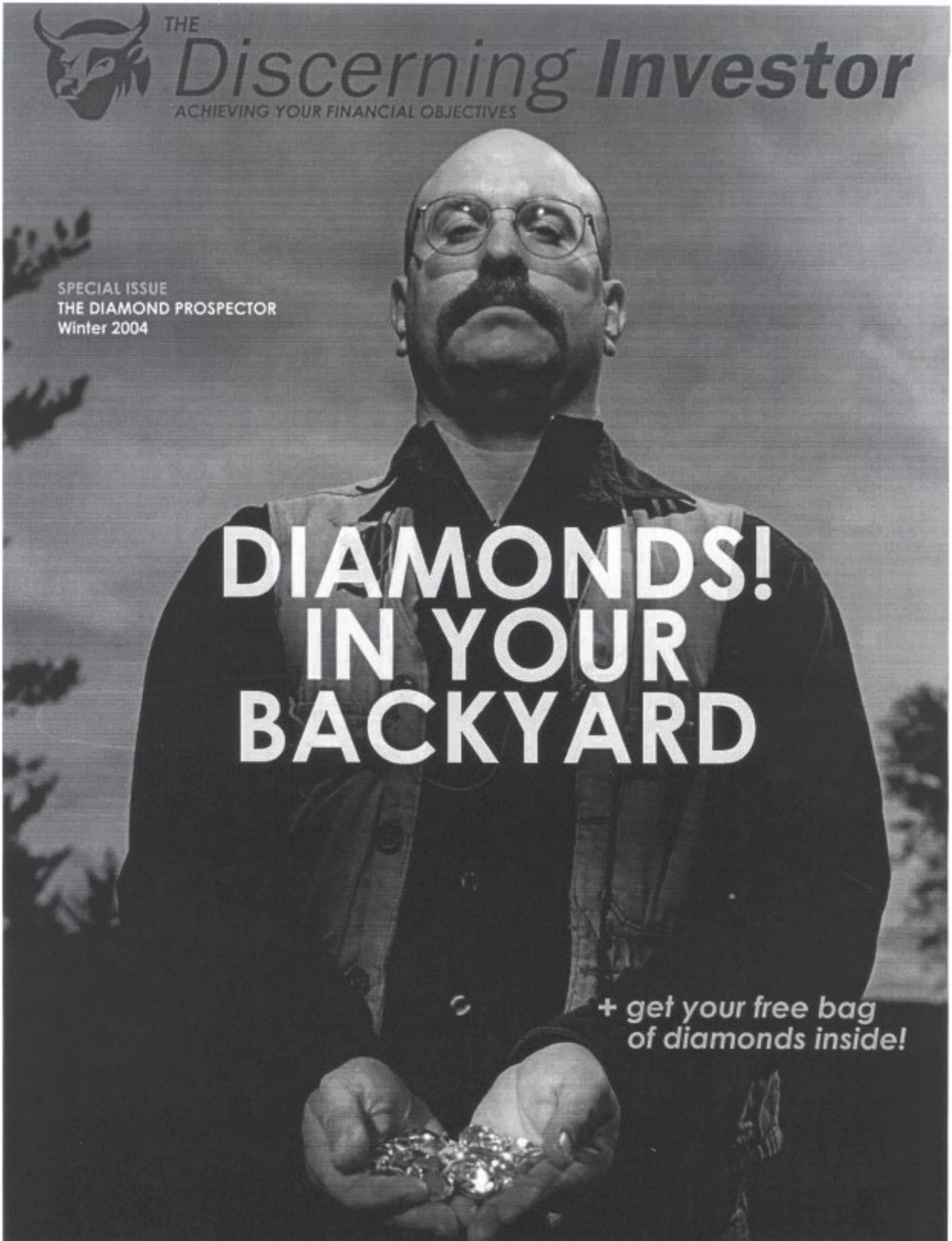
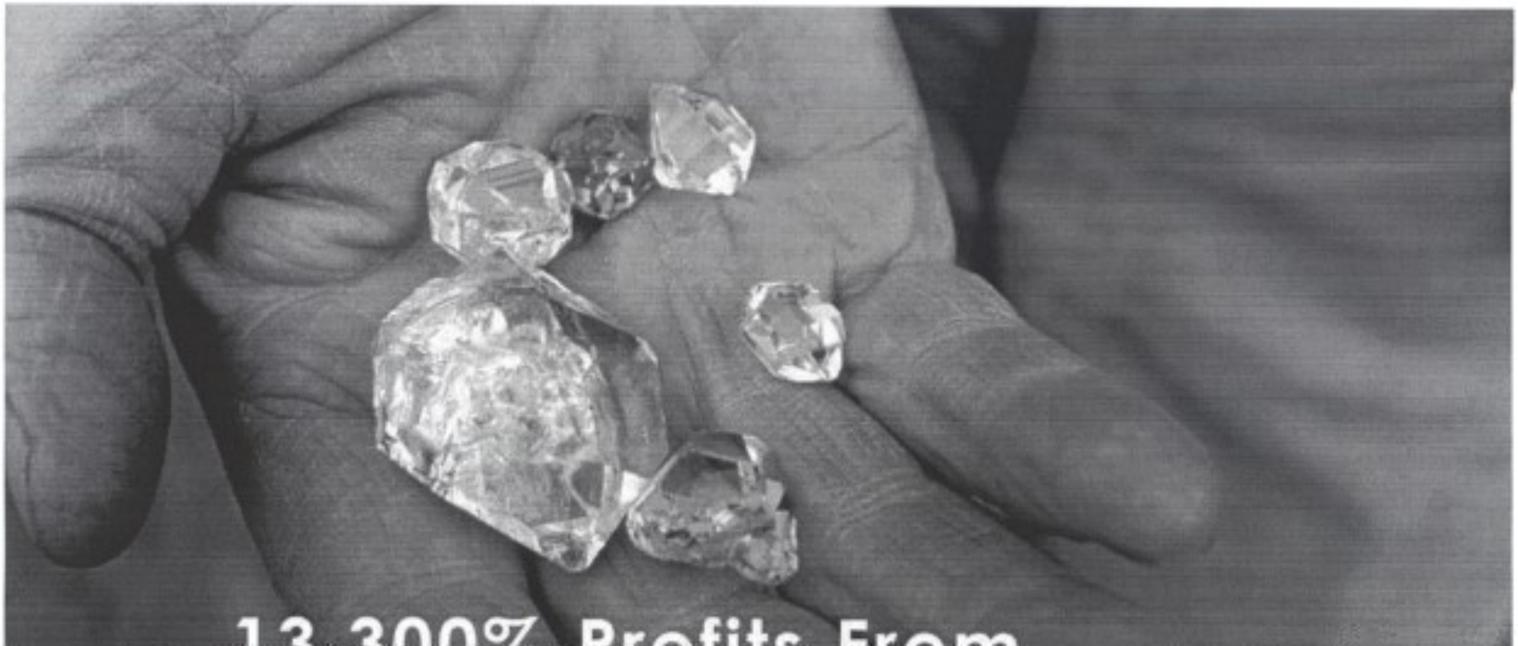
THE
Discerning Investor
ACHIEVING YOUR FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES

