company, the Transfer Agent arranges for the maintenance of shareholder account records for each Fund, the handling of certain communications between shareholders and the Fund and the payment of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund. For these services, the Transfer Agent receives a monthly fee from each Fund computed on the basis of the number of shareholder accounts it maintains for the Fund during the month, and is reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses.

Mellon Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian"), an affiliate of the Manager's parent, One Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15258, acts as custodian for each Fund's investments. The Custodian has no part in determining the investment policies of the Funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Funds. Under a custody agreement with the Company, the Custodian holds each Fund's securities and keeps all necessary accounts and records. For its custody services, the Custodian receives a monthly fee based on the market value of the Funds' assets held in custody and receives certain securities transaction charges.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Fund Shares—General. The Funds offer investors different classes of shares in the applicable Prospectus, as described below. Stock certificates are issued only upon your written request. No certificates are issued for fractional shares. You will be charged a fee if an investment check is returned unpayable.

The Company reserves the right to reject any purchase order. No Fund will establish an account for a "foreign financial institution," as that term is defined in Department of the Treasury rules implementing section 312 of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. Foreign financial institutions include: foreign banks (including foreign branches of U.S. depository institutions); foreign offices of U.S. securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants, and mutual funds; non-U.S. entities that, if they were located in the United States, would be securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants or mutual funds; and non-U.S. entities engaged in the business of a currency dealer or exchanger or a money transmitter.

When purchasing shares of a Fund, you must specify which Class is being purchased. Your Service Agent can help you choose the share class that is appropriate for your investment. Your Service Agent may not offer all classes of shares of the Funds. You should consult your Service Agent in this regard.

Service Agents may receive different levels of compensation for selling different Classes of shares. Management understands that some Service Agents may impose certain conditions on their clients which are different from those described in a Fund's Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, and to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authority, may charge their clients direct fees. As discussed under "Management Arrangements - Distributor," Service

Agents may receive revenue sharing payments from the Manager or the Distributor. The receipt of such payments could create an incentive for a Service Agent to recommend or sell shares of a Fund instead of other mutual funds where such payments are not received. Please contact your Service Agent for details about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to the Funds.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes various limitations on the amount that may be contributed to certain Retirement Plans. These limitations apply with respect to participants at the plan level and, therefore, do not directly affect the amount that may be invested in a Fund by a Retirement Plan. Participants and plan sponsors should consult their tax advisers for details.

Fund shares are sold on a continuous basis at the net asset value per share next determined after an order in proper form is received by the Transfer Agent or other entity authorized to receive orders on behalf of the Fund. Net asset value per share is determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), on days the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular business. For purposes of determining net asset value per share, certain options and futures contracts may be valued 15 minutes after the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Net asset value per share of each class of shares is computed by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets represented by such class (i.e., the value of its assets less liabilities) by the total number of shares of such class outstanding. For information regarding the methods employed in valuing a Fund's investments, see "Determination of Net Asset Value."

If an order is received in proper form by the Transfer Agent or other entity authorized to receive orders on behalf of the Fund by the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a business day, Fund shares will be purchased at the share price determined as of the closing of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on that day. Otherwise, Fund shares will be purchased at the share price determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on the next business day, except where shares are purchased through a dealer as provided below.

Orders for the purchase of Fund shares received by dealers by the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on any business day and transmitted to the Distributor or its designee by the close of its business day (usually 5:15 p.m., Eastern time) will be based on the share price per share determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on that day. Otherwise, the orders will be based on the next determined share price. It is the dealer's responsibility to transmit orders so that they will be received by the Distributor or its designee before the close of its business day.

For certain institutions that have entered into agreements with the Distributor, payment for the purchase of Fund shares may be transmitted, and must be received by the Transfer Agent, within three business days after the order is placed. If such payment is not received within three business days after the order is placed, the order may be canceled and the institution could be held liable for resulting fees and/or losses.

Shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund and Class D Shares only of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund--General. These shares are sold without a sales charge through the Distributor or a Service Agent that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to sell these shares.

The minimum initial investment for Institutional shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund is \$1,000,000, and holders of Institutional shares must maintain a minimum account balance of \$1,000,000.

The minimum initial investment for Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and for Investor shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund is \$2,500, or \$1,000 if you are a client of a Service Agent which maintains an omnibus account in the Fund and has made an aggregate minimum initial purchase for its customers of \$2,500. The minimum initial investment for Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund and for Investor shares of Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund is \$10,000. Subsequent investments must be at least \$100. However, the minimum initial investment for Class D shares or Investor shares is \$750 for Dreyfus-sponsored Keogh Plans, IRAs (including regular IRAs, spousal IRAs for a non-working spouse, Roth IRAs, SEP-IRAs, and rollover IRAs) and 403(b)(7) Plans with only one participant and \$500 for Dreyfus-sponsored Education Savings Accounts, with no minimum for subsequent purchases. The initial investment must be accompanied by the Account Application. For full-time or part-time employees of the Manager or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries, directors of the Manager, Board members of a fund advised by the Manager, including members of the Company's Board, or the spouse or minor child of any of the foregoing, the minimum initial investment for Class D shares or Investor shares is \$1,000. For full-time or part-time employees of the Manager or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries who elect to have a portion of their pay directly deposited into their Fund accounts, the minimum initial investment for Class D shares or Investor shares is \$50. Class D shares and Investor shares are offered without regard to the minimum initial investment requirements to Board members of a fund advised by the Manager, including members of the Company's Board, who elected to have all or a portion of their compensation for serving in the capacity automatically invested in a Fund. Fund shares are offered without regard to the minimum subsequent investment requirements to shareholders purchasing Fund shares through the Dreyfus Managed Assets Program or through other wrap account programs. The Company reserves the right to offer Fund shares without regard to minimum purchase requirements to government-sponsored programs or to employees participating in certain Retirement Plans or other programs where contributions or account information can be transmitted in a manner and form acceptable to the Company. The Company reserves the right to further vary the initial and subsequent investment minimum requirements for a Fund at any time.

Class D shares and Investor shares also are offered without regard to the minimum initial investment requirements through Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder[®], Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege or Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan pursuant to the Dreyfus Step Program described under "Shareholder Services." These services enable you to make regularly scheduled investments and may provide you with a convenient way to invest for long-term financial goals. You should be aware, however, that periodic investment plans do not guarantee a profit and will not protect you against loss in a declining market. **The Dreyfus Step Program does not apply to holders of Institutional shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund or Institutional shares Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund.**

Prior to the close of business on March 24, 2006, Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund offered Class A shares; all Class A shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund outstanding on March 24, 2006 were converted to Class D shares of the respective Fund. Class A shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Class A shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund that were purchased without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$250,000 or more and converted into Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund

or Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, as the case may be, will be charged a CDSC of 0.75% or 0.50%, respectively, if such shares are redeemed within 18 months of their original purchase date. The Distributor paid Service Agents an up-front commission of up to 0.75% with respect to Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund or up to 0.50% with respect to Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund of the net asset value of Class A shares purchased by their clients as part of a \$250,000 or more investment in Class A shares that are subject to a CDSC at the time of purchase from the Distributor's own assets. The proceeds of the CDSC on such shares are used, in part, to defray the Distributor's payment.

Class B and Class P Shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Class B Shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund only--General. Class P shares may be purchased only by clients of Service Agents. Subsequent purchases may be sent directly to the Transfer Agent or your Service Agent.

As of June 1, 2006 (the "Effective Date"), Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund are offered only in connection with dividend reinvestment and exchanges of Class B shares of certain other funds advised by Dreyfus or by Founders Asset Management, LLC ("Founders"), an indirect subsidiary of Dreyfus, or shares of Dreyfus Worldwide Dollar Money Market Fund, Inc. ("Worldwide Dollar Fund") held in an Exchange Account (as defined under "Shareholder Services—Fund Exchanges") as a result of a previous exchange of Class B shares. No new or subsequent investments, including through automatic investment plans, are allowed in Class B shares of the Fund, except through dividend reinvestment or permitted exchanges. If you hold Class B shares and make a subsequent investment in Fund shares, unless you specify the Class of shares you wish to purchase, such subsequent investment will be made in Class D shares and will be subject to any applicable sales load. For Class B shares outstanding on the Effective Date and Class B shares acquired upon reinvestment of dividends, all Class B share attributes, including associated CDSC schedules, conversion to Class D features and Distribution Plan and Shareholder Services Plan fees, will continue in effect.

No initial sales charge is imposed at the time of purchase of Class B or Class P shares. A CDSC is imposed, however, on certain redemptions of Class B shares as described in the relevant Prospectus for Class B shares and in this Statement of Additional Information under "How to Redeem Shares--Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares."

