In 1531 the negroes cultivated it in the plantations, and it was used in Canada.

In 1559 it was introduced into Europe by Hernandez of Toledo. Nicot, French Ambassador at Lisbon, sent some seeds of tobacco to Paris.

In 1565 Gesner was acquainted with tobacco; Hawkins brought it into Europe from Florida.

In 1570 it was smoked in Holland in tubes made of the leaves of the palm-tre-:

In 1574 it was cultivated in Tuscany.

In 1575 there is a drawing of the plant in the Cosmografia of Andrea Theyot.

In 1585 the first clay pipes were made in Europe.

In 1590 Schah Albas forbade the use of tobacco in Persia.

In 1601 tobacco was introduced into Java, and smoking commenced in Egypt.

In 1601 James I. of England imposed enormous taxes on tobacco.

In 1610 smoking began in Constantinople.

In 1615 tobacco was planted at Amersford, in Holland.

In 1616 the colorists cultivated tobacco in Virginia.

In 1619 James I. wrote his counterblast.

In 1620 ninety young men were sent from England to America, and were sold to the tobacco-planters for 2,000 livres each.

In 1622 the annual importation of tobacco from America to England was 142,035/. sterling.

In 1624 the Pope excommunicated all who took snuff in Church. King James restricted the culture of tobacco in Virginia.

In 1631 tobacco was smoked in Misnia.

In 1634 a court was established in Moscow to punish smokers.

In 1639 the Assembly in Virginia ordered that all the tobacco planted that year should be destroyed, as well as that to be planted in the two following years.

In 1653 smoking began in Switzerland, at Appezell.

In 1661 smoking was forbidden in Berne, adding an eleventh commandment to the decalogue: "Thou shalt not smoke,"