SPECIAL ISSUE
THE DIAMOND PROSPECTOR
Winter 2004



DIAMONDS! IN YOUR BACKYARD

+ get your free bag of diamonds inside!



13,300% Profits From "ACRES OF DIAMONDS"

Now you don't have to go to Russia or South Africa to reap explosive gains from the new bull market in diamond mining -- where the diamonds are as close as your own back yard.

By Michael Williams, Editor, *The Discerning Investor*

In the early 1900s, Reverend Russell Conwell earned $5 million by giving the same speech, which he titled "Acres of Diamonds," more than 6,000 times to audiences across the country.

His speech told the story of a farmer who sold his farm so he could travel overseas searching for diamonds. After a lifetime of searching, he returned home penniless, having never found treasure.

In the meantime, the man who purchased the farm noticed one day a sparkle in the stream running through the property. He waded into the water and found – a diamond!

Turns out, the farm was sitting on one of the world's largest diamond mines, which made the new owner rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The point of Conwell's speech? You can find a fortune literally in your own backyard, if you just look for it.

The reverend concluded his talk by telling listeners: "Your diamonds are not in far distant mountains or in yonder seas. They are in your own backyard if you but dig for them."

Conwell didn't intend for his famous speech to become a prophecy for investors, but as it turns out, his message is coming true for us just the same.

NAME OF STOCK:	**Otish Mountain Diamond Company**
SYMBOL:	**OMDC**
CURRENT PRICE:	**$1.00 - $1.25**
PROJECTED PRICE:	**$6.50 - $9.50 within 6 months**
	$12.20 - $18.50 within 1 year
RECOMMENDATION:	**STRONG BUY**

Literally "acres of diamonds" is now within easy reach of every investor in North America – but only those who take quick action will reap the rewards that await.

In this report, I'm going to tell you exactly where those acres of diamonds can be found... why the smart money will rush to get in on this discovery once it is made public... how you can get in now at bargain-basement prices... and why a return for this investment of 13,300% is not out of reach for early investors who get in on the ground floor.

THE NEW BULL MARKET IN DIAMOND MINING

The medium and long-term prospects for the rough diamond industry are very promising. Here's the story in a nutshell:

A shortfall in the ongoing supplies of rough diamonds can only be met by further price rises, as inventories in the hands of the two main global producers decline to working levels only.

An expected decrease in the production of old diamond mines is unlikely to be offset by the increased production of diamonds by new producing properties, reinforcing the expectation of healthy diamond prices.

As economic recovery continues and the stock market gradually gains more confidence, the market for diamonds – which are to a large extent a luxury purchase -- should also be further stimulated. In recent years, the demand for gem-quality diamonds to be used in jewelry has increased at a rate of around 7% annually.

But the demand for more diamonds won't be filled by old and declining Australian, South African, and Russian properties. Instead, a prime source for new diamonds has been discovered in our own backyard, right on the North American Continent.