Approximately six years after the date of purchase, Class B shares automatically will convert to Class D shares, based on the relative net asset values for shares of each such Class. Class B shares of a Fund that have been acquired through the reinvestment of the Fund's dividends and distributions will be converted on a pro rata basis together with other Class B shares, in the proportion that a shareholder's Class B shares converting to Class D shares bears to the total Class B shares held by the shareholder, excluding Fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of the Fund's dividends and distributions. Class B shares of a Fund acquired by shareholders in exchange for Class B shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund before December 1, 2003 are subject to different CDSC and conversion to Class D schedules. See "How to Redeem Shares--Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares."

The minimum initial investment for Class P shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund is \$100,000. Subsequent investments for Class P shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund must be at least \$100. The initial investment must be accompanied by the Account Application. The Company reserves the right to offer Fund shares without regard to minimum purchase requirements to government-sponsored programs or to employees participating in certain

Retirement Plans or other programs where contributions or account information can be transmitted in a manner and form acceptable to the Company.

The minimum initial investment through an exchange for Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund or Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund is \$1,000 and \$10,000, respectively. Subsequent exchanges for Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund or Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund must be at least \$500. The Company reserves the right to vary further the initial and subsequent investment minimum requirements for a Fund at any time.

Class P shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund also may be purchased through Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder[®], Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege or Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan described under "Shareholder Services." These services enable you to make regularly scheduled investments and may provide you with a convenient way to invest for long-term financial goals. You should be aware, however, that periodic investment plans do not guarantee a profit and will not protect an investor against loss in a declining market.

Using Federal Funds. (All Funds) The Transfer Agent or the Fund may attempt to notify the investor upon receipt of checks drawn on banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System as to the possible delay in conversion into Federal Funds, and may attempt to arrange for a better means of transmitting the money. If the investor is a customer of a Service Agent and an order to purchase Fund shares is paid for other than in Federal Funds, the Service Agent, acting on behalf of its customer, will complete the conversion into, or itself advance, Federal Funds generally on the business day following receipt of the customer order. The order is effective only when so converted and received by the Custodian.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. (All Funds) You may purchase Fund shares (excluding Class B) by telephone or online if you have checked the appropriate box and supplied the necessary information on the Account Application or have filed a Shareholder Services Form with the Transfer Agent. The proceeds will be transferred between the bank account designated in one of these documents and your Fund account. Only a bank account maintained in a domestic financial institution which is an Automated Clearing House ("ACH") member may be so designated.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase orders may be made at any time. If purchase orders are received by 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on any day the Transfer Agent and the New York Stock Exchange are open for regular business, Fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined that day. If purchase orders made after 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on any day the Transfer Agent and the New York Stock Exchange are open for regular business, or made on Saturday, Sunday or any Fund holiday (e.g., when the New York Stock Exchange is not open for business), Fund shares will be purchased at the public offering price determined on the next bank business day following such purchase order. To qualify to use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, the initial payment for purchase of Fund shares must be drawn on, and redemption proceeds paid to, the same bank and account as are designated on the Account Application or Shareholder Services Form on file. If the proceeds of a particular redemption are to be sent to an account at any other bank, the request must be in writing and signature-guaranteed. See "How to Redeem Shares—Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege."

Reopening an Account. (All Funds, except Institutional shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) You may reopen an account with a minimum investment of \$100 without filing a new Account Application during the calendar

year the account is closed or during the following calendar year, provided the information on the old Account Application is still applicable.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICING ARRANGEMENTS

Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund are subject to a Distribution Plan, and shares of each Fund, except Institutional shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund, are subject to a Shareholder Services Plan.

Distribution Plan. (Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund only) Rule 12b-1 adopted by the SEC under the 1940 Act provides, among other things, that an investment company may bear expenses of distributing its shares only pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with the Rule. The Company's Board has adopted such a plan (the "Distribution Plan") with respect to Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund pursuant to which the Fund pays the Distributor for distributing such Fund's Class B shares at the annual rate of 0.50% of the value of the average daily net assets of Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, and 0.75% of the value of the average daily net assets of Class B shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund. The Distributor may pay one or more Service Agents in respect of advertising, marketing and other distribution services, with respect to Class B and determines the amounts, if any, to be paid to Service Agents and the basis on which such payments are made. The Company's Board believes that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Distribution Plan will benefit each Fund and the holders of its Class B shares.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under the Distribution Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the Board for its review. In addition, the Distribution Plan provides that it may not be amended to increase materially the costs which holders of Class B shares may bear pursuant to the Distribution Plan without the approval of the holders of such shares and that other material amendments of the Distribution Plan must be approved by the Board, and by the Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Company and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Distribution Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. The Distribution Plan is subject to annual approval by such vote of the Board cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Distribution Plan. As to each Fund, the Distribution Plan may be terminated at any time by vote of a majority of the Board members who are not "interested persons" and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Distribution Plan or by vote of the holders of a majority of such Fund's Class B shares.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007, Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund Class B paid \$33,946 and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund Class B paid \$17,354 to the Distributor pursuant to the Distribution Plan.

Shareholder Services Plan. (All Funds and Classes of Shares, except Institutional shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) The Company has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan with respect to the shares of each Fund, except Institutional shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund, pursuant to which the Company pays the Distributor for the provision of certain services to Fund shareholders a fee at the annual rate of 0.20% of the value of the average daily

net assets of Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, and 0.25% of the value of the average daily net assets attributable to each such other class of shares of each Fund. The services provided may include personal services relating to shareholder accounts, such as answering shareholder inquiries regarding the Company and providing reports and other information, and services related to the maintenance of such shareholder accounts. Under the Shareholder Services Plan, the Distributor may make payments to Service Agents in respect of these services. The Distributor determines the amounts to be paid to Service Agents.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under the Shareholder Services Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the Board for its review. In addition, the Shareholder Services Plan provides that material amendments must be approved by the Company's Board, and by the Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Company and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Shareholder Services Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Shareholder Services Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. As to each Fund, the Shareholder Services Plan is subject to annual approval by such vote of the Board members cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Shareholder Services Plan. The Shareholder Services Plan is terminable with respect to each Fund at any time by vote of a majority of the Board members who are not "interested persons" and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Shareholder Services Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Shareholder Services Plan.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007, pursuant to the Shareholder Services Plan, the indicated Funds and classes of shares paid the Distributor as follows:

| | <u>Class</u> | <u>Amount Paid to Distributor</u> |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund | Class B | \$16,973 |
| | Class D | \$580,711 |
| | Class P | \$8,992 |
| Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund | Investor | \$1,222,272 |
| Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund | Class B | \$5,785 |
| | Class D | \$169,482 |
| Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund | Investor | \$6,448 |

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

General. (All Funds) Each Fund ordinarily will make payment for all shares redeemed within seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of a redemption request in proper form, except as provided by the rules of the SEC. However, if you have purchased Fund shares by check, by Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege or through Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder® and subsequently submit a written redemption request to the Transfer Agent, the Fund may delay sending the redemption proceeds for up to eight business days after the purchase of such shares. In addition, the Fund will not honor redemption checks under the Checkwriting Privilege (if offered), and will reject requests to redeem shares by wire or telephone, online or pursuant to the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, for a period of up to eight business days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the purchase check, the Dreyfus TeleTransfer purchase or the Dreyfus-

Automatic Asset Builder order against which such redemption is requested. These procedures will not apply if your shares were purchased by wire payment, or if you otherwise have a sufficient collected balance in your account to cover the redemption request. Fund shares may not be redeemed until the Transfer Agent has received your Account Application.

If you hold shares of more than one Class of a Fund, any request for redemption must specify the Class of shares being redeemed. If you fail to specify the Class of shares to be redeemed or if you own fewer shares of the Class than specified to be redeemed, the redemption request may be delayed until the Transfer Agent receives further instructions from you or your Service Agent.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge--Class B Shares. A CDSC payable to the Distributor is imposed on any redemption of Class B shares which reduces the current net asset value of your Class B shares to an amount which is lower than the dollar amount of all payments by you for the purchase of Class B shares of the Fund held by you at the time of redemption. No CDSC will be imposed to the extent that the net asset value of the Class B shares redeemed does not exceed (i) the current net asset value of Class B shares of the Fund acquired through reinvestment of Fund dividends or capital gain distributions, plus (ii) increases in the net asset value of your Class B shares above the dollar amount of all your payments for the purchase of Class B shares held by you at the time of redemption.

If the aggregate value of Class B shares redeemed has declined below their original cost as a result of the Fund's performance, a CDSC may be applied to the then-current net asset value rather than the purchase price.

In circumstances where the CDSC is imposed, the amount of the charge will depend on the number of years from the time you purchased the Class B shares until the time of redemption of such shares. Solely for purposes of determining the number of years from the time of any payment for the purchase of Class B shares, all payments during a month will be aggregated and deemed to have been made on the first day of the month.

The following table sets forth the rates of the CDSC and the conversion to Class D schedule for Class B shares, except for certain Class B shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund described below:

| <u>Year Since Purchase Payment Was Made</u> | <u>CDSC as a % of Amount Invested or Redemption Proceeds (whichever is less)</u> |
|---|--|
| First | 4.00 |
| Second | 4.00 |
| Third | 3.00 |
| Fourth | 3.00 |
| Fifth | 2.00 |
| Sixth | 1.00* |

* These Class B shares will automatically convert into Class D shares approximately six years after the date of purchase.

