

I did all right.

Lucille Clark: It took both the school teaching and the farming to do it.

Interviewer: How did you survive the depression?

Orson Clark: All right.

Interviewer: You were teaching all through the depression?

Orson Clark: Yes.

Interviewer: Did you suffer much from the drought?

Orson Clark: One year there, we had a drought. We didn't raise anything much, that's all.

Interviewer: I remember that in Holladay very vividly.

Ruth Knowlton: That was a poor year for you because you didn't have enough to go around for your family.

Orson Clark: In '32 there, when it was so bad, the government bought animals for seventeen dollars a piece.

Lucille Clark: You would have to pay that for a roast.

Orson Clark: And it was a drought time. There wasn't hay. You couldn't get hay. So I took three or four animals down for seventeen dollars a piece. I saw a man take four-year-old steers down and turn them in for seventeen dollars a piece. It would just make you sick.

Interviewer: A lot of people were sick. How did the Clarks do overall in the depression? Did many of them suffer very much in the depression?

Orson Clark: I don't think so. Up in Georgetown, I understand, they had kind of a rough time. But I got by with the farm and school teaching.

Interviewer: How about your brothers?

Orson Clark: Well, Bryant was through. He went to the Colonies, teaching. I think they got by all right.

Ruth Knowlton: Walter was teaching then too, wasn't he?

Orson Clark: Yes, Walter was teaching.

Interviewer: Farmington wasn't hit as hard by the depression as

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