EXPERIMENTALLY one hundred chicks were vaccinated with inactivated New Castle Disease virus (NDV) vaccine intramuscularly and grouped according to the serum haemagglutination inhibition (HI) antibody titre after the second booster vaccination. These chicks were challenged with $10^5$ ELD$_{50}$ of local velogenic NDV by intranasal instillation and excretion of the virulent virus was studied. Excretion was detected in chicks with titres ranging from 8 to 128 for 9 to 14 days with a maximum period of 14 days in group with titre 16. Virus was detected less frequently in samples from chicken with titre 256 to 1024 than from birds with lower HI titres. The protective HI titre was found to be 32. The HI titre at 14 days after challenge ranged from 294.1 to 3565.8. There was a much greater antibody response in chickens with the lower pre-challenge titres. Birds with high pre-challenge titre either showed a decrease in titre or a slight increase.