The exciting diamond start-up company I'm going to tell you about in this report – Otish Mountain Diamond Company (OMDC) -- has already snapped up the mining rights to tens of thousands of acres in the heart of this new diamond discovery. And the timing is on our side.

There are usually only 2 opportunities in any diamond-mining venture for "average" investors to make incredibly large profits in a relatively short time frame:

First, when the exploration is successful and confirms a large deposit of high-quality diamonds on the property.

And second, once the mine begins producing diamonds.

For most of the established diamond mines and ventures throughout the world, these opportunities have already come and gone. So it's too late for you and me to get in on the profits.

But for OMDC, these two key events that set off the profit explosions in a diamond-mining stock haven't taken place yet – although, as I'll show you, there's rock-solid geological evidence that they're likely to happen shortly. And when they do, OMDC's share price will go through the roof.

That's why, if you're serious about getting in on the fast, explosive profits that diamond mining can deliver, I urge you to read every word of this special issue today. It may be the most important – and valuable – financial information you receive this year.

76,608 "ACRES OF DIAMONDS"

Few things on the planet are worth more than acres of diamonds. And that's just what OMDC has in abundance.

Otish Mountain Diamond Company has acquired a total of 492 separate claims to exploit for diamonds on 76,608 acres in the Otish Mountains region of Quebec, Canada. In fact, OMDC was formed for this sole purpose.

OMDC's exploration activities aren't diluted by searching for gold, silver, copper, platinum, and other resources that may distract larger mining companies. The sole mission of OMDC is to find and mine diamonds. Their very survival depends on it.

The Otish Mountains are built on what geologists call a "craton" -- a mass of very old rock, generally over 2 billion years old. Continents are believed to have formed around these masses.

How to find a diamond mine, and make it pay off handsomely in 6 easy steps

1

Diamonds are the hardest natural substance known to man. This explains why diamonds have survived billions of years, having formed from crystallized carbon long before dinosaurs walked the Earth.

Hundreds of millions of years after the formation of diamonds below the planet's surface, the continents began to shift. During this upheaval, diamonds were transported from deep within the earth to its surface in volcanic eruptions of molten rock. After cooling within the volcano, the magma hardens into vertical carrot-shaped rock structures known as kimberlite pipes.

2

In Canada's far north, these kimberlitic eruptions typically left fingerprints in the form of indicator minerals that were dispersed like volcanic ash in the vicinity of the pipes' cratered surfaces.

One of the more common indicator minerals is garnets with high chrome and low calcium content. The presence of indicator minerals is a clue to geologists that diamonds may be found in an area.

3

If a geologist finds indicator minerals, the next step in exploration is typically an electromagnetic survey. An airplane equipped with an electromagnetic detector flies over the sight. The geologist looks for readings that indicate the presence of kimberlites, which have an electromagnetic signature distinct from the surrounding rock.

4

Follow-up ground surveys and further sampling of the indicator minerals are then used to better define geophysical anomalies. Drilling usually will only proceed if the right diamond-indicating minerals exist in the target area.

5

If drilling reveals the presence of macro diamonds (greater than 0.5 mm) and micro diamonds (less than 0.5 mm) in sufficient quantities, then the next stage of exploration is a mini bulk sample.

Through drilling, the exploration team recovers a few tons of kimberlitic rock. Surface test pits can also be used if the top of the kimberlite pipe lies close to the surface. Only when the mini-bulk sample is completed will the exploration team have a preliminary idea of what grade the deposit might be.

6

If the results of the mini-bulk sample are favorable, the next step is to take a larger quantity of kimberlite rock – on the order of tens of thousands of tons – for sampling. The large sample size is required because of the potential for uneven distribution of diamonds within a given pipe.

This can be a costly undertaking, and so the venture usually requires additional funding at this stage. But bulk sampling is necessary to accurately determine the grade of the deposit and to get a sample of diamonds large enough to allow diamond appraisers to determine the quality of the area's diamonds.

Cratons are thick, and they tend to extend deeper than other continental rocks, permitting their base to reach into depths – known as the "diamond stability field" -- where diamonds form.

In the diamond stability region, diamonds are created deep in the earth where pressures and temperatures compress carbon into a cubic close-packed crystal. This region exists between the viscous mantle and the brittle crust that lie underneath all oceans and continents.

Diamonds crystallize in the earth's mantle at depths of about 120 to 160 miles.

Mountains properties meet both of these criteria with flying colors.

FISH WHERE THE FISH ARE BITING

To begin with, all of the OMDC claims are in close proximity to the diamond discovery properties of Ashton Mining, Majescor, and Dios Exploration – which has partnered with DeBeers of South Africa.

As the map shows, OMDC's Otish Mountains properties are virtually next door to Ashton Mining's Foxtrot property, where eight kimberlitic rocks – Renard 1 through Renard 8 – have been discovered.

The Renard 1 and 2 kimberlites have already been proven to contain diamonds: Macrodiamonds up to 4 carats have been found in these Renard clusters, proving beyond doubt that the region has gem-size diamonds.

The Renard clusters are from 17 to 112 miles away from OMDC's land. That means there's

OTISH properties are in very CLOSE PROXIMITY to diamond discovery properties of DeBeers...