The following table sets forth the rates of the CDSC payable to the Acquired Fund's former distributor and the conversion to Class D schedule for Class B shares of a Fund issued in exchange for Class B shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund before December 1, 2003:

| <u>Year Since Purchase Payment Was Made</u> | <u>CDSC as a % of Amount Invested or Redemption Proceeds (whichever is less)</u> |
|---|--|
| First | 5.00 |
| Second | 4.00 |
| Third | 3.00 |
| Fourth | 3.00 |
| Fifth | 2.00 |
| Sixth | 1.00 |
| Seventh | 0.00 |
| Eighth | 0.00** |

** These Class B shares will automatically convert into Class D shares at the end of the calendar quarter that is eight years after the initial purchase of the Class B shares of the Acquired Fund (applies to such Class B shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund before December 1, 2003).

In determining whether a CDSC is applicable to a redemption, the calculation will be made in a manner that results in the lowest possible rate. It will be assumed that the redemption is made first of amounts representing Fund shares acquired pursuant to the reinvestment of dividends and distributions of the Fund; then of amounts representing the increase in net asset value of Class B shares above the total amounts of payments for the purchase of Class B shares made during the preceding six years (or eight years for certain shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund); and finally, of amounts representing the cost of shares held for the longest period.

For example, assume an investor purchased 100 shares at \$10 per share for a cost of \$1,000. Subsequently, the shareholder acquired five additional Fund shares through reinvestment of Fund dividends. During the second year after the purchase the investor decided to redeem \$500 of the investment. Assuming at the time of the redemption the net asset value had appreciated to \$12 per share, the value of the investor's shares would be \$1,260 (105 shares at \$12 per share). The CDSC would not be applied to the value of the reinvested dividend shares and the amount which represented appreciation (\$260). Therefore, \$240 of the \$500 redemption proceeds (\$500 minus \$260) would be charged at a rate of 4% (the applicable rate in the second year after purchase) for a total CDSC of \$9.60.

Waiver of CDSC. The CDSC may be waived in connection with (a) redemptions made within one year after the death or disability, as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Code, of the shareholder, (b) redemptions by employees participating in Retirement Plans, (c) redemptions as a result of a combination of any investment company with the Fund by merger, acquisition of assets or otherwise, (d) a distribution following retirement under a tax-deferred retirement plan or upon attaining age 70-1/2 in the case of an IRA or Keogh plan or custodial account pursuant to Section 403(b) of the Code, and (e) redemptions pursuant to the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, as described below. If the Company's Board determines to discontinue the waiver of the CDSC, the disclosure herein will be revised appropriately. Any Fund shares subject to a CDSC which were purchased prior to the termination of such waiver will have the CDSC waived as provided in the Fund's Prospectus or this Statement of Additional Information at the time of the purchase of such shares.

To qualify for a waiver of the CDSC, at the time of redemption you must notify the Transfer Agent or your Service Agent must notify the Distributor. Any such qualification is subject to confirmation of your entitlement.

Redemption Through a Selected Dealer. If you are a customer of a Selected Dealer, you may make redemption requests to your Selected Dealer. If the Selected Dealer transmits the redemption request so that it is received by the Transfer Agent prior to the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular business, the redemption request will be effective on that day. If the Transfer Agent receives a redemption request after the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, the redemption request will be effective on the next business day. It is the responsibility of the Selected Dealer to transmit a request so that it is received in a timely manner. The proceeds of the redemption are credited to your account with the Selected Dealer. See "How to Buy Shares" for a discussion of additional conditions or fees that may be imposed upon redemption.

In addition, the Distributor or its designee will accept orders from Selected Dealers with which the Distributor has sales agreements for the repurchase of shares held by shareholders. Repurchase orders received by dealers by the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on any business day and transmitted to the Distributor or its designee prior to the close of its business day (usually 5:15 p.m., Eastern time), are effected at the price determined as of the close of trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on that day. Otherwise, the shares will be redeemed at the next determined net asset value. It is the responsibility of the Selected Dealer to transmit orders on a timely basis. The Selected Dealer may charge the shareholder a fee for executing the order. This repurchase arrangement is discretionary and may be withdrawn at any time.

Checkwriting Privilege. (Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund only) Each of these Funds provides redemption checks ("Checks") automatically upon opening an account, unless you specifically refuse the Checkwriting Privilege by checking the applicable "No" box on the Account Application. Checks will be sent only to the registered owner(s) of the account and only to the address of record. The Checkwriting Privilege may be established for an existing account by a separate signed Shareholder Services Form. The Account Application or Shareholder Services Form must be manually signed by the registered owner(s). Checks are drawn on your Fund account and may be made payable to the order of any person in an amount of \$500 or more. When a Check is presented to the Transfer Agent for payment, the Transfer Agent, as your agent, will cause the Fund to redeem a sufficient number of shares in your account to cover the amount of the Check. Dividends are earned until the Check clears. After clearance, a copy of the Check will be returned to you. You generally will be subject to the same rules and regulations that apply to checking accounts, although election of this Privilege creates only a shareholder-transfer agent relationship with the Transfer Agent. If you hold shares in a Dreyfus-sponsored IRA account, you may be permitted to make withdrawals from your IRA account using checks furnished to you by The Dreyfus Trust Company.

You should date your Checks with the current date when you write them. Please do not postdate your Checks. If you do, the Transfer Agent will honor, upon presentment, even if presented before the date of the Check, all postdated Checks which are dated within six months of presentment for payment, if they are otherwise in good order.

Checks are free, but the Transfer Agent will impose a fee for stopping payment of a Check upon your request or if the Transfer Agent cannot honor a Check due to insufficient funds or other valid reason. If the amount of the Check is greater than the value of the shares in your account, the Check will be returned marked insufficient funds. Checks should not be used to close an account.

The Checkwriting Privilege will be terminated immediately, without notice, with respect to any account which is, or becomes, subject to backup withholding on redemptions. Any Check written on an account which has become subject to backup withholding on redemptions will not be honored by the Transfer Agent.

Wire Redemption Privilege. (All Funds) By using this Privilege, you authorize the Transfer Agent to act on telephone, letter, online, or, with respect to institutional investors of Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund, wire redemption instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you, or an authorized representative of an institutional investor, and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Ordinarily, the Fund will initiate payment for shares redeemed pursuant to this Privilege on the next business day if the Transfer Agent receives a redemption request in proper form. Redemption proceeds (\$1,000 minimum) will be transferred by Federal Reserve wire only to the commercial bank account specified by you on the Account Application or Shareholder Services Form, or to a correspondent bank if your bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. Fees ordinarily are imposed by such bank and borne by the investor. Immediate notification by the correspondent bank to your bank is necessary to avoid a delay in crediting the funds to your bank account.

To change the commercial bank or account designated to receive wire redemption proceeds, a written request must be sent to the Transfer Agent. This request must be signed by each shareholder, with each signature guaranteed as described below under "Stock Certificates; Signatures."

Redemption Through Compatible Computer Facilities. (Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund only) The Fund makes available to institutions the ability to redeem shares through compatible computer facilities. Investors desiring to redeem shares in this manner should call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division at 1-800-346-3621 (1-718-895-1605 in New York City) to determine whether their computer facilities are compatible and to receive instructions for redeeming shares in this manner.

Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. (All Funds) You may request by telephone or online that redemption proceeds be transferred between your Fund account and your bank account. Only a bank account maintained in a domestic financial institution which is an ACH member may be designated. Redemption proceeds will be on deposit in your account at an ACH member bank ordinarily two business days after receipt of the redemption request. You should be aware that if you have selected the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege, any request for a Dreyfus TeleTransfer transaction will be effected through the ACH system unless more prompt transmittal specifically is requested. Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus Teletransfer Privilege. See "How to Buy Shares—Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege." Shares held in an IRA or Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Dreyfus TeleTransfer privilege.

Stock Certificates; Signatures. (All Funds) Any certificates representing Fund shares to be redeemed must be submitted with the redemption request. A fee may be imposed to replace lost or stolen certificates, or certificates that were never received. Written redemption requests

must be signed by each shareholder, including each holder of a joint account, and each signature must be guaranteed. Signatures on endorsed certificates submitted for redemption also must be guaranteed. The Transfer Agent has adopted standards and procedures pursuant to which signature-guarantees in proper form generally will be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program, the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") and the Stock Exchanges Medallion Program. Guarantees must be signed by an authorized signatory of the guarantor and "Signature-Guaranteed" must appear with the signature. The Transfer Agent may request additional documentation from corporations, executors, administrators, trustees or guardians, and may accept other suitable verification arrangements from foreign investors, such as consular verification. For more information with respect to signature-guarantees, please call one of the telephone numbers listed on the cover.

