The purpose of this qualitative descriptive study was to explore the emic perspective of the Latino agriculture farm workers (LAFW) about their stress and associated health outcomes. Four individual in-depth interviews were conducted in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas to determine the adult LAFW’s perspective on stress during their migration experience. Data for analysis originated from key themes that emerged from open coding of the interviews. The evidence pointed to stress as being a process of psychological distress that began with nervios, mortifications, and preoccupations, peaked when the anticipated problem occurred and resulted in physical exhaustion and increased mental distress if the problem was not resolved. The content analysis also revealed that LAFW yearn for permanent clinics that provide preventative care specifically for their population. This information is important because it supports the literature regarding the need for culture-specific healthcare service in the LAFW population.