BODY AND MIND INC.
(formerly DEPLOY TECHNOLOGIES INC.)

(A Development Stage Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 July 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Adam Kim
ADAM SUNG KIM LTD.
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

UNIT 114B (2nd floor)
8988 FRASERTON COURT
BURNABY, BC, V5J 5H8

T: **604.318.5465**
F: **604.239.0866**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Body and Mind Inc. (formerly Deploy Technologies Inc.)

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Body and Mind Inc. (formerly Deploy Technologies Inc.) (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility
My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits. I conducted my audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained in my audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion
In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred losses to date. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

"Adam Sung Kim Ltd."
Chartered Professional Accountant

Burnaby, British Columbia
November 24, 2017

Body and Mind Inc. (formerly Deploy Technologies Inc.) Statement 1

(A Development Stage Company)

Statements of Financial Position

(U.S. Dollars)

ASSETS		As at 31 July 2017		As at 31 July 2016
Current				
Cash	$	366,584	$	-
Amounts receivable and prepaid		45,825		7,355
Available-for-sale securities		1		1
		412,410		7,356
Property, plant and equipment		-		5,099
Investment in Nevada Medical Group LLC *(Note 11)*		103,495		-
	$	515,905	$	12,455
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$	188,677	$	242,109
Due to related parties *(Note 5)*		4,805		41,714
Loans payable *(Note 6)*		-		76,048
		193,482		359,871
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)				
Share Capital – *Statement 3* *(Note 7)*				
Authorized:				
300,000,000 Common Shares – Par Value $0.0001				
20,000,000 Class A Preferred Shares – Par Value $0.0001				
Issued and Outstanding:				
19,137,658 (31 July 2016 – 2,185,991) Common Shares		5,632		544
Nil (31 July 2016 – 2,475,500) Preferred Shares		-		248
Contributed Surplus		4,290,070		3,358,082
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		356,828		266,749
Deficit		(4,330,107)		(3,973,039)
		322,423		(347,416)
	$	515,905	$	12,455

Nature and Continuance of Operations *(Note 1)*
Subsequent Events *(Note 13)*

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board on 24 November 2017

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

"Chris MacLeod" , Director

"Dong H. Shim" , Director

Body and Mind Inc. (formerly Deploy Technologies Inc.) Statement 2

(A Development Stage Company)

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(U.S. Dollars)

	Year Ended 31 July 2017	2016
General and Administrative Expenses		
Accounting and legal *(Note 5)*	$ 44,929	$ 29,977
Consulting fees	187,158	27,112
Depreciation	1,590	6,553
Management fees *(Notes 5)*	30,224	54,223
Office and miscellaneous	26,210	11,447
Regulatory, filing and transfer agent fees	13,906	-
Travel	48,267	-
Loss Before Other Items	(352,284)	(129,312)
Other Items		
Other income	-	949
Foreign exchange, net	(65,999)	(65,536)
Settlement of liabilities *(Note 6)*	62,054	651,053
Write off of amounts receivable	(839)	(1,063)
Net Income (Loss) for the Year	$ (357,068)	$ 456,091
Other Comprehensive Income		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	90,079	74,285
Comprehensive Loss for the Year	$ (266,989)	$ 530,376
Loss per Share – Basic and Diluted	$ (0.05)	$ 0.21
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	6,628,958	2,185,991

Body and Mind Inc. (formerly Deploy Technologies Inc.) Statement 3

(A Development Stage Company)

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

(U.S. Dollars)

	Share Capital								
	Common Shares		Class A Preferred Shares			Foreign Currency			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Translation Reserve	Shares to be Issued	Deficit	Total
Balance – 31 July 2015	2,185,991	$ 544	2,475,500	$ 248	$ 3,358,082	$ 192,464	$ 560	$ (4,429,130)	$ (877,232)
Reclassified as a liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	(560)	-	(560)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	74,285	-	-	74,285
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456,091	456,091
Balance – 31 July 2016	2,185,991	$ 544	2,475,500	$ 248	$ 3,358,082	$ 266,749	$ -	$ (3,973,039)	$ (347,416)
Conversion of preferred shares	8,251,667	2,478	(2,475,500)	(248)	(2,230)	-	-	-	-
Private placements	8,700,000	2,610	-	-	982,333	-	-	-	984,943
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	(48,115)	-	-	-	(48,115)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	90,079	-	-	90,079
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(357,068)	(357,068)
Balance – 31 July 2017	19,137,658	$ 5,632	-	$ -	$ 4,290,070	$ 356,828	$ -	$ (4,330,107)	$ 322,423