Redemption Commitment. (All Funds) Each Fund has committed itself to pay in cash all redemption requests by any shareholder of record of the Fund, limited in amount during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the value of the Fund's net assets at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the case of requests for redemption in excess of such amount, the Company's Board reserves the right to make payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets of the Fund in case of an emergency or any time a cash distribution would impair the liquidity of the Fund to the detriment of the existing shareholders. In such event, the securities would be valued in the same manner as the portfolio of the Fund is valued. If the recipient sells such securities, brokerage charges might be incurred.

Suspension of Redemptions. (All Funds) The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (a) during any period when the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (b) when trading in the markets the Fund ordinarily utilizes is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission so that disposal of the Fund's investments or determination of its net asset value is not reasonably practicable or (c) for such other periods as the Securities and Exchange Commission by order may permit to protect the Fund's shareholders.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Fund Exchanges. (All Funds) You may purchase, in exchange for shares of a Fund, shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family or Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds or shares of certain funds advised by Founders or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, to the extent such shares are offered for sale in your state of residence. Class D shares, Investor shares and Institutional shares may be exchanged for shares of any class of such funds open to direct investment by individuals. In addition, Class P shares may be exchanged for Class A shares of another fund in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds or a fund advised by Founders, to the extent such shares are offered for sale in the investor's state of residence. Shares of other funds purchased by exchange will be purchased on the basis of relative net asset value per share as follows:

- A. Exchanges for shares of funds offered without a sales load will be made without a sales load.
- B. Shares of funds purchased without a sales load may be exchanged for shares of other funds sold with a sales load, and the applicable sales load will be deducted.

- C. Shares of funds purchased with a sales load may be exchanged without a sales load for shares of other funds sold without a sales load.
- D. Shares of funds purchased with a sales load, shares of funds acquired by a previous exchange from shares purchased with a sales load and additional shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or distributions of any such funds (collectively referred to herein as "Purchased Shares") may be exchanged for shares of other funds sold with a sales load (referred to herein as "Offered Shares"), but if the sales load applicable to the Offered Shares exceeds the maximum sales load that could have been imposed in connection with the Purchased Shares (at the time the Purchased Shares were acquired), without giving effect to any reduced loads, the difference may be deducted.
- E. Shares of funds subject to a CDSC that are exchanged for shares of another fund will be subject to the higher applicable CDSC of the two funds and, for purposes of calculating CDSC rates and conversion periods, if any, will be deemed to have been held since the date the shares being exchanged were initially purchased.

To accomplish an exchange under item D above, you or your Service Agent acting on your behalf must notify the Transfer Agent of your prior ownership of Fund shares and your account number.

As of the Effective Date, you may also exchange your Class B shares of General Money Market Fund, Inc. (the "General Fund"), a money market fund advised by the Manager. The shares so purchased will be held in a special account created solely for this purpose ("Exchange Account"). Exchanges of shares from an Exchange Account can only be made into Class B shares of funds in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds or certain funds advised by Founders. No CDSC is charged when an investor exchanges into an Exchange Account; however, the applicable CDSC will be imposed when shares are redeemed from an Exchange Account or other applicable fund account. Upon redemption, the applicable CDSC will be calculated taking into account the time such shares were held in the General Fund's Exchange Account. In addition, the time Class B shares are held in the General Fund's Exchange Account will be taken into account for purposes of calculating when such shares convert to Class D shares. If your Class B shares are held in the General Fund's Exchange Account at the time such shares are scheduled to convert to Class D shares, you will receive Class A shares of the General Fund. Prior to the Effective Date, shareholders were permitted to exchange their Class B shares for shares of Worldwide Dollar Fund, and such shares were held in an Exchange Account. Shareholders who held shares of Worldwide Dollar Fund in an Exchange Account on the Effective Date may continue to hold those shares and upon redemption from the Exchange Account or other applicable fund account, the applicable CDSC and conversion to Class D schedule will be calculated, except for Fund shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund, without regard to the time such shares were held in Worldwide Dollar Fund's Exchange Account; for Fund shares issued in exchange for shares originally issued by the Acquired Fund, the applicable CDSC and conversion to Class D schedule will be calculated taking into account the time such shares were held in the Worldwide Dollar Fund's Exchange Account. Exchanges of shares from an Exchange Account in Worldwide Dollar Fund only can be made into Class B shares of funds in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds, certain of funds advised by Founders and the General Fund. See "How to Redeem Shares." Redemption proceeds for Exchange Account shares are paid by federal wire or check only. Exchange Account shares also are eligible for the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege and the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

To request an exchange, you or your Service Agent acting on your behalf must give exchange instructions to the Transfer Agent in writing, by telephone or online. The ability to issue exchange instructions by telephone or online is given to all Fund shareholders automatically, unless you check the applicable "No" box on the Account Application, indicating that you specifically refuse this privilege. By using this privilege, you authorize the Transfer Agent to act on telephonic and online instructions (including over the Dreyfus Express[®] voice response telephone system) from any person representing himself or herself to be you, or an authorized representative of your Service Agent and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Exchanges may be subject to limitations as to the amount involved or the number of exchanges permitted. Shares issued in certificate form are not eligible for telephone or online exchange. No fees currently are charged shareholders directly in connection with exchanges, although the Company reserves the right, upon not less than 60 days' written notice, to charge shareholders a nominal administrative fee in accordance with rules promulgated by the SEC.

To establish a personal retirement plan by exchange, shares of the fund being exchanged must have a value of at least the minimum initial investment required for the fund into which the exchange is being made.

During times of drastic economic or market conditions, the Company may suspend Fund Exchanges temporarily without notice and treat exchange requests based on their separate components — redemption orders with a simultaneous request to purchase the other fund's shares. In such a case, the redemption request would be processed at the respective Fund's next determined net asset value but the purchase order would be effective only at the net asset value next determined after the fund being purchased receives the proceeds of the redemption, which may result in the purchase being delayed.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege. (All Funds) Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege permits you to purchase (on a semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, or annual basis), in exchange for shares of the Fund, shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds shares of the same class of certain funds advised by Founders or shares of certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds of which you are a shareholder (including, for Class B shares, Class B shares of the General Fund held in an Exchange Account). This Privilege is available only for existing accounts and to shareholders residing in any state in which shares of the fund being acquired may legally be sold. Shares will be exchanged on the basis of relative net asset value as described above under "Fund Exchanges." Enrollment in or modification or cancellation of this Privilege is effective three business days following notification by the investor. An investor will be notified if the investor's account falls below the amount designated to be exchanged under this Privilege. In this case, the investor's account will fall to zero unless additional investments are made in excess of the designated amount prior to the next Auto-Exchange transaction. Shares held under IRA and other retirement plans are eligible for this Privilege. Exchanges of IRA shares may be made between IRA accounts and from regular accounts to IRA accounts, but not from IRA accounts to regular accounts. With respect to all other retirement accounts, exchanges may be made only among those accounts.

Shareholder Services Forms and prospectuses of the other funds may be obtained by calling 1-800-645-6561, visiting www.dreyfus.com, or contacting your financial representative. The Company reserves the right to reject any exchange request in whole or in part. Shares may be exchanged only between accounts having certain identical identifying designations. The Fund Exchanges service or Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege may be modified or terminated at any time upon notice to shareholders.

Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder®. (Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund and Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund only) Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder permits you to purchase Fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$150,000 per transaction) at regular intervals selected by you. Fund shares are purchased by transferring funds from the bank account designated by you.

Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege. (Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund and Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund only) Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege enables you to purchase Fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$50,000 per transaction) by having Federal salary, Social Security, or certain veterans', military or other payments from the U.S. Government automatically deposited into your Fund account.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan. (Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund and Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund only) Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase Fund shares (minimum of \$100 per transaction) automatically on a regular basis. Depending upon your employer's direct deposit program, you may have part or all of your paycheck transferred to your existing Dreyfus account electronically through the ACH system at each pay period. To establish a Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan account, you must file an authorization form with your employer's payroll department. It is the sole responsibility of your employer to arrange for transactions under the Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan.

Dreyfus Step Program. (Investor shares of Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund and Class D shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund only). The Dreyfus Step Program enables you to purchase Fund shares without regard to the Fund's minimum initial investment requirements through Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder®, Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege or Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan. To establish a Dreyfus Step Program account, you must supply the necessary information on the Account Application and file the required authorization form(s) with the Transfer Agent. For more information concerning this Program, or to request the necessary authorization form(s), please call toll free 1-800-782-6620. You may terminate your participation in this Program at any time by discontinuing your participation in Dreyfus-Automatic Asset Builder, Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit Privilege or Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan, as the case may be, as provided under the terms of such Privilege(s). If you wish to purchase Fund shares through the Dreyfus Step Program in conjunction with a Dreyfus-sponsored retirement plan, you may do so only for IRAs, SEP-IRAs and IRA "Rollover Accounts." The Fund may modify or terminate this Program at any time.

