Newton’s law of gravitation:

$F = G m1 m2 / r^2$

To compare the gravitational force exerted on a baby by Jupiter and by the baby’s mother when the baby is held close to the mother’s chest, consider the ratio of forces. The baby’s mass cancels:

$F_J / F_M = (M_J / r_J^2) / (M_M / r_M^2) = (M_J / M_M)(r_M / r_J)^2$

Assumed values:

Mother’s mass: $M_M = 65$ kg
Baby’s mass: $m_b = 3.5$ kg
Center-to-center distance (mother holding baby close): $r_M = 0.20$ m

Jupiter’s mass: $M_J = 1.898 \times 10^{27}$ kg
Earth–Jupiter distance:
Closest approach: $r_J = 6.28 \times 10^{11}$ m
Farthest separation: $r_J = 9.28 \times 10^{11}$ m

Mother–baby gravitational force:

$F_M = G (65)(3.5) / (0.20)^2$
$F_M \approx 3.8 \times 10^{-7}$ N

Jupiter–baby gravitational force:

Closest approach:
$F_J = G (1.898 \times 10^{27})(3.5) / (6.28 \times 10^{11})^2$
$F_J \approx 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$ N

Farthest separation:
$F_J \approx 5.2 \times 10^{-7}$ N

Force comparison:

Closest approach:
$F_J / F_M \approx (1.1 \times 10^{-6}) / (3.8 \times 10^{-7}) \approx 2.9$

Farthest separation:
$F_J / F_M \approx (5.2 \times 10^{-7}) / (3.8 \times 10^{-7}) \approx 1.4$

The numerical result depends strongly on the assumed center-to-center distance because of the inverse-square dependence on r.