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Body and Mind Inc. (formerly Deploy Technologies Inc.) Statement 4

(A Development Stage Company)

Statements of Cash Flows

(U.S. Dollars)

	Year Ended 31 July	
Cash Resources Provided By (Used In)	2017	2016
Operating Activities		
Income (loss) for the year	$ (357,068)	$ 456,091
Items not affecting cash:		
Accrued interest *(Note 6)*	1,345	2,738
Depreciation	1,590	6,553
Settlement of liabilities	(62,054)	(651,053)
Write off of amounts receivable	839	
Foreign exchange	(5,474)	3,861
Amounts receivable and prepaid	(39,309)	(1,573)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	(33,765)	9,689
Due to related parties	(36,909)	99,409
	(530,805)	(74,285)
Investing Activities		
Investment in Nevada Medical Group, LLC	(95,622)	-
	(95,622)	-
Financing Activities		
Shares issued, net of issuance costs *(Note 7)*	936,828	-
Short term loans	19,903	-
Loans repaid	(53,799)	-
	902,932	-
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	90,079	74,285
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	366,584	-
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of year	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	$ 366,584	$ -

Supplemental Disclosures with Respect to Cash Flows *(Note 9)*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Body and Mind Inc. (the "Company") was originally incorporated on 5 November 1998 in the State of Delaware, USA, under the name Concept Development Group, Inc. In May 2004, the Company acquired 100% of Kaleidoscope Venture Capital, Inc. (formerly Vocalscape Networks, Inc.) ("Kaleidoscope") and changed its name to Vocalscape, Inc. In November 2005, the Company changed its name to Nevstar Precious Metals Inc. and in September 2008, the Company changed its name to Deploy Technologies Inc. In November 2017, the Company changed its name to Body and Mind Inc. (Note 13).

On 15 September 2010, the Company completed a merger with its incorporated and wholly-owned subsidiary, Deploy Acquisition Corp., a Nevada corporation, formed for the sole purpose of changing the Company's state of incorporation from the State of Delaware to the State of Nevada. Although Deploy Acquisition Corp. was the surviving corporation, upon the completion of the merger it assumed the name of the Company and all the assets, obligations and commitments of the Company. Concurrent with the merger, the authorized capital of the Company decreased to 10,000,000 pre-consolidation common shares from 50,000,000 pre-consolidation common shares.

The Company's Nevada Charter authorizes it to issue two classes of equity securities. Accordingly, on 29 September 2011, the Company increased its authorized capital to include 2,900,000 Class A Preferred Shares. On 2 July 2014, the Company revised the authorized Class A Preferred Shares from 2,900,000 to 20,000,000 with a par value of $0.0001 per share.

On 11 April 2017, the Company revised the authorized capital of the Company to 900,000,000 pre-consolidation common shares with a par value of $0.0001 *(Note 7).*

The head office and principal address of the Company is 750 – 1095 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2M6.

At 31 July 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $366,584 (31 July 2016 – $Nil) and a working capital of $218,929 (31 July 2016 – working capital deficit of $352,515). The funds on hand at 31 July 2017 are not sufficient to meet the Company's planned corporate, administrative and development activities for the next 12 months. Additional financing will be required to meet the Company's obligations as they fall due. Because of this uncertainty, there is significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Several adverse conditions cast significant doubt upon the validity of this assumption. Consistent with other entities in the development stage, the Company has incurred operating losses since inception, is generating minimal revenue, is unable to self-finance operations, and has significant cash requirements to meet its overhead and continue its development activities. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon management's ability to secure additional financing. While management has been successful in obtaining funding in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in future.

If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the classifications on the statement of financial position used, and such adjustments would be material.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in US dollars except where otherwise indicated.

b) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

c) New Standards Not Yet Adopted

The final version of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 introduces a model for classification and measurement, a single, forward looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The new single, principle-based approach for determining the classification of financial assets is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. The new model also results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments, which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. It also includes changes in respect of own credit risk in measuring liabilities elected to be measured at fair value, so that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity's own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognized in profit or loss. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, however is available for early adoption. In addition, the elements of IFRS 9 related to presentation of gains from changes in an entity's own credit risk can be early applied in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 9 and has not yet determined when it will adopt the new standard.

The IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue Recognition, in June 2014. The objective of IFRS 15 is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. It also contains new disclosure requirements. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and has not yet determined when it will adopt the new standard.

The IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases, in January 2016, which replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a "right-of-use asset" for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted, but only in conjunction with IFRS 15. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 16 and has not yet determined when it will adopt the new standard.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method over the following expected useful lives:

- Automobile 4 years
- Tools and equipment 3-4 years
- Furniture and office equipment 5 years
- Website development 3 years

c) Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as held for trading and are included in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are also categorized as held for trading. These assets are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Cash and cash equivalents are included in this category of financial assets.

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset classified in this category are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Amounts receivable are included in in this category of financial assets.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

c) Financial Assets – *Continued*

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized within other comprehensive income. Accumulated changes in fair value are recorded as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognized or impaired. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Available-for-sale assets include short term investments in equities of other entities.

The fair value is determined by reference to bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Where fair value cannot be reliably measured, assets are carried at cost.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

d) Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than financial assets at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost have been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced, with the amount of the loss recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of the asset is recognized within other comprehensive income.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

e) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, or as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL has two subcategories, including financial liabilities held for trading and those designated by management on initial recognition. Transaction costs on financial liabilities at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. These liabilities are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized respectively in interest, other revenues and finance costs. Trade payables, due to related parties and loans payable are included in this category of financial liabilities.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

f) De-recognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or, the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, they are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed for an indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If an indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. Recoverable amount of an asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

h) Foreign Currencies

The Company's presentation currency is the U.S. dollar and the functional currency of all of its operations is the Canadian dollar as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates. All assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the statement of financial position. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange in effect during the period. Gains and losses on translation are included in equity as a separate component of other comprehensive income or loss.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – *Continued*

i) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

j) Taxation

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

k) Share-Based Payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the contributed surplus. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

l) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in accordance with the current year's presentation.

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

		As at 31 July 2017		As at 31 July 2016
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
FVTPL, at fair value				
Cash	$	366,584	$	-
Available-for-sale, at fair value				
Kaleidoscope (5,694 common shares)		1		1
Total financial assets	$	366,585	$	1
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities, at amortized cost				
Trade payables	$	179,335	$	168,276
Due to related parties		14,146		41,714
Loans payable		-		76,048
	$	193,481	$	286,038

Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis or using prices from observable current market transactions. The Company considers that the carrying amount of all its financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the financial statements approximates their fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments and the nature of the loans.

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data. As at 31 July 2017, the Company does not have any Level 3 financial instruments.

	Fair Value Measurement Classification		As at 31 July 2017		As at 31 July 2016
Financial assets at fair value					
Cash	Level 1	$	366,584	$	-
Available-for-sale	Level 1		1		1
Total financial assets at fair value		$	366,585	$	1

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments – *Continued*

Management of financial risks

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to credit risk as it does not hold cash in excess of federally insured limits, with major financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company had a working capital of $218,929 as at 31 July 2017. As such, the Company is not exposed to any significant liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the term deposits is limited.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies in the Canadian dollar. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations.

Other risks

The Company is not exposed to other risks unless otherwise noted.

5. Related Party Balances and Transactions

The key management personnel compensation for the year ended 31 July 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	31 July 2017	31 July 2016
Accounting fees	$ 16,321	$ 18,074
Management and consulting fees	30,224	81,335
Total	$ 46,545	$ 99,409

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these full annual financial statements, related party transactions for the year ended 31 July 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

a) During the year ended 31 July 2017, accounting fees of $16,321 (2016 - $18,074) were paid/accrued to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

b) During the year ended 31 July 2017, management fees of $18,890 (2016 - $Nil) were paid/accrued to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

c) During the year ended 31 July 2017, management fees of $11,334 (2016 - $Nil) were paid/accrued to the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

d) As at 31 July 2017, the Company owed $4,805 to the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The above transactions, occurring in the normal course of operations, are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

6. Loans Payable

During the year ended 31 July 2017, the Company repaid loans totalling $53,799 (CAD$71,200). The Company settled the loans without any interest payments and, as a result, recorded a settlement of liabilities of $18,345 (CAD$24,279).