Dreyfus Dividend Options. (All Funds and Share Classes, except Class B Shares) Dreyfus Dividend Sweep allows you to invest automatically your dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, from a Fund in shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family or Dreyfus Premier Family of Funds or of certain funds advised by Founders of which you are a shareholder, as described above under "Fund Exchanges." Shares of other funds purchased pursuant to this privilege will be purchased on the basis of relative net asset value per share as follows:

- A. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund may be invested without a sales load in shares of other funds offered without a sales load.
- B. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund that does not charge a sales load may be invested in shares of other funds sold with a sales load, and the applicable sales load will be deducted.
- C. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund that charges a sales load may be invested in shares of other funds sold with a sales load (referred to herein as "Offered Shares"), but if the sales load applicable to the Offered Shares exceeds the maximum sales load charged by the fund from which dividends or distributions are being swept (without giving effect to any reduced loads), the difference may be deducted.
- D. Dividends and distributions paid by a fund may be invested in shares of other funds that impose a CDSC and the applicable CDSC, if any, will be imposed upon redemption of such shares.

Dreyfus Dividend ACH permits you to transfer electronically dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, from a Fund to a designated bank account. Only an account maintained at a domestic financial institution that is an ACH member may be so designated. Banks may charge a fee for this service.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan. (All Funds) The Automatic Withdrawal Plan permits you to request withdrawal of a specified dollar amount (minimum of \$50) on either a monthly or quarterly basis if you have a \$5,000 minimum account. Withdrawal payments are the proceeds from sales of Fund shares, not the yield on the shares. If withdrawal payments exceed reinvested dividends and distributions, your shares will be reduced and eventually may be depleted. The Automatic Withdrawal Plan may be terminated at any time by you, the Fund or the Transfer Agent. Shares for which stock certificates have been issued may not be redeemed through the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

No CDSC with respect to Class B shares (including Class B shares held in an Exchange Account) will be imposed on withdrawals made under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, provided that any amount withdrawn under the plan does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of (1) the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, or (2) the account value at the time of the subsequent withdrawal. Withdrawals with respect to Class B shares under the Automatic Withdrawal Plan that exceed such amounts will be subject to a CDSC.

Certain Retirement Plans, including Dreyfus-sponsored retirement plans, may permit certain participants to establish an automatic withdrawal plan from such Retirement Plans. Participants should consult their Retirement Plan sponsor and tax adviser for details. Such a withdrawal plan is different than the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

Corporate Pension/Profit-Sharing and Personal Retirement Plans. (All Funds, except Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund) The Company makes available to corporations a variety of prototype pension and profit-sharing plans including a 401(k) Salary Reduction Plan. In addition, the Fund makes available Keogh Plans, IRAs (including regular IRAs, spousal IRAs for a non-working spouse, Roth IRAs, SEP-IRAs, and IRA "Rollover Accounts"), Education Savings Accounts and 403(b)(7) Plans. Plan support services also are available.

If you wish to purchase Fund shares in conjunction with a Keogh Plan, a 403(b)(7) Plan or an IRA, including a SEP-IRA, you may request forms for adoption of such plans from the Distributor.

The entity acting as custodian for Keogh Plans, 403(b)(7) Plans or IRAs may charge a fee, payment of which could require the liquidation of shares. All fees charged are described in the appropriate form.

Shares may be purchased in connection with these plans only by direct remittance to the entity acting as custodian. Purchases for these plans may not be made in advance of receipt of funds.

You should read the prototype retirement plan and the appropriate form of custodial agreement for further details on eligibility, service fees and tax implications, and should consult a tax adviser.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Valuation of Portfolio Securities. Substantially all of each Fund's investments (excluding short-term investments) are valued each business day by one or more independent pricing services (the "Service") approved by the Board. Securities valued by the Service for which quoted bid prices in the judgment of the Service are readily available and are representative of the bid side of the market are valued at the mean between the quoted bid prices (as obtained by the Service from dealers in such securities) and asked prices (as calculated by the Service based upon its evaluation of the market for such securities). The value of other investments is determined by the Service based on methods which include consideration of: yields or prices of securities of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type; indications as to values from dealers; and general market conditions. Short-term investments are not valued by the Service and are valued at the mean price or yield equivalent for such securities or for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type as obtained from market makers. Other investments that are not valued by the Service are valued at the average of the most recent bid and asked prices in the market in which such investments are primarily traded, or at the last sales price for securities traded primarily on an exchange or the national securities market. Securities traded on Nasdaq generally will be valued at the Nasdaq Official Closing Price. In the absence of reported sales of investments traded primarily on an exchange or the national securities market, the average of the most recent bid and asked prices is used. Bid price is used when no asked price is available. Any assets or liabilities initially expressed in terms of foreign currency will be translated into U.S. dollars at the midpoint of the New York interbank market spot exchange rate as quoted on the day of such translation by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or, if no such rate is quoted on such date, at the exchange rate previously quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or at such other quoted market exchange rate as may be determined to be appropriate by the Manager. Expenses and fees, including the management fee and the fees paid pursuant to the Distribution Plan and Shareholder Services Plan, as applicable (reduced by the expense limitation, if any), are accrued daily and taken into account for the purpose of determining the net asset value of a Fund's shares. Because of the difference in operating expenses incurred by each class of shares, the per share net asset value of each class of shares of the Funds will differ.

Restricted securities, as well as securities or other assets for which recent market quotations are not readily available or are determined by the Company not to reflect accurately fair value, or which are not valued by the Service, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith based on procedures approved by the Company's Board. Fair value of investments may be

determined by the Company's Board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee using such information as it deems appropriate. The factors that may be considered when fair valuing a security include fundamental analytical data, the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition, an evaluation of the forces that influence the market in which securities are purchased or sold, and public trading in similar securities of the issuer or comparable issuers. The valuation of a security based on fair value procedures may differ from the 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 a Fund may trade on days that the Fund is not open for business, thus affecting the value of the Fund's assets on days when Fund investors have no access to the Fund. Restricted securities which are, or are convertible into, securities of the same class of other securities for which a public market exists usually will be valued at such market value less the same percentage discount at which the restricted securities were purchased. This discount will be revised periodically by the Board if the Board members believe that it no longer reflects the value of the restricted securities. Restricted securities not of the same class as securities for which a public market exists usually will be valued initially at cost. Any subsequent adjustment from cost will be based upon considerations deemed relevant by the Board.

New York Stock Exchange Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Management of the Company believes that each Fund has qualified for treatment as a "regulated investment company" under the Code for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007. Each Fund intends to continue to so qualify if such qualification is in the best interests of its shareholders. As a regulated investment company, each Fund will pay no Federal income tax on net investment income and net realized securities gains to the extent that such income and gains are distributed to shareholders in accordance with applicable provisions of the Code. To qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund must distribute at least 90% of its net income (consisting of net investment income and net short-term capital gains) to its shareholders and meet certain asset diversification and other requirements. If a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be treated for tax purposes as an ordinary corporation subject to Federal income tax. The term "regulated investment company" does not imply the supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency.

Each Fund ordinarily declares dividends from net investment income on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business.

Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund and Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund: Shares begin earning income dividends on the date of purchase. Earnings for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are declared as dividends on the preceding business day. Dividends usually are paid on the last calendar day of each month.

Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund: Shares begin earning income dividends on the date following the date of purchase. Earnings for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are declared as dividends on the next business day. Dividends usually are paid on the last business day of each month.

All Funds: Distributions from net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but a Fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions

of the 1940 Act. A Fund will not make distributions from net realized securities gains unless its capital loss carryovers, if any, have been utilized or have expired. Dividends and distributions among share classes in the same Fund may vary due to the different expenses of such share classes.

If you elect to receive dividends and distributions in cash, and your dividend and distribution check is returned to the Fund as undeliverable or remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest such dividend or distribution and all future dividends and distributions payable to you in additional Fund shares at net asset value. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed distribution or redemption checks.

Any dividend or distribution paid shortly after an investor's purchase may have the effect of reducing the aggregate net asset value of the shares below the cost of the investment. Such a dividend or distribution would be a return of capital taxable as described in the relevant prospectus. In addition, the Code provides that if a shareholder holds shares of a Fund for six months or less and has received a capital gain distribution with respect to such shares, any loss incurred on the sale of such shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain distribution received.

Ordinarily, gains and losses realized from portfolio transactions will be treated as capital gains or losses. However, a portion of the gain or loss realized from the sale or other disposition of foreign currencies (including foreign currency denominated bank deposits) and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities (including debt instruments and certain forward contracts and options) may be treated as ordinary income or loss. In addition, all or a portion of any gains realized from engaging in "conversion transactions" (generally including certain transactions designed to convert ordinary income into capital gain) may be treated as ordinary income.

Gain or loss, if any, realized by a Fund from certain forward contracts and options transactions ("Section 1256 contracts") will be treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Gain or loss will arise upon exercise or lapse of Section 1256 contracts as well as from closing transactions. In addition, any Section 1256 contracts remaining unexercised at the end of the Fund's taxable year will be treated as sold for their then fair market value, resulting in additional gain or loss to such Fund characterized in the manner described above.

