





Corp. v. NLRB, 340 U.S. 474, 71 S.Ct. 456, 95 L.Ed. 456 (1951).

[4, 5] Detailed scrutiny of the hearsay problems raised is unnecessary here because substantial evidence exists even if the disputed testimony and documents are stricken from the record. The Federal Trade Commission has the ex-

Neither actual damage to the public nor actual deception need be shown. See Federal Trade Commission v. Algoma Lumber Co., 291 U.S. 67, 54 S.Ct. 315, 78 L.Ed. 655 (1934).

[9] Petitioners further complain that the Commission's order exceeded its lawful authority to proscribe unlawful trade practices. They argue that excision of