During the year ended 31 July 2017, a former director of the Company agreed to repay a loan in the amount of $4,138 (CAD$5,476) to a third party and, as a result, the Company recorded a settlement of liabilities of $4,138 (CAD$5,476).

During the year ended 31 July 2017, the Company settled a loan in the amount of $19,903 (CAD$26,341) that was received during the year from a third party and recorded a settlement of liabilities of $19,903 (CAD$26,341).

7. Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital comprises 300,000,000 Common Shares, with a $0.0001 par value per share, and 20,000,000 Class A Preferred Shares, with a $0.0001 par value per share *(Note 1)*. Each Class A Preferred Share entitles the holder to 10 votes each. Each Class A Preferred Share provides holders a right to receive dividends, as and if declared by the Company's board of directors, with the amount of such dividend determined by multiplying the dividend per share by 10 and a right to receive distributions, whether or not in liquidation, with the amount of such distribution determined by multiplying the distribution per share by 10.

Each Class A Preferred Share can also be converted into 10 Common Shares at the election of the Company or the holder any time after two years following the date of issuance.

7. Share Capital – *Continued*

In connection with the Acquisition, on 14 November 2017, the Company eliminated its authorized Class A Preferred shares and completed a consolidation of its common shares on the basis of three (3) pre-Consolidation common shares to one (1) post-Consolidation common share. Unless otherwise noted, all figures in the financial statements are retroactively adjusted to reflect the consolidation (Note 13).

On 13 March 2017, a total of 150,000 Class A preferred shares were converted into 500,000 common shares of the Company.

On 19 April 2017, the Company closed a private placement issuing a total of 8,700,000 common shares for gross proceeds of CAD$1,305,000. The Company paid share issue costs of CAD$63,750 related to this private placement.

On 8 May 2017, the remaining 2,325,500 Class A preferred shares were converted into 7,751,667 common shares of the Company.

8. Capital Disclosure

The capital structure of the Company consists of loans payable and equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital, contributed surplus, shares to be issued, foreign currency translation reserve and deficit. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to: (i) preserve capital, (ii) obtain the best available net return, and (iii) maintain liquidity.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic condition and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid, fully guaranteed, bank sponsored instruments.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended 31 July 2017. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

9. Supplemental Disclosures with Respect to Cash Flows

	Year Ended 31 July	
	2017	2016
Cash paid during the year for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	$ -	$ -

10. Segmented Information

The Company conducts its business as a single operating segment in Canada. All assets are currently situated in Canada.

11. Assignment Agreement

On 15 May 2017, the Company entered into an assignment and novation agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") with Toro Pacific Management Inc. (the "Transferor") pursuant to which the Transferor assigned a letter of intent (the "LOI") effective 12 May 2017 to the Company in accordance with its terms. The Assignment Agreement and the LOI contemplate a business combination transaction (the "Acquisition") pursuant to which the Company will acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of Nevada Medical Group LLC ("NMG"), an arm's length Nevada-based licensed producer of medical marijuana.

As consideration for the Assignment Agreement, the Company will issue to the Transferor 1,000,000 common shares of the Company, on a post-Consolidated basis, at a deemed price of $0.66 per share.

In connection with the assignment of the LOI, the Company will pay a deposit of $50,000 to NMG, which is refundable in the event a condition precedent to closing is not fulfilled or waived, and is further to be created against the cash purchase price at closing.

Concurrent Financing

The concurrent financing will consist of subscription receipts of the Company (the "Subscription Receipts"), at an issue price of CAD$0.66 per Subscription Receipt, with each Subscription Receipt being automatically converted, at no additional cost to the subscriber, upon the completion of the Acquisition for one common share and one share purchase warrant (the "Warrant") exercisable at a price of CAD$0.90 for a period of 24 months from the date of issuance. Each Warrant is subject to acceleration provisions following the six-month anniversary of the date of closing, if the closing trading price of the common shares is equal to or greater than CAD$1.20 for seven consecutive trading days, at which time the Company may accelerate the expiry date of the Warrants by issuing a press release announcing the reduced warrant term whereupon the Warrants will expire 21 calendar days after the date of such press release.

The concurrent financing must raise a minimum of $4,000,000.