Offsetting positions held by a Fund involving certain futures or forward contracts or options transactions with respect to actively traded personal property may be considered for tax purposes to constitute "straddles." To the extent the straddle rules apply to positions established by a Fund, losses realized by the Fund may be deferred to the extent of unrealized gain in the offsetting position. In addition, short-term capital loss on straddle positions may be recharacterized as long-term capital loss, and long-term capital gains on straddle positions may be treated as short-term capital gains or ordinary income. Certain of the straddle positions held by a Fund may constitute "mixed straddles." The Fund may make one or more elections with respect to the treatment of "mixed straddles," resulting in different tax consequences. In certain circumstances, the provisions governing the tax treatment of straddles override or modify certain of the provisions discussed above.

If a Fund either (1) holds an appreciated financial position with respect to stock, certain debt obligations, or partnership interests ("appreciated financial position") and then enters into a short sale, futures, forward, or offsetting notional principal contract (collectively, a "Contract") with respect to the same or substantially identical property or (2) holds an appreciated financial

position that is a Contract and then acquires property that is the same as, or substantially identical to, the underlying property, the Fund generally will be taxed as if the appreciated financial position were sold at its fair market value on the date the Fund enters into the financial position or acquires the property, respectively.

If the Fund enters into certain derivatives (including forward contracts, long positions under notional principal contracts, and related puts and calls) with respect to equity interests in certain pass-thru entities (including other regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships, real estate mortgage investment conduits and certain trusts and foreign corporations), long-term capital gain with respect to the derivative may be recharacterized as ordinary income to the extent it exceeds the long-term capital gain that would have been realized had the interest in the pass-thru entity been held directly by the Fund during the term of the derivative contract. Any gain recharacterized as ordinary income will be treated as accruing at a constant rate over the term of the derivative contract and may be subject to an interest charge. The Treasury has authority to issue regulations expanding the application of these rules to derivatives with respect to debt instruments and/or stock in corporations that are not pass-thru entities.

Investment by a Fund in securities issued or acquired at a discount, or providing for deferred interest or for payment of interest in the form of additional obligations could under special tax rules affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders by causing the Fund to recognize income prior to the receipt of cash payments. For example, the Fund could be required to accrue each year a portion of the discount (or deemed discount) at which the securities were issued and to distribute such income in order to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company. In such case, the Fund may have to dispose of securities which it might otherwise have continued to hold in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

Federal regulations require that you provide a certified taxpayer identification number ("TIN") upon opening or reopening an account. See the Account Application for further information concerning this requirement. Failure to furnish a certified TIN to the Company could subject you to a \$50 penalty imposed by the Internal Revenue Service.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

General. The Manager assumes general supervision over the placement of securities purchase and sale orders on behalf of the funds it manages. Funds managed by dual employees of the Manager and an affiliated entity, and funds with a sub-investment adviser, execute portfolio transactions through the trading desk of the affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser, as applicable (the "Trading Desk"). Those funds use the research facilities, and are subject to the internal policies and procedures, of applicable affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser.

The Trading Desk generally has the authority to select brokers (for equity securities) or dealers (for fixed income securities) and the commission rates or spreads to be paid. Allocation of brokerage transactions is made in the best judgment of the Trading Desk and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable. In choosing brokers or dealers, the Trading Desk evaluates the ability of the broker or dealer to execute the transaction at the best combination of price and quality of execution.

In general, brokers or dealers involved in the execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of a fund are selected on the basis of their professional capability and the value and quality of their

services. The Trading Desk attempts to obtain best execution for the funds by choosing brokers or dealers to execute transactions based on a variety of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) price; (ii) liquidity; (iii) the nature and character of the relevant market for the security to be purchased or sold; (iv) the quality and efficiency of the broker's or dealer's execution; (v) the broker's or dealer's willingness to commit capital; (vi) the reliability of the broker or dealer in trade settlement and clearance; (vii) the level of counter-party risk (i.e., the broker's or dealer's financial condition); (viii) the commission rate or the spread; (ix) the value of research provided; (x) the availability of electronic trade entry and reporting links; and (xi) the size and type of order (e.g., foreign or domestic security, large block, illiquid security). In selecting brokers or dealers no factor is necessarily determinative; however, at various times and for various reasons, certain factors will be more important than others in determining which broker or dealer to use. Seeking to obtain best execution for all trades takes precedence over all other considerations.

Investment decisions for one fund or account are made independently from those for other funds or accounts managed by the portfolio managers. Under the Trading Desk's procedures, portfolio managers and their corresponding Trading Desks may seek to aggregate (or "bunch") orders that are placed or received concurrently for more than one fund or account. In some cases, this policy may adversely affect the price paid or received by a fund or an account, or the size of the position obtained or liquidated. As noted above, certain brokers or dealers may be selected because of their ability to handle special executions such as those involving large block trades or broad distributions, provided that the primary consideration of best execution is met. Generally, when trades are aggregated, each fund or account within the block will receive the same price and commission. However, random allocations of aggregate transactions may be made to minimize custodial transaction costs. In addition, at the close of the trading day, when reasonable and practicable, the completed securities of partially filled orders will generally be allocated to each participating fund and account in the proportion that each order bears to the total of all orders (subject to rounding to "round lot" amounts and other relevant factors).

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year as well as within a year. In periods in which extraordinary market conditions prevail, the portfolio managers will not be deterred from changing a Fund's investment strategy as rapidly as needed, in which case higher turnover rates can be anticipated which would result in greater brokerage expenses. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid is evaluated by the Trading Desk based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services. Higher portfolio turnover rates usually generate additional brokerage commissions and transaction costs, and any short-term gains realized from these transactions are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

To the extent that a fund invests in foreign securities, certain of such fund's transactions in those securities may not benefit from the negotiated commission rates available to funds for transactions in securities of domestic issuers. For funds that permit foreign exchange transactions, such transactions are made with banks or institutions in the interbank market at prices reflecting a mark-up or mark-down and/or commission.

The portfolio managers may deem it appropriate for one fund or account they manage to sell a security while another fund or account they manage is purchasing the same security. Under such circumstances, the portfolio managers may arrange to have the purchase and sale transactions effected directly between the funds and/or accounts ("cross transactions"). Cross transactions will be effected in accordance with procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act.

Funds and accounts managed by the Manager, an affiliated entity or a sub-investment adviser may own significant positions in portfolio companies which, depending on market conditions, may affect adversely the ability to dispose of some or all of such positions.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, total brokerage commissions paid amounted to \$19,427, \$20,535 and \$26,657, respectively, with respect to Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund and \$236,754, \$26,057 and \$66,309, respectively, with respect to Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund, none of which was paid to the Distributor. There were no determinable gross spreads and concessions on principal transactions for each of the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, total brokerage commissions paid amounted to \$50,959, \$3,157 and \$6,815, respectively, with respect to Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund; none of which was paid to the Distributor. Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund paid no brokerage commissions for fiscal years ended July 31, 2005 and for fiscal year ended July 31, 2006 and 2007 total brokerage commissions paid amounted to \$43 and \$162, respectively.

The reason for the difference between the aggregate dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid in the 2005 fiscal year and the aggregate amount of brokerage commissions paid in the 2006 fiscal year, primarily was due to increased trading activity.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, there were no gross spreads or concessions paid on principal transactions.

The Fund contemplates that, consistent with the policy of seeking best price and execution, brokerage transactions may be conducted through affiliates of the Manager. The Board has adopted procedures in conformity with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act to ensure that all brokerage commissions paid to affiliates of the Manager are reasonable and fair. There were no commissions paid to affiliates of the Manager for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007.

Soft Dollars. The term "soft dollars" is commonly understood to refer to arrangements where an investment adviser uses client (or fund) brokerage commissions to pay for research and other services to be used by the investment adviser. Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides a "safe harbor" that permits investment advisers to enter into soft dollar arrangements if the investment adviser determines in good faith that the amount of the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. Eligible products and services under Section 28(e) include those that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the investment adviser in the performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities.

Subject to the policy of seeking best execution, Dreyfus-managed funds may execute transactions with brokerage firms that provide research services and products, as defined in Section 28(e). Any and all research products and services received in connection with brokerage commissions will be used to assist the applicable affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser in its investment decision-making responsibilities, as contemplated under Section 28(e). Under certain conditions, higher brokerage commissions may be paid in connection with certain transactions in return for research products and services.

The products and services provided under these arrangements permit the Trading Desk to supplement its own research and analysis activities, and provide it with information from individuals and research staffs of many securities firms. Such services and products may include, but are not limited to the following: fundamental research reports (which may discuss, among

other things, the value of securities, or the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, or the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities, or issuers, industries, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and performance); current market data and news; technical and portfolio analyses; economic forecasting and interest rate projections; and historical information on securities and companies. The Trading Desk also may defray the costs of certain services and communication systems that facilitate trade execution (such as on-line quotation systems, direct data feeds from stock exchanges and on-line trading systems with brokerage commissions generated by client transactions) or functions related thereto (such as clearance and settlement). Some of the research products or services received by the Trading Desk may have both a research function and a non-research administrative function (a "mixed use"). If the Trading Desk determines that any research product or service has a mixed use, the Trading Desk will allocate in good faith the cost of such service or product accordingly. The portion of the product or service that the Trading Desk determines will assist it in the investment decision-making process may be paid for in soft dollars. The non-research portion is paid for by the Trading Desk in hard dollars.