Molten rock, or magma, carries diamonds to the Earth's surface, where the magma erupts in small but violent volcanoes.

Just beneath such volcanoes is a carrot-shaped "pipe" of cooled and hardened magma filled with volcanic rock, mantle fragments, and in some cases, embedded diamonds. The rock is called kimberlite after the city of Kimberley, South Africa, where these pipes were first discovered in the 1870s. (The Kimberley mine is 3,500 feet deep and 1,600 feet across.)

Of the 6,395 kimberlite pipes found in the world to date, only 14% contain diamonds. And of those, a mere 4% contain investment-grade gems.

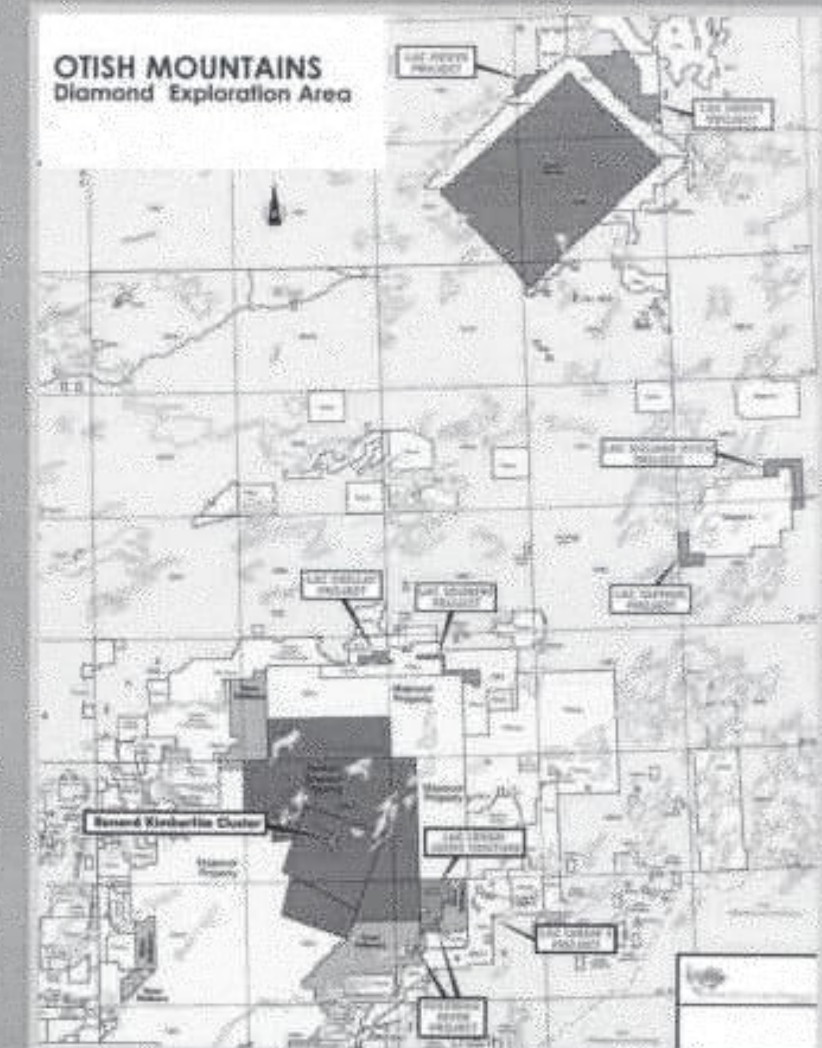
So what does all this have to do with Otish? And why do the partners who formed OMDC think there are diamonds on their Otish Mountains claims?

Because of two important facts you should know about the diamonds and the diamond mining industry before you invest in any diamond mining venture:

1. Diamond-bearing kimberlites tend to be found spread over large areas. So if the property next to yours has kimberlites, and it's only a couple of hundred miles away or closer, there's an excellent chance yours does, too. If the other guy's kimberlites contain diamonds, again, chances are your kimberlites do, too.

2. The smart money in the diamond industry is the major players – DeBeers is the giant, but there are other large diamond mining companies also. These big players don't commit resources to exploring an area and acquiring claims in it unless they have a pretty good idea there are diamonds under the ground. OMDC's Otish

In the diamond mining business, KIMBERLITES are key....



The most valuable natural resource isn't gold, silver, platinum, or palladium! It's DIAMONDS....

Pound for pound, ounce for ounce, diamonds reign supreme as the world's most precious mineral asset.

Did you ever see the movie Marathon Man, starring Dustin Hoffman and Laurence Olivier? Sir Laurence plays a former Nazi who comes to the United States to reclaim a valuable stash of diamonds.

When the Jews fleeing Nazi persecution left Germany, they couldn't carry their wealth with them in gold. And so they carried with them an asset even more precious: diamonds.

With diamonds, you can carry half a million dollars worth in a silk bag inside your coat pocket. But at today's current prices, half a million dollars worth of gold would weigh over 90 pounds!