Subsequent to the year ended 31 July 2017, the Company completed the Acquisition with NMG (Note 13).

12. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2017	2016
Net income (loss) for the year	$ (357,068)	$ 456,091
Federal and state income tax rates	35%	35%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	$ (124,974)	$ 159,632
Change in estimates and others	3,325	45,888
Change in benefit not recognized	121,649	(205,520)
Total income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at 31 July 2017	As at 31 July 2016
Deferred income tax assets		
Net income tax operating loss carry forward	$ 2,792,313	$ 2,444,745
Statutory federal income tax rate	35%	35%
Deferred income tax asset	977,310	855,661
	(977,310)	(855,661)
Net deferred income tax assets	$ -	$ -

12. Income Taxes – *Continued*

As at 31 July 2017, the Company has unused net operating losses for U.S. federal income tax purposes of approximately $2,792,313 that are available to offset future taxable income, which, if unutilized, will expire as follows:

2031	$	246,025
2032		1,270,743
2033		421,942
2034		254,585
2035		257,069
2037		341,949
Total	$	2,792,313

13. Subsequent Events

a) On 10 August 2017, the Company formed a wholly-owned Nevada State subsidiary, DEP Nevada Inc. ("Dep Nevada").

b) On 15 August 2017 and 16 August 2017, the Company closed the first two of four tranches of a non-brokered private placement and issued 8,276,294 Subscription Receipts (as defined below) at a price of CAD$0.66 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of CAD$5,462,369.

c) On 14 September 2017, the Company and Dep Nevada entered into a definitive agreement (the "Share Exchange Agreement") with NMG. Pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement, Dep Nevada will acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of NMG in exchange for the issuance of the Company's common shares and certain cash and other non-cash consideration, as further described below (the "Acquisition").

d) On 31 October 2017, the Company closed a third tranche of a non-brokered private placement and issued 757,666 Subscription Receipts at a price of CAD$0.66 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of CAD$500,060.

e) On 1 November 2017 the Company closed a fourth and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement and issued 68,181 Subscription Receipts at a price of CAD$0.66 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of CAD$45,000.

f) On 14 November 2017 the Company closed its previously announced Acquisition. In connection with the closing of the Acquisition, the net proceeds of the Company's private placements of subscription receipts, which are noted above and are in support of the Acquisition, (the "Offering") have been released to the Company from escrow. Immediately prior to closing of the Acquisition, the Company completed a consolidation of its common shares (the "Consolidation") on the basis of three (3) pre-Consolidation common shares to one (1) post-Consolidation common share (each post-Consolidation common share, a "Common Share"), as well a name change, changing the name of the Company from Deploy Technologies, Inc. to Body and Mind Inc. The Company eliminated its authorized Class A Preferred shares (Note 7).

13. Subsequent Events - continued

Acquisition

Pursuant to a share exchange agreement dated 14 September 2017 amongst the Company, DEP Nevada, NMG and the NMG Members, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding membership units of NMG (the "Units") through DEP Nevada. In consideration for the Units, the Company issued to the NMG Members an aggregate of 16,000,000 Common Shares at a deemed value of CAD$0.66 per Common Share as well as a cash payment of $2,084,000 pro rata amongst the NMG Members and a promissory note to the NMG members in the aggregate amount of $2,000,000. The Company also issued 2,037,879 Common Shares to TI Nevada, LLC, 212,121 Common Shares to Charles Fox, 47,000 Common Shares to Toro Pacific Management Inc., 60,000 Common Shares to Chris Hunt, and 470,000 Common Shares to Benjamin Rutledge in connection with the Acquisition. In connection with the Acquisition the Company paid the amount of $225,000 to TI Nevada as repayment for a loan made by TI Nevada to NMG.

Offering - Conversion of Subscription Receipts

The Closing included the completion of an equity financing to raise minimum gross proceeds of $4,000,000. As noted above, the Company issued 9,102,141 subscription receipts at a price of CDN $0.66 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of CAD$6,007,429. On completion of the Acquisition, the Subscription Receipts were automatically exercised in accordance with their terms, and were exchanged for one unit (a "Unit") of the Company. Each Unit consists of one Common Share and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share (a "Warrant Share") for an exercise price of CAD$0.90 per Warrant Share for a period of 24 months from the issuance of such Warrant.