

Eighty-one isolates of *Bacillus* were evaluated for their ability to inhibit the growth of *Ralslonia solanacearum*, the causal agent of bacterial wilt of tomato in vitro. Twelve isolates showed inhibitory effect on bacteria growth. Five isolates B2, B5, B7, B8 and BO were identified as *Bacillus brevis*, *B. subtilis* KL-077, *B. subillis* BS-2, *B. subtilis* BS-land *Bacillus* sp by bacteriological assays, Biolog test and 16s rDNA sequence analysis. The isolate of *Bacillus brevis* produced the highest inhibition zone followed by the *B. subtilis* strain KL-077, BS-land BS-LThese isolates and one biological product (AN DI of *Bacillus cereus* selected, were tested for their ability to promote growth and induce resistance of tomato plants against the bacterial wilt in sterile and non-sterile soil under green house conditions. Bacterization of tomato seed by the *Bacillus* isolates was found to be effective in controlling tomato wilt than treated seedling with *B. cereus* biological product and non-treated control. Most of *Bacillus* isolates promoted plant growth that was measured by seed germination, plant height, fresh weight, dry weight and number of fruits per plant. Likewise all isolates significantly reduced the percentage of infection in sterile and non-sterile soil as compared with non-treated control, however, the rate of growth enhancement and disease suppression varied considerably with isolates. *Bacillus brevis* B2 besides being the best growth promoters was also the most efficient resistance inducer, which reduced the percentage of infection by 66.67% and 53.48% in sterile and non-sterile soil, respectively. Isolate *Bacillus* sp BO, and *B. cereus* biological product showed less effectiveness in growth promotion and disease resistance.