A group $G$ is called maximally (or minimally) almost periodic if there exists for every element $a$ distinct from the unit element $e$ (or for no element $a$) an almost periodic function $f$ on $G$ such that $f(a) \neq f(e)$. The authors prove that the group of linear substitutions: $x = (ux + v)/(wx + z)$, with $uz - vw = 1$ and $u, v, w, z$ rational, is minimally almost periodic; but its subgroup obtained by restricting the $u, v, w, z$ to be integers is maximally almost periodic. The group of substitutions $x = ux + v$, with $v$ and $u$ ($\neq 0$) rational, is not of either extreme kind. While the positive statements are proved by direct construction, the negative statements follow from the lemma that an element $a$ of $G$ which is conjugate in $G$ to some power $(a^n)^m$ of any of its powers $a^n$, $n > 0$, has the property that $f(a) = f(e)$ for every almost periodic function $f$ on $G$.

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