C-5.22

Use an integer to count the number of elements enqueued. Also maintain two variables $tmp1$ and $tmp2$.

Call dequeue twice, storing the result in $tmp1$ and $tmp2$
enqueue the smaller element and store the other element in $tmp1$
dequeue the next element and store it in $tmp2$

When n^2 elements have been enqueued back onto the queue, we have effectively dose the n passes that bubble-sort requires.