

**Chapter 1 : The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New: A Simple Repair Manual for Book Lovers -- boo**

*care and feeding old and new feeding of books books old book repair authors dogs advice collection damage helpful repairing repairs cleaning minor title write Top customer reviews There was a problem filtering reviews right now.*

These tips can help even the most nervous first-time parents feel confident about caring for a newborn in no time. Getting Help After the Birth Consider getting help during this time, which can be very hectic and overwhelming. While in the hospital, talk to the experts around you. Many hospitals have feeding specialists or lactation consultants who can help you get started nursing or bottle-feeding. Nurses also are a great resource to show you how to hold, burp, change, and care for your baby. For in-home help, you might want to hire a baby nurse, postpartum doula, or a responsible neighborhood teen to help you for a short time after the birth. Your doctor or the hospital can help you find information about in-home help, and might make a referral to home health agencies. Relatives and friends often want to help too. Here are a few basics to remember: Wash your hands or use a hand sanitizer before handling your baby. Make sure that everyone who handles your baby has clean hands. Never shake your newborn, whether in play or in frustration. Shaking can cause bleeding in the brain and even death. Make sure your baby is securely fastened into the carrier, stroller, or car seat. Limit any activity that could be too rough or bouncy. Remember that your newborn is not ready for rough play, such as being jiggled on the knee or thrown in the air. Bonding and Soothing Bonding , probably one of the most pleasurable parts of infant care, happens during the sensitive time in the first hours and days after birth when parents make a deep connection with their infant. Physical closeness can promote an emotional connection. For infants, the attachment contributes to their emotional growth, which also affects their development in other areas, such as physical growth. Another way to think of bonding is "falling in love" with your baby. Children thrive from having a parent or other adult in their life who loves them unconditionally. Begin bonding by cradling your baby and gently stroking him or her in different patterns. Both you and your partner can also take the opportunity to be "skin-to-skin," holding your newborn against your own skin while feeding or cradling. Babies, especially premature babies and those with medical problems , may respond to infant massage. Certain types of massage may enhance bonding and help with infant growth and development. Many books and videos cover infant massage – ask your doctor for recommendations. Be careful, however – babies are not as strong as adults, so massage your baby gently. Babies usually love vocal sounds, such as talking, babbling, singing, and cooing. Your baby will probably also love listening to music. If your little one is being fussy, try singing, reciting poetry and nursery rhymes, or reading aloud as you sway or rock your baby gently in a chair. Some babies can be unusually sensitive to touch, light, or sound, and might startle and cry easily, sleep less than expected, or turn their faces away when someone speaks or sings to them. Swaddling, which works well for some babies during their first few weeks, is another soothing technique first-time parents should learn. Not only does swaddling keep a baby warm, but it seems to give most newborns a sense of security and comfort. Swaddling also may help limit the startle reflex, which can wake a baby. Spread out the receiving blanket, with one corner folded over slightly. Lay the baby face-up on the blanket with his or her head above the folded corner. Wrap the left corner over the body and tuck it beneath the back of the baby, going under the right arm. Be sure not to wrap too tightly around the hips. Hips and knees should be slightly bent and turned out. Wrapping your baby too tightly may increase the chance of hip dysplasia. Make sure, however, that the blanket is not so loose that it could become undone. At this age, some babies can roll over while swaddled, which increases their risk of sudden infant death syndrome SIDS. Whichever you use, your little one will dirty diapers about 10 times a day, or about 70 times a week. When wiping a girl, wipe her bottom from front to back to avoid a urinary tract infection UTI. To prevent or heal a rash, apply ointment. Always remember to wash your hands thoroughly after changing a diaper. Diaper rash is a common concern. Typically the rash is red and bumpy and will go away in a few days with warm baths, some diaper cream, and a little time out of the diaper. To prevent or heal diaper rash, try these tips: Gently clean the area with mild soap and water wipes sometimes can be irritating , then apply a very thick layer of diaper rash or "barrier" cream. Creams with zinc oxide are preferred because they form a barrier against moisture. If you use cloth

