The Wisconsin statute prohibiting the practice of medicine without a license serves as a pivotal legal framework guiding the operations of the state's medical Board. Comprising practicing physicians, the Board is vested with significant authority to investigate allegations, conduct hearings, and impose penalties on individuals suspected of violating medical regulations. In the case of Dr. Larkin, the Board exercised this authority, resulting in the temporary suspension of his medical license following an administrative hearing. This action raised substantial due process concerns, particularly regarding the propriety of an administrative body adjudicating charges it had initially investigated. The context provided by the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35 (Ref-f273613), becomes essential in understanding the balance between administrative authority and individual rights, as it addressed similar issues of fairness and bias within administrative proceedings.