Abstract
This paper provides new arguments to the thesis that the singular function carried out by the market in the construction of the new Canary economy at the end of century XV and the first half of century XVI. Such a construction is considered to be feasible due to Canary agents have close links with international markets to which they exported an agrarian product with a high market value. Sugar was the first one, and also the most important of such products. Wine was the second one, and, in a short period before wine primacy, cereals were also exported. Cereal supply, firstly addressed to satisfy local demand of grain, was also exported soon. In fact, some areas in Canary Islands (Tenerife and La Palma) reproduced the role played by Madeira and Azores in the economic scene that the Portuguese overseas expansion set up. Although the exporting strategy was in decline in the late 16th century, the profit drawn by Canary economic agents allowed to them to develop a new exporting agro-industry, the viniculture, which replaced the sugar as the Brazilian and Antillean competition extinguished the boilers of Canary sugar mills.

Keywords
Economic history, Agrarian Economy, Population, Consumption of the wheat, Prices of the wheat, Canary Islands.