Diamonds, not gold, have always been the most valuable – and most portable – asset. Which is why the profits from a successful diamond mining venture can dwarf even the best gold mining operations by comparison!

a great likelihood that Otish Mountain Diamond Company land has the same kimberlites running under it – containing the same diamonds.

Kimberlites are volcanic rocks that tend to come in clusters, as almost all volcanoes do. These clusters tend to have diameters of around 60 to 95 miles, which means the same kimberlites – and their shiny diamonds – that are under Renard, most likely extend into OMDC's Otish Mountains properties.

One of the most effective strategies for junior mining companies like OMDC is to find and acquire the rights to properties in the same area the major players are already exploring. You've heard the expression, "fish where the fish are biting." In diamond mining, you can make a lot of money by fishing where the successful fishermen are already fishing.

That means if, DeBeers or BHP of Australia is spending a fortune acquiring land and conducting exploration in a certain region, there's a good reason they're doing so – and it's an early indicator that diamonds may lurk under the ground there.

In this way, the junior mining company can profit from the same research and inside knowledge that DeBeers has acquired at great expense, without paying a dime for it.

The proximity to a proven diamond deposit owned by a senior producer is often enough to send shares of the junior mining company into the stratosphere when exploration yields even slightly positive results, let alone finds a major diamond strike.

For instance, in the Northern Territories of Canada, the producing Ekati property has over a hundred kimberlites spread out over a 21 by 44 mile property.

Just to the south of Ekati is the Diavik property, which also hosts a producing diamond mine and numerous kimberlites. The greatest distance between the producing kimberlites of these two mines is approximately 19 miles.

Coincidence? Hardly. Geologists know that kimberlites form in clusters. And Otish is smack dab in the middle of one of the largest clusters of diamond-bearing kimberlites in North America!

Another example is the Snap Lake kimberlite dyke that DeBeers plans to put into production. Snap Lake is approximately 90 miles south of Ekati. The Jericho kimberlite that Tahera Corporation plans to put into production is about 90 miles north of Ekati.

The greatest concentrations of kimberlites, then, are around the Ekati/Diavik area. And this area is well within the distance of several of OMDC properties from the Renard cluster.

DeBeers and other mining companies have already found diamonds on their Otish Mountains properties. And OMDC's land falls within the radius of adjacent lands also likely to contain the same diamonds.

Management Spotlight

Chief Technical Advisor, and Geophysicist, Martin St. Pierre has a wealth of experience in metal and diamond exploration ventures in both Canada and abroad.

He was directly involved with the discovery of more than 50 kimberlites, including the Ekati mines.

Geologists who have conducted preliminary examinations of the Otish acreage are convinced that OMDC is about to hit the jackpot, as soon as it starts exploration of its Otish Mountains claims and finds the diamonds that are buried there.

WHO WANTS TO BE A BILLIONAIRE?

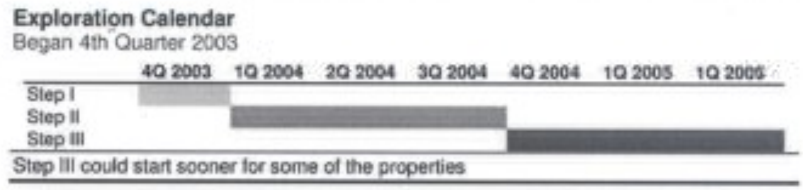
The big attraction to finding an economic kimberlite pipe is that the gross value of the diamonds it contains can be in the $1 billion to $3 billion range – enough to make the diamond mining company who owns it (and their shareholders) extremely wealthy.

Many of these kimberlite pipes are relatively close to the surface, so they can be mined using inexpensive open pit methods. The diamonds are often large, gem-quality stones, and the diamond-bearing volcanic rock has a high gross value per ton.

It all adds up to operating margins that can be among the highest in all of mining. What's more, commercial kimberlite pipes can often have a long operating mine life. A good diamond mine dwarfs even the best gold mine in economics.

The ODMC management team has already started exploration on its Otish Mountains properties, and expects to complete it by mid 2004. The total cost for the exploration program will be about half a million dollars. Given that the OMDC claims may be the biggest North American diamond discovery ever made, that's surely the bargain of the century.

"If the exploration leads to the discovery of an economic deposit of diamonds, a second phase of mining operations will be assessed and a new funding stage will be needed," says Max Pozzoni, OMDC's CEO.



Exploration of OMDC's Otish Mountains claims began 4th Quarter 2003, and the window of opportunity for getting in as an early-stage investor is closing fast.

"High-quality diamonds are truly rare...There is no charge of buyers who will line up and agree to almost any criteria to get their hands on such stones." --Robb Report (November 2003)

"We foresee two main exit strategies for investors. One, as a speculative move during the time of the exploration program as more information becomes available regarding the progress of the exploration, and another once the precise value of any discoveries is made.

"If the results of the exploration phase lead to the development of a mine, our projections indicate that investors would receive continuous annual returns of 30% to 150%.

"Other exploration companies that have found diamond-bearing kimberlites have seen their share prices increase by 200% to 400%. This would mean an equity value for the project of between $500 million and $1 billion."