The Trading Desk generally considers the amount and nature of research, execution and other services provided by brokerage firms, as well as the extent to which such services are relied on, and attempts to allocate a portion of the brokerage business of its clients on the basis of that consideration. Neither the services nor the amount of brokerage given to a particular brokerage firm are made pursuant to any agreement or commitment with any of the selected firms that would bind the Trading Desk to compensate the selected brokerage firm for research provided. The Trading Desk endeavors, but is not legally obligated, to direct sufficient commissions to broker/dealers that have provided it with research and other services to ensure continued receipt of research the Trading Desk believes is useful. Actual commissions received by a brokerage firm may be more or less than the suggested allocations.

There may be no correlation between the amount of brokerage commissions generated by a particular fund or client and the indirect benefits received by that fund or client. The affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser may receive a benefit from the research services and products that is not passed on to a fund in the form of a direct monetary benefit. Further, research services and products may be useful to the affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser in providing investment advice to any of the funds or clients it advises. Likewise, information made available to the affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser from brokerage firms effecting securities transactions for a fund may be utilized on behalf of another fund or client. Information so received is in addition to, and not in lieu of, services required to be performed by the affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser and fees are not reduced as a consequence of the receipt of such supplemental information. Although the receipt of such research services does not reduce the normal independent research activities of the affiliated entity or sub-investment adviser, it enables them to avoid the additional expenses that might otherwise be incurred if it were to attempt to develop comparable information through its own staff.

There were no transactions conducted on an agency basis through a broker, for among other things, research services for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. It is the policy of Dreyfus to protect the confidentiality of each Fund's portfolio holdings and prevent the selective disclosure of non-public information about such holdings. Each Fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose its holdings in accordance with regulatory requirements, such as periodic portfolio disclosure in filings with the SEC. Each non-money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose its complete schedule of portfolio holdings at month-end, with a one-month lag,

on the Dreyfus website at www.dreyfus.com. In addition, fifteen days following the end of each calendar quarter, each non-money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose on the website its complete schedule of portfolio holdings as of the end of such quarter. Each money market fund, or its duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose on the website its complete schedule of holdings twice a month, on the 15th day of the month and the last business day of the month, with a 15-day lag. Portfolio holdings will remain available on the website until the date on which the fund files a Form N-CSR or Form N-Q for the period that includes the date as of which the website information is current.

If a fund's portfolio holdings are released pursuant to an ongoing arrangement with any party, such Fund must have a legitimate business purpose for doing so, and neither the Fund, nor Dreyfus or its affiliate, may receive any compensation in connection with an arrangement to make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings. Funds may distribute portfolio holdings to mutual fund evaluation services such as Standard & Poor's, Morningstar or Lipper Analytical Services; due diligence departments of broker-dealers and wirehouses that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds before their public disclosure; and broker-dealers that may be used by the Fund, for the purpose of efficient trading and receipt of relevant research, provided that: (a) the recipient does not distribute the portfolio holdings to persons who are likely to use the information for purposes of purchasing or selling Fund shares of Fund portfolio holdings before the portfolio holdings become public information; and (b) the recipient signs a written confidentiality agreement.

Each Fund may also disclose any and all portfolio information to its service providers and others who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities and are subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law and/or contract. These service providers include the fund's custodian, auditors, investment adviser, administrator, and each of their respective affiliates and advisers.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings may be authorized only by the fund's Chief Compliance Officer, and any exceptions to this policy are reported quarterly to the Company's Board.

Regular Broker-Dealer. A Fund may acquire securities issued by one or more of its "regular brokers or dealers," as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act. Rule 10b-1 provides that a "regular broker dealer" is one of the ten brokers or dealers that, during the Fund's most recent fiscal year (i) received the greater dollar amount of brokerage commissions from participating, either directly or indirectly, in the Fund's portfolio transactions, (ii) engages as principal in the largest dollar amount of the Fund's portfolio transactions or (iii) sold the largest dollar amount of the Fund's securities. The following is a list of each Fund that acquired securities of its regular brokers or dealers during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2007, the issuer of the securities and the aggregate value per issuer, as of July 31, 2007, of such securities:

| <u>Fund</u> | <u>Name of Regular Broker or Dealer</u> | <u>Aggregate Value Per Issuer</u> |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund | Citigroup Global Markets Inc. | \$11,828,000 |
| | J.P. MorganChase & Co. | \$7,294,000 |
| | Bank of America | \$5,281,000 |
| | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. | \$4,339,000 |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Goldman Sachs & Co. | \$3,529,000 |
| Lehman Brothers Inc. | \$185,000 |

| <u>Fund</u> | <u>Name of Regular Broker or Dealer</u> | <u>Aggregate Value Per Issuer</u> |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund | Citigroup Global Markets Inc. | \$13,530,000 |
| | Goldman, Sachs & Co. | \$7,497,000 |
| | J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. | \$3,283,000 |
| | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. | \$754,000 |
| | Lehman Brothers Inc. | \$641,000 |
| | Bank of America Securities LLC | \$155,000 |

| <u>Fund</u> | <u>Name of Regular Broker or Dealer</u> | <u>Aggregate Value Per Issuer</u> |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund | J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. | \$1,254,000 |
| | Lehman Brothers Inc. | \$686,000 |
| | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. | \$589,000 |

SUMMARY OF THE PROXY VOTING POLICY, PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES OF THE DREYFUS FAMILY OF FUNDS

The Board of each fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds has delegated to the Manager the authority to vote proxies of companies held in a fund's portfolio. The Manager, through its participation on the BNY Mellon Proxy Policy Committee (the "MPPC"), applies BNY Mellon's Proxy Voting Policy, related procedures, and voting guidelines when voting proxies on behalf of the funds.

The Manager recognizes that an investment adviser is a fiduciary that owes its clients, including funds it manages, a duty of utmost good faith and full and fair disclosure of all material facts. An investment adviser's duty of loyalty requires an adviser to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients and precludes the adviser from subrogating the clients' interests to its own. In addition, an investment adviser voting proxies on behalf of a fund must do so in a manner consistent with the best interests of the fund and its shareholders.

The Manager seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest by participating in the MPPC, which applies detailed, pre-determined written proxy voting guidelines (the "Voting Guidelines") in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by a third party vendor, and without consideration of any client relationship factors. Further, the MPPC engages a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies of funds managed by BNY Mellon or its affiliates (including the Dreyfus Family of Funds), and may engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies of other issuers at its discretion.

All proxies received by the funds are reviewed, categorized, analyzed and voted in accordance with the Voting Guidelines. The guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and any changes in BNY Mellon's or the Manager's policies on

specific issues. Items that can be categorized under the Voting Guidelines are voted in accordance with any applicable guidelines or referred to the MPPC, if the applicable guidelines so require. Proposals that cannot be categorized under the Voting Guidelines are referred to the MPPC for discussion and vote. Additionally, the MPPC reviews proposals where it has identified a particular company, industry or issue for special scrutiny. With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, the MPPC weighs the cost of voting and potential inability to sell the securities (which may occur during the voting process) against the benefit of voting the proxies to determine whether or not to vote. With respect to securities lending transactions, the MPPC seeks to balance the economic benefits of continuing to participate in an open securities lending transaction against the inability to vote proxies.

When evaluating proposals, the MPPC recognizes that the management of a publicly-held company may need protection from the market's frequent focus on short-term considerations, so as to be able to concentrate on such long-term goals as productivity and development of competitive products and services. In addition, the MPPC generally supports proposals designed to provide management with short-term insulation from outside influences so as to enable them to bargain effectively with potential suitors to the extent such proposals are discrete and not bundled with other proposals. The MPPC believes that a shareholder's role in the governance of a publicly-held company is generally limited to monitoring the performance of the company and its management and voting on matters which properly come to a shareholder vote. However, the MPPC generally opposes proposals designed to insulate an issuer's management unnecessarily from the wishes of a majority of shareholders. Accordingly, the MPPC generally votes in accordance with management on issues that the MPPC believes neither unduly limit the rights and privileges of shareholders nor adversely affect the value of the investment.

On questions of social responsibility where economic performance does not appear to be an issue, the MPPC attempts to ensure that management reasonably responds to the social issues. Responsiveness will be measured by management's efforts to address the particular social issue including, where appropriate, assessment of the implications of the proposal to the ongoing operations of the company. The MPPC will pay particular attention to repeat issues where management has failed in its commitment in the intervening period to take actions on issues.