diapers, wash them in dye- and fragrance-free detergents. Let the baby go undiapered for part of the day. This gives the skin a chance to air out. If the diaper rash continues for more than 3 days or seems to be getting worse, call your doctor – it may be caused by a fungal infection that requires a prescription. **Bathing Basics** You should give your baby a sponge bath until: More frequent bathing may be drying to the skin. Have these items ready before bathing your baby: Undress your baby and wrap him or her in a towel. Use a clean corner of the washcloth or another cotton ball to wash the other eye. Then wet the cloth again and, using a little soap, wash his or her face gently and pat it dry. Using a wet cloth and soap, gently wash the rest of the baby, paying special attention to creases under the arms, behind the ears, around the neck, and in the genital area. Once you have washed those areas, make sure they are dry and then diaper and dress your baby. When your baby is ready for tub baths, the first baths should be gentle and brief. If he or she becomes upset, go back to sponge baths for a week or two, then try the bath again. In addition to the supplies listed above, add: Undress your baby and then place him or her in the water immediately, in a warm room, to prevent chills. Make sure the water in the tub is no more than 2 to 3 inches deep, and that the water is no longer running in the tub. Use one of your hands to support the head and the other hand to guide the baby in feet-first. Speaking gently, slowly lower your baby up to the chest into the tub. Use a washcloth to wash his or her face and hair. After the bath, wrap your baby in a towel immediately, making sure to cover his or her head. Baby towels with hoods are great for keeping a freshly washed baby warm. While bathing your infant, never leave the baby alone. If you need to leave the bathroom, wrap the baby in a towel and take him or her with you. **Circumcision and Umbilical Cord Care** Immediately after circumcision, the tip of the penis is usually covered with gauze coated with petroleum jelly to keep the wound from sticking to the diaper. Umbilical cord care in newborns is also important. Some doctors suggest swabbing the area with rubbing alcohol until the cord stump dries up and falls off, usually in 10 days to 3 weeks, but others recommend leaving the area alone. Until it falls off, the cord stump will change color from yellow to brown or black – this is normal. Call your doctor if the navel area looks red or if a foul odor or discharge develops. **Feeding and Burping Your Baby** Whether feeding your newborn by breast or a bottle, you may be stumped as to how often to do so. Your baby may cue you by crying, putting fingers in his or her mouth, or making sucking noises. A newborn baby needs to be fed every 2 to 3 hours. Some newborns may need to be awakened every few hours to make sure they get enough to eat. If your baby seems satisfied, produces about six wet diapers and several stools a day, sleeps well, and is gaining weight regularly, then he or she is probably eating enough. Another good way to tell if your baby is getting milk is to notice if your breasts feel full before feeding your baby and less full after feeding. Babies often swallow air during feedings, which can make them fussy. To help prevent this, burp your baby often. Try burping your baby every 2–3 ounces (60–90 milliliters) if you bottle-feed, and each time you switch breasts if you breastfeed. If your baby tends to be gassy, has gastroesophageal reflux, or seems fussy during feeding, try burping your little one after every ounce during bottle-feeding or every 5 minutes during breastfeeding. Hold your baby upright with his or her head on your shoulder. Sit your baby on your lap. Lay your baby face-down on your lap. Always burp your baby when feeding time is over, then keep him or her in an upright position for at least 10–15 minutes to avoid spitting up. **Sleeping Basics** As a new parent, you may be surprised to learn that your newborn, who seems to need you every minute of the day, actually sleeps about 16 hours or more! Newborns typically sleep for periods of 2–4 hours. When can you expect your baby to sleep through the night? Other safe sleeping practices include: Many newborns have their days and nights "mixed up."

## Chapter 2 : About Your Privacy on this Site

*The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New features easy-to-follow instructions that emphasize the use of common household products in simple repairs and in the cleaning of books and dust jackets. Bern and Margot have written the book that they, and their customers, wanted: a concise and friendly volume comparable to the better commonsense.*

## Chapter 3 : The Care and Feeding Of Books Old and New by Rosenberg, Margot; Marcowitz, Bern

*The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New has 95 ratings and 12 reviews. Text Mess said: An indispensable reference that is hurt a little bit by the lack.*

#### Chapter 4 : A Guide for First-Time Parents

*The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New by Margot Rosenberg came out of her experience as a seller of old and new books. As a book seller, she is understandably motivated to make her inventory as nice and appealing as possible.*

#### Chapter 5 : - The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New by Margot Rosenberg

*The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New: A Simple Repair Manual for Book Lovers by Rosenberg, Margot, Marcowitz, Bern and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)*

#### Chapter 6 : Books similar to The Care and Feeding of Books Old and New: A Simple Repair Manual for Bo

*The care and feeding of books old and new: a simple repair, the care and feeding of books old and new: a simple repair manual for book lovers [margot rosenberg, bern marcowitz] on amazoncom \*free\* shipping on qualifying offers when margot.*