Pozzoni cites the Aber Diamond Corp., which is valued at $1.3 billion, as an example of a diamond mining venture similar in scope, scale, and economics to Otish Mountains.

Aber played a crucial role in the discovery and development of the Diavik mine – one of the two largest diamond mines on the North American Continent -- in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

The company's share price skyrocketed as a result of this discovery, shooting up to $25 after trading at around $5 a share in January 1999. Investors who got in early saw their shares return a 400% profit.

Otish's potential is also huge. If economically viable kimberlites are discovered, OMDC could very well match Diavik revenues.

Since exploration at the Otish Mountain claims is in progress, it is too early to provide an exact estimate of the value of a potential diamond finding in OMDC's properties. If the Otish kimberlites match Diavik and Ekati in size, as geologists suspect they might, the OMDC properties could easily reach the revenue levels of Diavik and Ekati, producing a billion dollars in diamonds a year.

But let's take a more conservative figure, and say only one or two of the OMDC kimberlites contain high-quality gems. In that case, production at Otish might only total $200 million to $300 million per year.

These diamond-bearing kimberlites can usually be mined profitably for at least 10 years; many diamond-bearing kimberlites remain productive for 20 years. So if OMDC produces $200 million annually in diamonds for a decade, we're looking at a diamond mine worth $2 billion over its lifetime. If it can continue producing for a second decade, OMDC might take another billion or so in diamonds out of the project. At this stage, either scenario is possible.

Exploration, the first phase taking place even as you read this report, is reasonably priced at a budget of about half a million dollars. The investment needed to begin the production phase is considerably higher, but the payoff in mining a large diamond-bearing kimberlite makes it an extremely profitable venture.

Capital investment for OMDC to mine Otish may be as high as tens of millions, which would be raised by a second round of financing once exploration is completed successfully.

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RECOMMENDATION:	**STRONG BUY**

Operating costs could run as high as $30 million a year, or $300 million for the decade during which the mine is in its prime production years. Combined with the capital investment, that's an expenditure of $400 million to produce $2 billion in diamonds, giving OMDC a 5:1 return on investment.

That's a profit margin of 400%, which compares very favorably with gold mining, in which the average profit margin is typically less than 50%.

IS IT ALREADY TOO LATE?

In new diamond discoveries, the greatest profits are always made at two distinct junctures.

During the first phase, each announcement of a promising result stimulates a rise in share price. The exploration phase usually ends with conclusive evidence of gem-quality diamonds in the ore, which drives the share price even higher.

Then there's a lull as the exploration company gears up for production, either by partnering with a senior mining company or by raising a second round of funding. Share prices continue to climb upward in anticipation of the start of production.

In the second phase, production is announced and diamonds are recovered from the mine. The stock price has the potential for explosive gains at this point, with annual gains of 300% to 400%.

Diavik and Ekati have already passed these phases, so while they remain solid companies, the greatest opportunities to profit by owning their stock have already passed us by.

But OMDC's Otish Mountains claims are at the stage Diavik and Ekati were when you still could have gotten rich by buying them: pre-production and pre-exploration.

Actually, OMDC isn't totally "pre-exploration"; the initial exploration has already begun. So the window of opportunity is already starting to close.

As soon as the aeromagnetic results confirm what geologists are convinced exists at Otish Mountains – kimberlites loaded with big, high-quality diamonds – OMDC share prices are going to see an immediate 50% to 100% gain. And that's just the start of the profits that investors can make from what at least one geologist is calling "the first great North American diamond discovery of the 21st century."

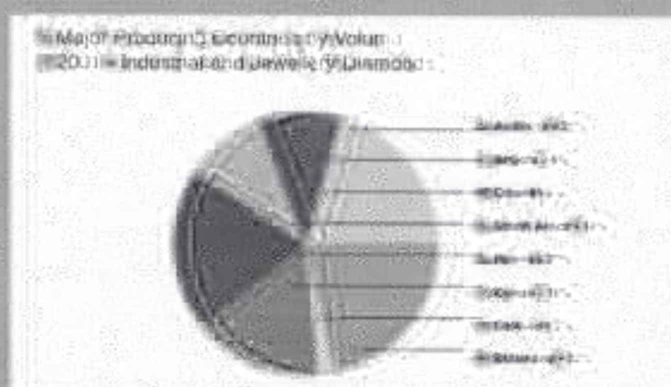
Opportunities like OMDC don't come along more than a few times a decade. You may have missed Diavik and Ekati, but you don't have to miss out on the Otish Mountains diamond strike.

But I urge you to hurry. The window of opportunity to get in on the first-phase profits of OMDC is rapidly closing. And once it's gone, it will never open again.

Otish Mountain Diamond Company (Ticker: OMDC) has 30 M shares outstanding. **To speak immediately with an OMDC Investor Relations Representative, call toll-free 866-843-8869 today.**

How to buy Otish Mountain Diamond Company stock....

1. Call your broker and give them stock ticker symbol OMDC.
2. Call FREE 24-hour Investor Relations hotline (866-843-8869) for more information.
3. Buy through your online broker (ticker symbol OMDC).