In evaluating proposals regarding incentive plans and restricted stock plans, the MPPC typically employs a shareholder value transfer model. This model seeks to assess the amount of shareholder equity flowing out of the company to executives as options are exercised. After determining the cost of the plan, the MPPC evaluates whether the cost is reasonable based on a number of factors, including industry classification and historical performance information. The MPPC generally votes against proposals that permit or are silent on the repricing or replacement of stock options without shareholder approval.

Information regarding how the Manager voted proxies for a Fund is available on the Dreyfus Family of Funds' website at <http://www.dreyfus.com> and on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> on the Fund's Form N-PX filed with the SEC.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY AND FUNDS

Each Fund share has one vote and, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of the offering, is fully paid and non-assessable. Shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund are classified into two classes. Shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund are classified into three classes. Shareholders will vote in the aggregate and not by class, except as otherwise

required by law or with respect to any matter which affects only one class. Shares have no preemptive or subscription rights and are freely transferable.

Unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act, ordinarily it will not be necessary for the Company to hold annual meetings of shareholders. As a result, Fund shareholders may not consider each year the election of Board members or the appointment of auditors. However, the holders of at least 10% of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote may require the Company to hold a special meeting of shareholders for purposes of removing a Board member from office. Shareholders may remove a Board member by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Company's outstanding voting shares. In addition, the Board will call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Board members if, at any time, less than a majority of the Board members then holding office have been elected by shareholders.

The Company is a "series fund," which is a mutual fund divided into separate portfolios, each of which is treated as a separate entity for certain matters under the 1940 Act and for other purposes. A shareholder of one portfolio is not deemed to be a shareholder of any other portfolio. For certain matters shareholders vote together as a group; as to others they vote separately by portfolio.

To date, the Board has authorized the creation of four series of shares (i.e., the "Funds"). All consideration received by the Company for shares of one of the series and all assets in which such consideration is invested will belong to that series (subject only to the rights of creditors of the Company) and will be subject to the liabilities related thereto. The income attributable to, and the expenses of, one series (and as to classes within a fund) are treated separately from those of the other series (and classes). The Company has the ability to create, from time to time, new series and classes of shares without shareholder approval.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted under the provisions of the 1940 Act or applicable state law or otherwise to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company, such as the Company, will not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a series shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series in the matter are identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of such series. Rule 18f-2 exempts the selection of the independent registered public accounting firm and the election of Board members from the separate voting requirements of the Rule.

Each Fund is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle and is not designed to provide investors with a means of speculating on short-term market movements. A pattern of frequent purchases and exchanges can be disruptive to efficient portfolio management and, consequently, can be detrimental to the Fund's performance and its shareholders. If Fund management determines that an investor is following an abusive investment strategy, it may reject any purchase request, or terminate the investor's exchange privilege, with or without prior notice. Such investors also may be barred from purchasing shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Accounts under common ownership or control may be considered as one account for purposes of determining a pattern of excessive or abusive trading. In addition, the Company may refuse or restrict purchase or exchange requests for Fund shares by any person or group if, in the judgment of the Fund's management, the Fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies or could otherwise be adversely affected or if the Fund receives or anticipates receiving simultaneous orders that may significantly affect the Fund. If an exchange request is refused, the Company will take no other action with respect to the

Fund shares until it receives further instructions from the investor. While the Company will take reasonable steps to prevent excessive short-term trading deemed to be harmful to a Fund, it may not be able to identify excessive trading conducted through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

In addition, Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund and Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund will convert Institutional shares to Investor shares where, upon 45 days' notice, a holder of Institutional shares does not maintain a minimum balance of \$1 million.

Effective as of the close of business on March 24, 2006, all of the outstanding Class A shares of Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund were converted to Class D shares of the Fund and the Fund discontinued the offering of Class A shares. Also effective as of the close of business on March 24, 2006, all of the outstanding Class A, Class P and Class S shares of Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund were converted to Class D shares of the Fund and the Fund discontinued the offering of Class A, Class P and Class S shares.

The following persons were known by the Company to own of record 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds indicated below as of November 9, 2007. A shareholder who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of a Fund's voting securities may be deemed a "control person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund.

Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund (Class B):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Anna L. Kearney c/o P. Michael Lahan Norwich, CT 06360-3407 | 26.8794% |
| Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052 | 20.9119% |
| Crowell Weedon & Co. One Wilshire Building 624 South Grand Avenue-25th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017-3335 | 11.05% |
| National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street G10G Boston, MA 02109-3605 | 7.7289% |
| Cunningham Marine Hydraulics Pension Plan 1714 Willow Ave Hoboken, NJ 07030-3414 | 5.8068% |

Dreyfus Premier Yield Advantage Fund (Class D):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052 | 12.19% |
| National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605 | 11.9079% |
| Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-41022 | 5.7739% |

Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund (Class B):

| | |
|--|----------|
| National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street G10G Boston, MA 02109-3605 | 26.0693% |
| Citigroup Global Markets Inc. 333 West 34 Street 3 rd Floor New York, NY 10001-2402 | 19.0411% |
| Pershing LLC Pershing Div – Transfer Dept. P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052 | 15.9496% |

Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund (Class D):

| | |
|--|----------|
| National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street G10G Boston, MA 02109-3605 | 17.8151% |
| Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery St #Dept San Francisco, CA 94104-4151 | 10.8225% |

Dreyfus Premier Short Term Income Fund (Class P):

| | |
|---|----------|
| National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street G10G Boston, MA 02109-3605 | 45.686% |
| First Clearing, LLC 10750 Wheat First Drive Glen Allen, VA 23060 | 19.1911% |
| UBS Financial Services Inc. FBO David E. Ward Jr., R. Carlton Ward & Nell Ward TTEES PO Box 329 Wimauma, FL 33598-0329 | 12.5672% |
| Ameritrade Inc. 4211 South 102 nd Street Omaha, NE 68127-1123 | 8.5805% |

Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund (Investor shares):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4122 | 30.1913% |
| Wells Fargo Bank of Minnesota NPF Coordinator Wells Fargo Center 6 th & Marquette P.O. Box 9131 Minneapolis, MN 55480 | 18.1581% |
| Union Bank of California P.O. Box 85484 San Diego, CA 92186-5484 | 10.633% |
| National Financial Services 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109-3605 | 7.9519% |

Dreyfus Intermediate Term Income Fund (Institutional shares):

| | |
|---|---------|
| SEI Private Trust Company c/o Mellon One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456 | 90.104% |
|---|---------|

Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund (Investor shares):

| | |
|--|-----------|
| MBC Investments Corporation c/o Mellon Financial Corp. Attn: Delaware Fin Dept. 4001 Kennett Pike Suite 218 2 Greenville Crossing Greenville, DE 19807-2020 | 81.01815% |
| Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151 | 8.8483% |

Dreyfus Inflation Adjusted Securities Fund (Institutional shares):

| | |
|--|----------|
| MBC Investments Corporation c/o Mellon Financial Corp. Attn: Delaware Fin Dept. 4001 Kennett Pike Suite 218 2 Greenville Crossing Greenville, DE 19807-2020 | 84.1433% |
| SEI Private Trust Company c/o Mellon Financial Corp. One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456 | 15.8567% |

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, 180 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038-4982, as counsel for the Company, has rendered its opinion as to certain legal matters regarding the due authorization and valid issuance of the shares being sold pursuant to the Funds' Prospectuses.

Ernst & Young LLP, 5 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, an independent registered public accounting firm, has been selected to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Company.

APPENDIX A

Rating Categories

Description of certain ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"):

S&P

Long-term

AAA

An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA

An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A

An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB

An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB

An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B

An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC

An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

N.R.

The designation 'N.R.' indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Note: The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign designation to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Short-term**A-1**

A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are given a plus sign (+) designation. This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2

A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

Moody's**Long-term****Aaa**

Bonds rated 'Aaa' are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa

Bonds rated 'Aa' are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the 'Aaa' group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in 'Aaa' securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the 'Aaa' securities.

A

Bonds rated 'A' possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment some time in the future.

Baa

Bonds rated 'Baa' are considered as medium-grade obligations (i.e., they are neither highly

protected nor poorly secured). Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba

Bonds rated 'Ba' are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well-assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B

Bonds rated 'B' generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa

Bonds rated 'Caa' are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification from 'Aa' through 'Caa'. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Prime rating system (short-term)

Issuers rated **Prime-1** (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics:

Leading market positions in well-established industries.

High rates of return on funds employed.

Conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection.

Broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation.

Well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Issuers rated **Prime-2** (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, may be more

subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

Fitch

Long-term investment grade

AAA

Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA

Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A

High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB

Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that there is currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment-grade category.

Long-term speculative grade

BB

Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

B

Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

CCC

High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments.

Short-term

A short-term rating has a time horizon of less than 12 months for most obligations, or up to three years for U.S. public finance securities, and thus places greater emphasis on the liquidity necessary to meet financial commitments in a timely manner.

F1

Highest credit quality. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2

Good credit quality. A satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.