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Diamonds are forever...

But this opportunity to reap 13,300% profits from North America's new bull market for diamond mining is NOT!

The window of opportunity is closing...

As early as next month, this tiny company will announce the biggest North American diamond strike in over a decade.

A 400% stock price jump!

When that story hits the front page of the Wall Street Journal in a few weeks or months from today, the company's stock price will jump 400%, and that's just for starters.

13,300% profits...

Last time a diamond strike like this was made, shareholders saw their stock jump 13,300% in less than a year. And this time, it could go even higher!

Call us for FREE Investor Information...

866-843-8869

STOCK SYMBOL: OMDC Call 866-843-8869 for FREE Investor Information

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May I send you a FREE bag of diamonds?

It's your exclusive invitation to get in on the ground floor of a start-up mining company whose "predecessor" returned a staggering 13,300% profits in just 12 months.

By Michael Williams, Editor, The Discerning Investor

Dear Investor:

With your permission, we are going to send you a bag of small, genuine investment-grade diamonds absolutely FREE!

I'm offering them for an important reason:
To alert you to the incredible profit opportunities to be found in diamond exploration and mining and to convince you to accept our offer of a risk-free charter subscription to ***The Discerning Investor*** – the only monthly investment advisory designed to help you earn huge returns from shares of undiscovered companies ready to explode!

LIKE EXPLOSIVE PROFITS? THEN DIAMOND STOCKS ARE FOR YOU!

Investing in diamond stocks isn't for the faint-hearted. And I wouldn't bet my entire life savings on something so speculative in nature, despite the high potential returns.

But if you are looking to be a little more aggressive with a portion of your portfolio, and are seeking special situations with the potential for explosive profits and huge upside returns, then [illegible]

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annually, and has a valuation of about $2.5 billion. Or take Metalex Ventures. Just on the news that exploratory activity was about to begin, the stock went from under $1 to over $5 – giving investors a 400% return in about 3 months.

Sonaway Ventures stock tripled in price, from under 50 cents to over $1.50 in just 3 months, when they announced that macrodiamonds (diamonds larger than 2 mm) had been found on their Melville Peninsula property.

In September 2001, Ashton Mining announced highly encouraging exploration results from its Otish Mountains and Nunavut projects. Within 5 months, the stock price gained over 400%.

And then there's Aber Resources, discoverer of the Diavik Mine, a property even richer in diamonds than Ekati. Within the last 24 months, their share price has almost tripled, from $15 to $40.

Virtually all diamond ventures that encounter success follow a similar pattern. Investors see a short-term gain of 50%, 100%, even 150% or more as exploration reports positive results. Once production begins, another sharp upward spike in the stock price takes place, giving shareholders hundreds of percentage points of additional gain: Profits of 200% to 400% and higher are not uncommon.

I'm betting that OMDC's Otish Mountains property will follow the same pattern, and may very well equal or even eclipse the profits early investors made in Ekati. That's why I'm following the company so closely in my monthly advisory, ***The Discerning Investor***.

DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH AT BARGAIN-BASEMENT PRICES

Diamond mining is risky by nature. Start-up costs are high. Production is expensive. And then there's the very real possibility that either you won't find diamonds – or the diamonds you do find will be of inferior quality and not worth mining. That happens all the time.

But unlike overvalued tech stocks, where investors lost fortunes in the crash of 2000, our diamond companies are like gems – small but valuable. Most sell for under $5, which represents a tiny fraction of what the company will be worth once exploration yields a significant diamond find – or production begins. At these low prices, it's easy to see gains of 100% ... 200% ... even 400% or more. After all, when a mining stock is selling for 50 cents, even a dollar move upward in price yields a 200% return. And you can own a lot of shares of these little companies without a huge investment, so your downside risk is sharply limited.

A NEW BULL MARKET IN DIAMOND MINING

When the economy is bad, the diamond business suffers. Consumers buy fewer gems, and when they do buy, they go for smaller sizes and cheaper grades to save money. The current economic recovery is positive for the diamond trade. Increased demand, coupled with the declining production of played-out mines in South Africa and Russia, can only drive prices higher.

DeBeers, which attempts to control global diamond prices through its Central Selling Organization (CSO), purchased $4.8 billion in rough diamonds in 1992, but was able to sell only $3.5 billion. To move the excess inventory, DeBeers ordered CSO members to cut back prices on diamonds they had already contracted to market. CSO members don't like the cutbacks, because it means they'll lose money. The forced price reduction gives these individual firms incentive to sneak supplies into the market, evade CSO restrictions, and sell them at higher prices. An increasing number of small independents in various diamond-producing nations are refusing to obey DeBeers CSO pricing guidelines. For instance, in the aftermath of civil war, the Angolan government can't control the diamond mining industry, and they aren't inclined to cooperate with DeBeers anyway.

DROUGHT IN AFRICA HAS DRIED EVERYTHING UP

Several rivers in Africa, such as the Cuango river, have dried up, leaving rich alluvial diamond deposits in the beds. Wildcatters are flocking to these river beds in search of diamonds. DeBeers is powerless to enforce its restrictions on these independents, which again points to higher diamond prices. In view of some diamond analysts, the shortfall in ongoing supplies of rough diamonds can only be met by further price rises as stocks in the hands of the two main producers decline to working levels only. The medium to long-term outlook for rough diamond prices is therefore very good.

TRY IT RISK-FREE FOR 30 DAYS

To examine the next issue of ***The Discerning Investor*** risk-free, just complete and mail the postage-paid card today. If you are not 100% satisfied, simply let us know within 30 days. We will refund your money in full – no questions asked.

Whatever you decide, all issues received are yours to keep, with no further cost or commitment of any kind. The window is closing fast on Otish Mountains. All diamond stock recommendations are time-sensitive. Only the early investors earn the big returns.

Once diamonds have been found on a property and the mine begins production, the big gains in stock price have already been made. Once that happens, it's too late for you and me to cream the profits.

But with a handful of my select junior diamond companies – and OMDC in particular – the ship has not sailed yet. It's still in port, and you and I can get aboard for the money-making ride of our lives. If we act now.

Sincerely,

Michael Williams, Editor
The Discerning Investor

Don't Delay! Act NOW!

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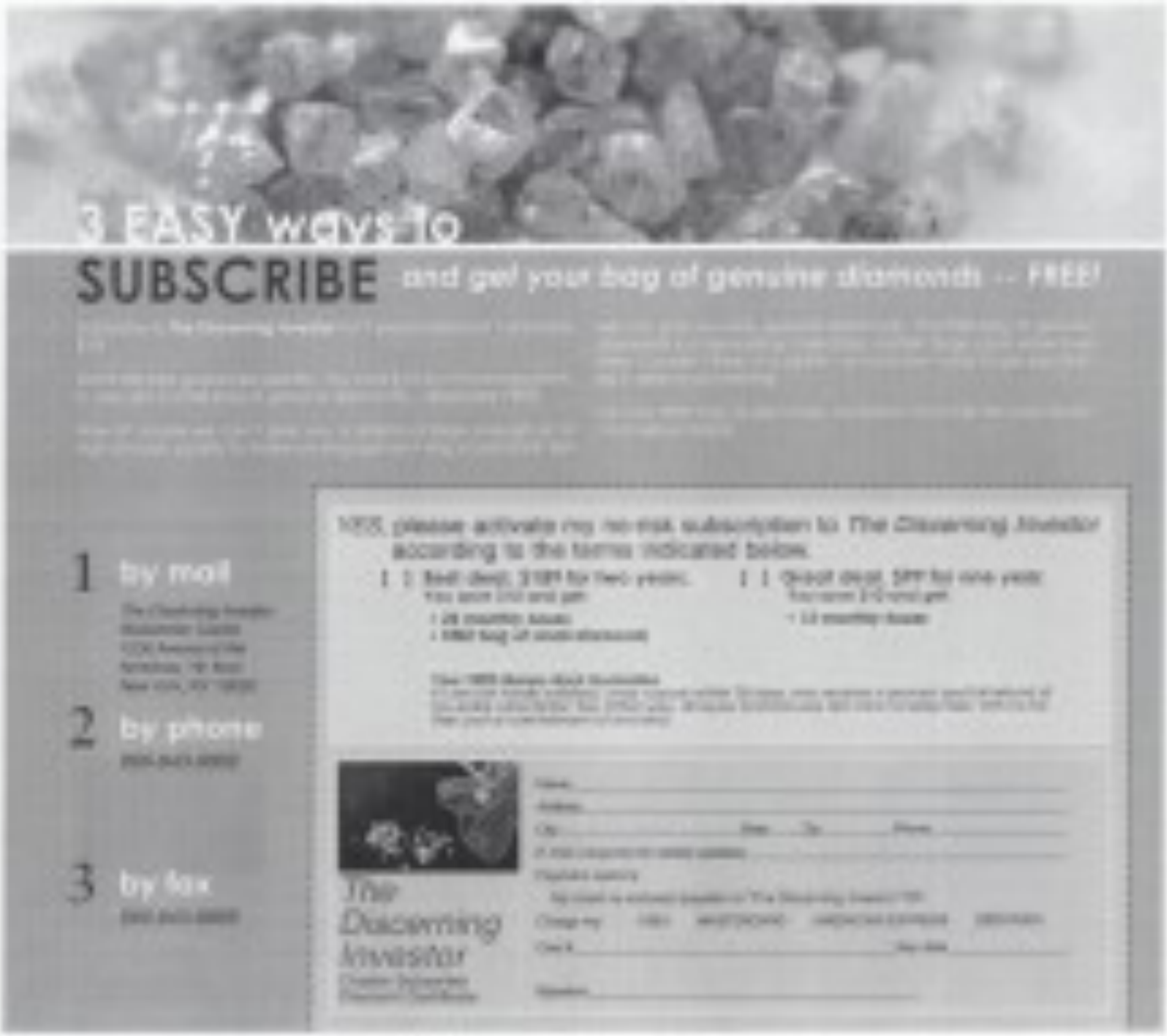

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